

doubt as to the character of the suspicious deaths which have occurred during the last fortnight. That, I fear, can now no longer be said. Monsieur Haffkine, whose authority on the subject of plague is undoubted, now reports by telegram: "Cultivation sent from Calcutta produced typical plague involutic forms. Identity with plague microbe undoubted." The Lieutenant-Governor has conferred with all the Medical Officers of Government who have seen the suspicious cases, and they are unanimous in pronouncing them to be true plague. As I have already stated, no connexion can be traced between the persons affected, all of whom are residents of Calcutta, and any travellers who have arrived from the areas now infected in the Bombay Presidency and the Panjab. All such travellers are most carefully inspected at Chausa and Chakardharpur. Their railway tickets are punched with a peculiar mark before they leave the infected area, and persons holding such tickets are kept under observation throughout the journey and for ten days after their arrival in Calcutta. No suspicious cases have been discovered among the persons from Bombay and the Panjab who are now under observation here, and the Health Officer, after making special inquiry into the point, has been unable to trace any connection between the local cases and the arrivals from infected areas. Rats, however, have been found dead in considerable numbers in the press-room of the East Indian Railway and in godowns connected with the coasting trade with Bombay, and it is possible that the infection has been imported by these animals.

"The fact already mentioned, that the general death-rate of the town is exceptionally low, affords grounds for believing that the cases which have now been reported are the first which have occurred, and that if the people co-operate cordially with the Government it may be possible to prevent the disease from gaining a firm footing in the town. The possibility of plague appearing in Calcutta has long been foreseen, and a scheme for dealing with it was prepared by the Chairman of the Corporation in consultation with the Government some months ago. As part of that scheme twenty-five doctors and as many nurses were procured from England, and it was arranged that until their services were required in Calcutta they should be employed and paid by the Bombay Government. The Bombay Government has now been asked by telegram to send two doctors and two nurses at once for duty in Calcutta, and more will be called for as occasion may demand. Meanwhile from the very first as ample precautions have been taken as if the first case had been known to be a case of plague. A plague hospital and a segregation camp had already been prepared; the suspected cases were removed to the hospital, and the contact cases isolated at the camp. All houses believed to be contaminated have been disinfected as thoroughly as possible, and places in which dead rats have been found have been thoroughly cleansed.

"The measures to be adopted in dealing with an outbreak of plague are stated briefly in Chapter XVI, Report on the Plague in India, 1896, 1897, recently published by the Government of India. They are the following:—

- (a) The prompt detection of cases by carefully enforced death registration, house-to-house visitation, and such other means as are found practicable.
- (b) The segregation of the sick and their careful nursing and treatment in well-ventilated and sanitary hospitals.
- (c) The segregation, after disinfection of clothing, bedding, &c., under medical supervision and in sanitary surroundings, of the persons who, by association with the sick, have been especially exposed to the risk of infection.
- (d) The evacuation of infected houses and localities, the inmates being lodged in carefully supervised health camps.
- (e) The thorough cleansing and disinfection of infected houses and localities before the inmates are permitted to return.
- (f) The enforcement of general sanitary precautions, such as extensive cleansing of dwellings, free admissions of light and air, destruction or modification of insanitary buildings, improvement of drainage and conservancy, abatement of overcrowding, and opening out of congested localities.



"Plague Regulation No. 9 of the 10th November 1897 gives effect to these principles in Calcutta, but mitigates them in the case of the upper classes by providing in rule 46 for the formation of private hospitals and segregation camps subject to the necessary precautions.

"To these must now be added inoculation with the prophylactic virus prepared by Monsieur Haffkine in his Laboratory at Bombay. Monsieur Haffkine asserts that inoculation by this material "prevents from 80 to 90 per cent. of deaths from plague and reduces the plague from an epidemic form to the position of a sporadic disease." Surgeon-Major-General Harvey was deputed by the Government of India last month to Bombay specially to examine the results of M. Haffkine's inoculations. This Government asked to be informed of Dr. Harvey's conclusions, and enquired further whether, if those results were favourable, the Government of India would agree to any modification of the segregation system. The Government of India have replied that Surgeon-Major-General Harvey's report is being forwarded by post. It is stated to be generally favourable to the system of inoculation; but the Government of India consider that the inoculation of the inmates of an infected house cannot take the place of the evacuation of the house, which is essential for the purpose of disinfection. They hold that the inmates of an infected house may be given the option of being inoculated instead of being removed to an observation camp for the full period of incubation; but after inoculation it will be necessary to keep them in a segregation camp during the course of the inoculation in order that they may be properly sheltered and kept under medical surveillance. As soon as the process of inoculation is over they may be released from segregation. The Government of India also consider that the inmates of houses round an infected house may, if they submit to inoculation, be exempted from both evacuation of the houses and segregation of their inmates. These concessions do not affect the treatment of persons actually suffering from plague in uninoculated households, who must be segregated either in public or private hospitals. But now that the efficacy of the Haffkine virus has been demonstrated, the experiment will be tried of exempting all families, which have been entirely inoculated prior to the occurrence of any case of plague among them, from liability to segregation. That is to say, if a member of a completely inoculated family is attacked by plague, neither he nor his family will be liable to removal to a segregation camp. This privilege will be subject to the strict proviso that any case that may occur in the family must be reported to the Health Officer within twelve hours of the patient falling ill, and that the directions of the Health Officer as to the isolation of the patient within the house and the daily disinfection of all parts of it are faithfully carried out. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes it to be distinctly understood that while on the faith of the experience in Bombay he strongly commends the method of inoculation to the people, inoculation will be pressed on no one. Every man will be left entirely free to satisfy himself of its efficacy and of the propriety of asking for it in the circumstances of his own household. Every assistance will be given to those who do apply, but the matter is left absolutely and entirely to the discretion of the people themselves.

"This Government has already recognised and given effect to the principle that all hospitals, whether Government hospitals or private caste hospitals, should be so arranged as to provide accommodation for the immediate family of the patients. It is of the first importance that the sick people should not be separated from their families. In the plans that have been drawn up for the plague hospitals now under construction the unit is the family block, which is divided into two parts communicating with each other—one for the patients and the other for the members of the family who accompany them. Each such block will be self-contained and secluded, and will be so arranged that female patients can be admitted without any violation of their *purda*. The physicians of the family will be admitted at all times, and any method of treatment that is desired may be resorted to. There can be no question that the most dangerous place for the members of an uninoculated family is the house or room in which the plague-stricken person was attacked, and that they will be far safer in the hut in which he is being treated because it is open to light and air.

"Finally, I may explain that the third question asked by the Hon'ble Babu Narendra Nath Sen is based upon a misapprehension of the scientific aspects of the subject. Only one plague bacillus is known. It was discovered almost simultaneously and independently by Kitasato and Yersin during the Hong-Kong epidemic of 1894. Their discovery has been verified during the present epidemic in India by Monsieur Haffkine, Mr. Hankin, various Medical Officers of the Government of India, the members of the scientific missions sent to Bombay by the Governments of Germany, Austria, Russia and Egypt, and by other foreign scientific authorities. But this bacillus produces three different forms of plague—simple, septicemic and pneumonic—according as it attacks different parts of the human system. The bacilli discovered by Dr. Simpson were not plague bacilli at all. They were common atmospheric bacilli, and Dr. Cunningham showed conclusively that they did not come from the blood of the persons supposed to be suffering from plague, but were the result of contamination by the air."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"To the very clear and calm statement which has been read to you by the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, I think it is desirable that I should, on an occasion so important, add a few words of my own.

"You have heard that not till yesterday were we able to say whether the dropping cases which have occurred during the last ten days were or were not plague. It is, alas, now certain that they were plague, and, as was our duty, we have told you frankly and at once.

"But I want you to take courage, and to give courage to those whom you represent and influence.

"You know now that in a population of 800,000 people there has been only the absolutely infinitesimal occurrence of a couple of dozen cases in ten days. They are few and sporadic, and every one has been dealt with as it occurred, with the entire precautions that the plague rules require. We think, therefore, we may assume that the plague has been taken firmly and in time. We have had the immense advantage over Bombay in 1896 that we were on our guard, and that the plague had not established itself before it was recognised. It has come at a time of year which is the least advantageous to the spread of it, and in a season which, as the Hon'ble Mr. Risley has shown to you, is exceptionally healthy. There is therefore every reason to hope and believe that we shall succeed in preventing the plague from assuming an epidemic form; and in all the encouraging features of the case no sensible person will feel the smallest grounds for alarm. I am sure you will all join with me in circulating to your constituents this consoling and re-assuring character of the case.

"In another and very important matter I will ask you to give your aid in re-assuring the people. Whenever segregation is necessary, it will be carried out with the strictest regard to the feelings of human nature. No wife shall be separated from her husband, no husband from his family, and the better classes will receive every encouragement in the arrangement of private hospitals in their own compounds or in garden houses in the suburbs to which they can remove themselves and their families in case of attack. But in addition to all this mitigation of the Bombay rules, we have announced to you to-day the success of a new method. Inoculation, I repeat, will be pressed on nobody, but in this method, when once you have assured yourselves of its efficacy, lies, I am satisfied, the assurance of safety to our city. I have made a great experiment. We have intimated to you that when families have been completely inoculated, we will leave them alone, even if plague attacks a member of it. It is a risk, but a risk worth running. We accept it because we believe the inoculated patient will have the very mildest form of attack, and he will not be a material danger to his family or his neighbours.

"The policy of segregation is a painful necessity; the policy of inoculation we suggest to you is, at last, and for the first time in the great battle with plague in India, a policy of hope.

"Therefore it is, gentlemen, that I bid you be of good cheer. Our plague is meanwhile a mere tiny business, for which we have made the most careful



preparations, and which we hope to keep a tiny business. But should it be otherwise, we start our battle under conditions and with methods which give us assured hopes of such a victory as has not yet been won in India.

"I am told that large numbers of people are leaving Calcutta under the apprehension that quarantine is about to be established. They may be re-assured. There is no such intention whatever."

#### CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS.

The Hon'ble Mr. TURNER said:—

I would like to call attention to the nuisance to the public caused by the dilapidated condition of the Calcutta Tramways, and to ask if the Local Government would take action to compel the Corporation to put them in order?

The Hon'ble Mr. RISLEY replied:—

"The question is governed by sections 13 and 18 of Bengal Act I of 1880 as regards the portion of the Tramways within the jurisdiction of the Corporation, and by section 3 of Bengal Act II of 1884 as regards the portion outside that jurisdiction. The Government has no power to compel the Corporation to put the Tramways in order."

#### SALT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Grimley, with the leave of the Council, postponed till the next session, the following motion standing in his name, namely—"that the Bill to amend the Salt Law in Bengal be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, the Hon'ble Mr. Turner, the Hon'ble Babu Kali Charan Banerjee, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Mover." He said:—

"I shall be consulting the wishes of Hon'ble Members if I ask permission to defer the consideration of this motion until the meeting of the Council in the rains. I therefore ask permission to postpone this motion."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"To this course the Government has no objection. It is an important Bill, and I shall be glad if all Hon'ble Members will thoroughly consider it before the Council proceeds to discuss it."

#### EXTENSION OF THE POLICE ACT V OF 1861 TO CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane moved that the Report on the Bill to extend certain portions of the Police Act, V of 1861, to the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta be taken into consideration, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee. He said:—

"I understand there is no opposition to the Bill, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to say anything."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. He said:—

"On Saturday last I asked for a postponement of the consideration of this Bill, because the Select Committee had introduced a new and important principle in the Bill, and it was necessary to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to it. That sanction has now been obtained."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

CALCUTTA;  
The 17th May, 1898. }

F. G. WIGLEY,  
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,  
Legislative Department.

## FINAL REPORT ON THE WHEAT CROP OF 1897-98 IN BENGAL.

THE following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,  
*The 9th May 1898. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

#### *Final Report on the Wheat Crop of 1897-98 in Bengal.*

*Exp'anatory.*—In previous years, the final report on the wheat crop furnished estimates of the area and outturn of the wheat crop of the principal wheat-growing districts only. In order to make the report complete, estimates are now furnished of the crop in all the wheat-growing districts of these Provinces.

Under the standing orders of Government, an abstract statement is also annexed to this note, giving the reports of District Officers as to the sufficiency of food-stocks in their districts and the general level of the prices of food-grains during the past year.

2. *Character of the season.*—It has been already stated in the different forecasts recently published by this Department that the rainfall of the monsoon season of 1897 was favourable to the sowing of all kinds of *rabi* crops, inasmuch as it was abundant and well distributed and left sufficient moisture in the soil to enable the seeds to germinate. There was copious rain in October; in November the rainfall was slight though well distributed, and in December it was below the normal. In January, in Bengal Proper, the rainfall was above the normal; but was deficient in the important wheat-growing districts of Bihar, as also in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. In February, the rainfall was above the normal in North Bengal and Bihar, and below the normal elsewhere. In March, the rainfall throughout the Province was less than the normal. More or less general rain was received in April.

3. *Area cultivated.*—The total area sown this year, as will be seen from the district returns appended to this note, amounts to 1,573,400 acres, and that sown last year amounts to 1,341,700 acres. There is thus an increase in the area sown this year of 231,700 acres, or 17·26 per cent., over last year's area. This is mainly due to the favourable character of the season.

*Outturn.*—In the preliminary forecast, the general outturn of the wheat crop was estimated at 15 annas. Since the issue of that forecast, the weather has been good on the whole,



and there appears to be no reason to modify this estimate. The outturn of the previous year was only 10 annas. The gross outturn in 1897-98 may be estimated at 594,700 tons against 387,000 tons in the previous year.

4. The following is a summary of the harvests of

the year 1897-98. It has been obtained from the marginally-noted reports issued by this Department:—

Final report on the *bhadoi* crops in Bengal, 1897, dated 18th December 1897.

Final report on the winter rice crop in Bengal, 1897, dated 18th December 1897.

Note on the outturn of the *rabi* crops in Bengal for 1897-98, dated 9th April 1898.

*Bhadoi crops*.—The season was favourable to the cultivation of *bhadoi* crops. The total area cultivated with all kinds of *bhadoi* crops in 1897 amounted to 16,323,700 acres against 15,864,100 acres cultivated in the previous year. Eleven out of 45 districts reported crops varying from above 16 annas to a little below 19 annas, six districts returned average crops of 16 annas, twenty-seven districts returned crops varying from above 12 annas to a little below 16 annas, and only one district reported a poor crop of 9 annas. The general yield of the *bhadoi* crops was estimated as over the average of 16 annas. The crop of the previous year was estimated at  $10\frac{1}{2}$  annas only.

*Winter rice*.—The season generally was very favourable to the cultivation of the winter rice crops. The total area cultivated in 1897 amounted to 31,572,700 acres against 29,143,200 acres cultivated in 1896. Two districts of these Provinces reported bumper crops of 20 annas; twenty-one districts reported bumper crops varying from above 16 annas to 19 annas; eleven districts reported average crops of 16 annas; and the remaining 11 districts returned crops varying from 14 to less than 16 annas. The crop for the Province as a whole was estimated by this Department at 18 annas against an 8-anna crop for the previous year.

*Rabi crops*.—The season for the *rabi* crops was also favourable. The outturn in 1897-98 of all the *rabi* crops of these Provinces, and also of such special crops as sugarcane, tobacco, &c., was estimated at  $15\frac{1}{2}$  annas against  $10\frac{1}{2}$  annas estimated for 1896-97. The outturn of the *rabi* food crops, inclusive of sugarcane, was estimated at  $16\frac{1}{4}$  annas for 1897-98, as compared with an outturn of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  annas estimated for the previous year.

5. *Food-stocks and prices of food-grains*.—The statement as to food-stocks and the prices of food-grains is of especial interest this year, showing as it does how the plentiful

harvests of the past six months are assisting the country to recover from the famine of 1896-97. From almost every district, it is reported that the food-stocks of previous harvests are not plentiful and that prices have ruled higher. But at the same time the large majority of District Officers report that the supply of food-grains in the present year has been above the average, and that prices have fallen since the recent crop of winter rice has come into the market.

Although the prices of common rice and wheat have now fallen below the level they stood at in April 1897, they are still far above the average, and it cannot perhaps be hoped that they will fall permanently until the deficiency of food-stocks has been made good.

*Wheat exports from Bengal and Bihar*—From the statistics given in the margin, it will be seen that the imports of wheat into Calcutta from Bengal and Bihar for the nine months April to December 1897, amounted to 1,33,205 maunds, as compared with 5,25,039 maunds, the imports of the corresponding period of 1896, and an average of 7,45,916 maunds for the past five years. Short crops and high prices are the explanation of this great fall in the export trade in wheat in Bengal and Bihar.

Imports of wheat into Calcutta from Bengal and Bihar during nine months April to December 1897.			Mds.
1892	...	...	13,76,096
1893	...	...	6,43,104
1894	...	...	2,03,600
1895	...	...	9,81,744
1896	...	...	5,25,039

Average of the five years. 7,45,916

1897 ... 1,33,205

N. N. BANERJEE,

Asst. Director of Land Records

and Agriculture in Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 5th May 1898.

(Countersigned.)

P. C. LYON,

Director of the Dept. of Land Records

and Agriculture, Bengal.



*Final Report on the Wheat Crop of Bengal, 1897-98.*

DISTRICT.	ACREAGE—						OUTTURN IN TONS.						Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			13	14	15						
																		Of current year's crop (1897-98)	Of previous year's crop (1896-97).	Average of four preceding years (viz., 1892-93 to 1895-96).	Column 3.	Column 4.	Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in—
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.									Column 10.	Column 11.									
Burdwan	...	1,300	1,100	1,400	+18-18	-7-14	16	4	500	100	400	+400-00	+25-00		Owing to favourable rainfall, an average crop has been harvested.								
Birbhum	...	5,400	100	5,100	+5,300-00	+5-88	14	4	1,800	10	1,200	+17,900-00	+50-00		There was very little rain after the wheat was sown, but as the lands under wheat were irrigated from tank-water, a 1-anna crop resulted.								
Bankura	...	6,000	2,800	5,300	+114-28	+13-20	14	6	2,000	400	1,400	+400-00	+42-88		The acreage and outturn are the same as were shown in the first forecast.								
Midnapore	...	2,600	1,600	2,100	+62-5	+23-80	14	11	900	400	600	+125-00	+50-00		The increase in the area brought under cultivation this year is due to timely rainfall, and for the same reason the outturn is likely to be better.								

District.	ACREAGE—				OUTTURN IN TONS.								Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.	
	Of current year's crop (1897-98).	Of previous year's crop (1896-97).	Average of four preceding years (viz., 1892-93 to 1895-96).	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in—	Column 3.	Column 4.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98) ?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average presented outturn last year (1896-97) ?	Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Average of four preceding years (viz., 1892-93 to 1895-96).	Column 10.			Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Hooghly ..	100	(35)	100	+135.71	.....	16	7	Annas	(38)	(6)	(98)	+538.33	+33.71	Nothing has taken place to alter the preliminary forecast.	
24 Parganas ...	200	100	300	+100.00	-33.33	16	5		100	(12)	100	+735.33	.....	The increase in the area under wheat this year as compared with that of last year is due to favourable rainfall. The same cause also counts for the increase in the estimated outturn of the present year.	
Madia ...	25,700	6,000	20,000	+304.55	+33.50	11	24		7,100	400	4,600	+1,675.00	+54.35	The Subdivisional Officer of Meherpur has revised his previous estimate by reducing his figure in column 2 to 10,900 from 15,600 acres in consequence of an error in his first forecast.	
Murshidabad...	150,500	92,000	133,300	+62.52	+12.90	11	3		30,800	6,700	32,800	+404.03	+21.34	The increase both in area and outturn as compared with that of the previous year is due to the favourable rains of the year.	



Jessore	...	2,100	1,700	2,600	+25'53	-19'15	10	2	500	(34)	800	+1,370'63	-37'60	The figures have been revised. As a separate forecast of the wheat crop is being submitted for the first time the figures in columns 4 and 11 are only rough estimates. The sowing was late this year for want of seed, and the crop did not grow well for want of rain.
Rajahm	...	76,900	69,400	75,400	+10'80	-1'31	11½	6	21,600	10,400	23,000	+116'00	-6'08	
Dinaipur	...	1,800	1,800	1,800	.....	.....	12	11	500	500	600	.....	.....	
Jalpaiguri	...	2,400	4,000	3,200	-40'00	-23'00	11	5	600	500	1,000	+20'00	-40'00	The outturn was better than last year's owing to more favourable weather during the present year.
Darjeeling	...	5,100	5,100	5,100	.....	.....	12	8	700	500	700	+40'00	.....	Seasonable rainfall accounts for the increase in outturn.
Rangpur	...	30,700	32,700	36,400	-6'11	-15'65	14	11	10,100	8,400	11,700	+21'43	-13'67	
Pabna	...	16,000	11,600	19,200	+37'36	-16'68	16	8	6,320	2,200	5,300	+103'36	+16'98	The better outturn is due to the rainfall in January and February 1898.
Mymensingh	...	8,000	8,000	12,500	.....	-36'00	10	8	2,700	2,100	5,500	+28'67	-50'90	
Faridpur	...	1,800	2,200	1,800	-18'18	.....	16	6	700	300	600	+133'33	+40'00	The rainfall in the end of January 1898 improved the state of this crop, and an average crop has been harvested.
Patna	...	106,400	102,000	100,600	+4'31	+5'76	15½	12½	45,300	35,800	27,600	+26'54	+61'13	The increase both in the area and the outturn of the crop is due to seasonable rainfall throughout the year.
Gaya	...	142,200	132,300	128,900	+7'46	+10'31	16	16	65,500	58,100	88,200	+7'67	+63'61	The increase in area in column 2 over that shown in column 3 is due to timely rainfall at the time of preparation of fields and of sowing.

DISTRICT.	ACREAGE—						OUTTURN IN TONS.						Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			13	14	15
Of current year's crop (1897-98).	Of previous year's crop (1896-97).	Average of four preceding years (viz., 1892-93 to 1895-96).	Column 3.	Column 4.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Average of four preceding years (viz., 1892-93 to 1895-96).	Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in—	Column 10.	Column 11.					
Column 3.	Column 4.																
Shahabad	120,000	153,500	119,800	145,600	+21-83	+0-16	Annas 14	Annas 10½	45,000	43,200	29,600	+4-15	+52-04	.....	The Collector estimated the average outturn of the wheat crop per acre at 870 lbs. The estimate of 980 lbs. accepted for previous returns has been accepted here.		
Saran	123,900	82,500		145,600	+38-43	-14-70	18	13	61,200	31,900	51,300	+91-22	+17-92	The season has been favourable. The crop is stated to be generally much above the average.	In the preliminary forecast, the area in column 3 was returned as 71,000 acres.		
Champaran	118,100	87,000		118,000	+35-74	+4-03	16	12	56,900	20,400	27,700	+80-88	+83-21	Exceptionally good rainfall in October 1897 induced cultivators to sow a larger area than the average and ensured a good average crop.	No change since the submission of the preliminary forecast. Hence the remarks made therein still hold good.		
Muzaffarpur	71,000	50,000		70,000	+42-00	+1-42	16	11	31,200	15,100	25,000	+105-96	+54-80	The satisfactory result is due to sufficient moisture at the time of sowing.	Owing to timely rains and seasonable weather, the outturn has been better than last year's.		
Darbhanga	109,600	90,000		102,000	+21-77	+7-45	16	12	48,100	29,600	33,000	+62-50	+45-75				
Monghyr	99,900	97,200		105,900	+2-77	-5-65	14½	11½	40,500	50,300	37,006	+35-63	+9-46				

The Collector estimated the average outturn of the wheat crop per acre as 870 lbs. The estimate of 960 lbs. accepted for previous returns has been accepted here.



190,200	195,800	187,800	-4'85	+0'47	104	13	77,100	65,900	64,600	+20'66	+10'10
21,500	24,500	22,500	-12'34	-5'70	15	11	8,900	7,400	8,100	+20'27	+9'87
85,500	47,000	43,000	+81'91	+08'83	10	12	37,600	15,500	13,700	+142'58	+130'49
11,900	9,000	26,300	+20'40	-54'75	15	8	3,400	1,300	5,200	+161'54	-34'21
2,100	1,000	1,400	+110'00	+50'00	12	4	700	160	300	+600'00	+40'00
100	300	300	-60'66	-60'66	16	8	(32)	(33)	100	-33'23	-78'00
100	100	100	.....	.....	12	6	(32)	(16)	(32)	+100'00	.....
8,000	8,000	8,500	.....	-5'88	15	9	1,600	900	1,200	+66'8	+18'66
1,400	600	1,400	+180'00	.....	12	12	200	100	100	+100'00	+100'00
13,200	4,500	13,000	+304'44	+1'11	12	5	4,000	500	4,000	+700'00	.....
3,200	700	5,000	+357'14	-30'00	17	3	700	100	800	+450'00	-12'50
2,600	1,000	2,500	+62'5	-7'14	16	8	500	200	400	+150'00	+25'00
Total	1,573,400	1,622,100	+17'26	+3'37	15	10	504,700	386,900	460,800	+68'70	+30'35

The Deputy Commissioner has changed the figures in column 3 from 1,600 acres shown in the first forecast to 700 acres as shown now.

The figure in column 4 is open to considerable doubt.

Owing to seasonable rainfall, the out-turn is much better than was originally anticipated.

*N.B.*—Twenty annas to be taken as representing a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

## STATEMENT II.

*Abstract of the information regarding the prices and general condition of stocks of the supply of food-grains in the Province for 1897-98, as furnished by District Officers.*

DISTRICT.	Cause of extension of wheat cultivation in recent years.	Whether the produce of the year's supply of food-grains has been much above or much below the average.	Whether the food-stocks of former harvests are plentiful or not.	Whether the prices of food-grains generally have ruled higher or lower than usual.	What have been the causes of increase or decrease of exports of wheat, and how far has the movement been influenced by a scarcity or otherwise of food-grains.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan	.....	Considerably above the average	The food-stocks of former harvests are reported to be not very plentiful, owing to large exports.	The prices of food-grain generally have ruled higher than usual.	Very little wheat is cultivated in this district, and what is cultivated is grown for home consumption and not for export.	
Barham	.....	Much above the average	Food-stocks of harvests previous to 1895 were plentiful. The outturn of 1895 and 1896 was below the average. On the whole the stock at the commencement of the year was more than sufficient for the district. There was, however, brisk export during the year which reduced the food-stock.	Very high at the commencement of the year, the highest figure (6 seers 12 chittaks) being attained in August 1897, though there was an appreciable fall on the harvesting of the <i>aman</i> crop. The year closed with higher prices than those prevalent in previous years.	There was no export of wheat from this district during the year.	
Bankura	.....	Average crop during the year	There were only an 8 annas crop in this district during 1896-97 and 98 in 1895-96, followed by heavy exports; consequently the food-stocks of former harvests are not at all plentiful now.	Owing to the failure of crops, there was a famine in the district during 1897-98, and the prices of food-grains generally ruled higher than usual.	Wheat is not much grown in this district, and there is no exportation. It is imported in small quantities from other districts to meet the demand of the people whose staple food, however, is rice.	
Midnapore	.....	Above the average in the Sadar and Ghatal subdivisions, but an average one only in the Contai and Tamluk subdivisions.	Plentiful in the Sadar subdivision and not plentiful in other subdivisions.	The price of food-grains generally have ruled higher than usual.	A very small quantity of wheat is exported from the Sadar subdivision.	
Hooghly	.....	Much above the average	The food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	During the first part of the year, the prices of food-grains ruled higher than usual. During the latter part of the year, after the harvest of the winter rice crops, prices have been lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year.		

Howrah	Much above average	The food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	The prices of food-grains generally have ruled higher than usual.	There has been no export of wheat from this district.
24-Parganas	Supply of food-grains has been an average one.	Food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	Higher than usual	There has been an increase in the exportation of wheat owing to a better outturn of rice, which is the principal food-grain of the people.
Nadia	Below the average	Not plentiful	The prices of food-grains ruled much higher than usual from April to October. The prices approximated to average rates during the latter part of the year.	The export of wheat has been about the average, and has not been influenced by scarcity or any other cause.
Marshallabad	The outturn of the winter rice has been 16 annas, whereas that of other food-grains, such as wheat, &c., is considerably below the average.	The food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	Prices of food-grains generally ruled higher than usual.	Wheat is only grown in two subdivisions in this district. There is probably no exportation.
Jessore	A little above average	Food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	The prices of food-grains ruled higher than usual from the beginning of the year up to November last, when the plentiful supply of winter paddy reduced the price to ordinary rates.	.....
Khulna	Well above the average	Food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	The prices of food-grains have ruled generally higher than usual.	There was no export of wheat
Rajshahi	A little below the average	Food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	The prices of food-grains have ruled higher than usual.	There is no cultivation of wheat in this district worth speaking of.
Dinajpur	Above the average. It was estimated about a 17-anna crop all round.	Food-stocks are not plentiful	Prices of food-grains ruled higher than usual.	There is no export of wheat from the district. Only a small area is under this crop, and the produce is locally consumed.
Jalpaiguri	Above the average	The food-stocks are not plentiful	Prices of food-grains ruled much higher than usual, till September, when the autumn crop was harvested. There was a steady fall in prices till the month of January, since then the price remained steady.	Wheat is not exported from this district to any appreciable extent.
Bangur	A little above average	The food-stocks are not plentiful		



District.	Cause of extension of wheat cultivation in recent years.	Whether the produce of the year's supply of food-grains has been much above or much below the average.	Whether the food-stocks of former harvests are plentiful or not.	Whether prices of food-grains generally have ruled higher or lower than usual.	What have been the causes of increase or decrease of exports of wheat, and how far has the movement been influenced by a scarcity or otherwise of food-grains.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bogra	.....	Much above the average.	The food-stocks of former years' harvests are very scanty, owing to large exportation to other districts.	The prices of food-grains have ruled very much higher than usual.	.....	
Palna	.....	Some what below the average	The food-stocks of former harvests were practically nil.	The prices of food-grains have ruled much higher than usual.	There is practically no wheat cultivation in this district.	
Dacca	.....	A little above the average	The food-stocks have not been plentiful.	The prices of food-grains generally have ruled higher than usual.	.....	
Mymensingh	.....	Ditto	The food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	Ditto	The cultivation of wheat is very limited in this district.	
Faridpur	.....	About average	Not plentiful in the beginning of 1897-98; moderately plentiful at present.	Higher than usual	Wheat is not extensively cultivated in the district, hence there is no export of the crop.	
Backergunge	.....	Above average	The food-stocks of former harvests are very scanty.	The prices of food-grains have generally ruled higher than usual.	.....	
Tippura	.....	Little above the average	The food-stocks of former harvests are, if not plentiful, at least sufficient.	The prices of food-grains have generally ruled higher than usual.	.....	
Noakhali	.....	The supply of food-grains was 4 annas above the average.	The food-stocks are not plentiful	The prices of food-grains have ruled higher than usual.		
Chittagong	.....	Below the average	The food-stocks are not plentiful	The prices of food-grains have generally ruled higher than usual.		
Patna	.....	Above the average	The food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	The prices of food-grains ruled much higher than usual.	There has been no noticeable increase or decrease in exports of wheat.	
Gaya	.....	Above the average	The food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful, owing to the prevailing scarcity in other districts.	The prices of food-grains generally ruled higher than usual during the first half of the year and they have been about average during the remaining months of the year.	This district is not a wheat growing district.	

Shahabad	...	...	Ditto	...	...	The food-stocks are plentiful in Buxar and Bhabua subdivisions; not so in Arrah and Sasaram subdivisions.	The prices of food-grains have generally ruled higher than usual.	Export of wheat from Arrah is reported to be nil, which seems doubtful. The export figures for Buxar and Sasaram are reported to be not available. The Subdivisional Officer of Buxar, however, reports the export trade was brisk, due to better harvest of <i>robi</i> crops there than in the neighbouring parts of Bihar or the North-Western Provinces. The movement was not influenced by scarcity. Decrease in export has been reported in Bhabua. Very little wheat is exported from this district.
Saran	...	...	<i>Bhadai</i> 14 annas, winter rice 17½ annas and <i>robi</i> 17 annas, that is, <i>bhadai</i> below the average and winter rice and <i>robi</i> above the average.	...	...	The food-stocks of former harvests are almost exhausted, as the food grains during 1896-97 were much below the average.	Prices generally have ruled higher than usual.	There has been a decrease in the export of wheat due to the general scarcity.
Champaran	...	...	Not below the average	...	...	The food-stocks of former harvests were very scanty.		
Muzaffarpur	...	...	Somewhat above the average	...	...	The food-stocks are plentiful	The prices have generally ruled higher than usual.	Wheat is not exported from this district.
Darbhanga	...	...	Was an average one	...	...	Food-stocks of former harvests may be estimated almost nil, owing to scarcity in 1896-97.	The prices have been little higher than the average.	The wheat crop is not grown largely in the district; the produce is utilized for local consumption.
Monghyr	...	...	A little above the average	...	...	Food-stocks are plentiful everywhere, excepting in the Jamal subdivision.	Prices of food-grains were very high till about the end of October.	There has been an increase of exports of wheat, owing to famine in the North-Western Provinces and Western Districts of Behar.
Bhagalpur	...	...	The supply of food-grains has been an average one all round, and in places much above it.	...	...	The food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	Prices of food-grains were higher than normal. Latterly they have been almost normal.	There is no extensive cultivation of wheat in the district. There does not appear to have been any marked fluctuation in the export trade this year.
Purnea	...	...	The supply of food-grains has been nearly up to the average.	...	...	Food-stocks are not plentiful	The prices of food-grains ruled very high at the beginning of the year 1897-98, and the prices began to fall in August and September.	There was little export of wheat from this district, the produce being consumed locally.
Maldah	...	...	An average one	...	...	Food-stocks are not adequate	The prices of food-grains ruled unusually higher from June to October 1897. They are becoming lower since then.	Export of wheat was much less than in previous years owing to high prices.

DISTRICT.	Cause of extension of wheat cultivation in recent years.	Whether the produce of the year's supply of food-grains has been much above or much below the average.	Whether the food-stocks of former harvests are plentiful or not.	Whether prices of food-grains generally have ruled higher or lower than usual.	What have been the causes of increase or decrease of exports of wheat, and how far has the movement been influenced by a scarcity or otherwise of food-grains.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Southal Parganas.	.....	Above the average in most parts of the district.	The food-stocks were practically exhausted in the late famine.	The prices of food-grains have generally ruled high.	The Subdivisional Officer of Godda reports that large quantities of wheat were exported to Behar and the North-Western Provinces; that of Rajmahal reports decrease in the export, and that of Pakour says, that the export is normal.	
Cuttack ..	.....	Supply of food-grains has been well up to the average.	The food-stocks of former harvests were small and scanty.	In the beginning of the year the prices of food-grains were very high till the winter harvest was brought into the market.	A very limited quantity of wheat is grown in the district. None is exported.	
Balasore ..	.....	A little below the average	The food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	Prices ruled higher on account of scarcity, though moderate during the latter part of the year 1897.	Wheat is not exported from this district.	
Angul and Khondmals.	.....	An average one	The food-stocks of former harvests were deficient.	The prices of food-grains ruled little higher than usual owing to the bad harvests of previous years and to exports in large quantities to Cuttack and Ganjam.	Wheat is not much grown in this district and is not exported.	
Puri ..	.....	The supply of food-grains is below the average.	The food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful, owing to flood and subsequent drought.	The prices of food-grains generally ruled higher than usual.	.....	
Hazaribagh ..	.....	Slightly over the average crop	Food-stocks of former harvests were exhausted by the famine.	Prices of food-grains ruled higher than usual up to November. They have become normal again.	Wheat is not exported from this district.	
Lohardaga ..	.....	About the average	Food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	The prices of food-grains have ruled higher than usual.	Wheat is grown only in a very small quantity in this district, and is never exported.	
Palamanu ..	.....	Below the average	The food-stocks have been exhausted owing to famine in this district.	Prices of food-grains generally have ruled very high indeed.	Wheat is not exported from this district.	
Manbhum ..	.....	Above the average.	The food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	The prices of food-grains ruled unusually high up to August. After that time they began to fall.	Wheat is not grown largely enough in this district as to admit of export.	
Singbhum ..	.....	Fully up to the average	The food-stocks are not plentiful owing to last year's short crops.	The prices of food-grains ruled higher than usual.	There is no trade in wheat in this district.	



FINAL REPORT ON THE OILSEED CROPS OF  
BENGAL, 1897-98.

THE following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

The 10th May 1898.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRI-  
CULTURE, BENGAL.

## FINAL REPORT ON THE OILSEED CROPS OF BENGAL, 1897-98.

*Explanatory.*—This report furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of the different kinds of oilseeds grown in these Provinces, inclusive of both the *rabi* and *bhadoi* varieties of *til*.

As explained in the first forecast issued on the 22nd February last, the normal areas shown in column 4, Appendix A, are based generally on the average areas sown in the past five years. For the districts, however, of Jessore, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran and Manbhum, the estimates of District Officers have been accepted, as they have been returned after careful revision.

2. *Character of the season.*—The character of the early part of the season was reviewed in the preliminary forecast issued in February last. It may be thus summarised:—The good rainfall of the monsoon of 1897 left sufficient moisture in the soil for the sowing of the oilseed crops. More than the normal fall of rain was received throughout these Provinces in October. In November, rain was well distributed. In December, the fall was a little below the normal. In January, rain was deficient in Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, but above the normal in Bengal Proper. In February, the rainfall was lighter than usual in South-West and East Bengal and in Orissa, and was heavier than usual in North Bengal and Bihar. In Chota Nagpur, it was almost normal. The latter half of February was almost entirely rainless. Since the issue of the first forecast, there has been very little rain. In March, the fall was less than the normal in all parts of these Provinces. In the first half of April rain was slight and scattered, but in the latter half it was more general.

3. *Area cultivated.*—In the first forecast of the oilseed crops, the total normal area under oilseeds in these Provinces was estimated at 3,920,900 acres. In the returns now received, estimates of normal area have been revised by many District Officers, and the total as now returned amounts to 4,004,900 acres. The total area cultivated this year amounts to 4,160,800 acres, while that cultivated last year amounts to 3,520,600 acres. There is thus an increase in the estimate of area cultivated this year, both as compared with the estimate of normal area and with that of the area

under cultivation last year, and this is due to the favourable character of the season up to and at the time of sowing.

4. *Character of the crop.*—Out of the 45 districts of these Provinces, 14 districts return crops of 16 annas and above, 22 districts report crops varying from 12 to a fraction less than 16 annas, and 9 districts report crops less than 12 annas. Twenty-three District Officers have not modified the estimate given in their first forecast, ten officers report that the crops have improved, and twelve that they have deteriorated.

These estimates support the general estimate of 14 annas given in the preliminary forecast for the Province as a whole. The outturn of the oilseed crop of 1896-97 was estimated at 11 annas over a smaller area cultivated.

5. *Gross outturn.*—The gross outturn of all kinds of oilseeds grown in these Provinces during 1897-98 is estimated at 719,600 tons against 483,200 tons which is believed to have been the outturn last year.

The normal rates of outturn assumed in calculating the gross outturn are for linseed, rapeseed and mustard, 6 maunds per acre, and for other oilseeds  $4\frac{1}{4}$  maunds per acre.

N. N. BANERJEE,

*Assistant Director of Land Records  
and Agriculture, Bengal.*

(Countersigned.)

P. C. LYON,

*Director of Land Records  
and Agriculture, Bengal.*

CALCUTTA,  
*The 3rd May 1898.*

APPENDIX A.

Final Report on the Oilseed Crops of Bengal, 1897-98.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DIVISION.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-98).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average output per acre, how many annas will represent this year's output (1896-97)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average output per acre, how many annas will represent this year's output (1897-98)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
BURDWAN.	Sardwan	Linseed ... and Rapeseed ... mustard.	Acres. 16,000 25,500 19,000	Acres. 23,500 17,200	Acres. 22,500 17,600	Annas. 6 6	Annas. 16 16	Owing to seasonable weather, there has been an average outturn of 16 annas throughout the district.	
		Til	3,800	3,000	3,000	6	16		
		Other oilseeds	4,500	5,700	6,400	6	16		
		Total	53,800	51,500	53,500	6	16		
BURDWAN.	Birbham	Linseed ... and Rapeseed ... mustard.	Acres. 800 2,000	Acres. 200 200	Acres. 800 2,500	3½ 3	14 14	There has been very little rain since November 1897. Had there been winter rains there would have been an average crop.	
		Til	400	100	400	3½	14		
		Total	3,200	500	3,700	3½	14		
		Linseed ... and Rapeseed ... mustard.	Acres. 1,000 7,000	Acres. 800 1,700	Acres. 1,000 8,500	6	16		
BURDWAN.	Bankura	Til	6,000	2,200	9,200	6	16	The outturn has been found to be greater than that estimated in the previous report and is due to the continuous favourable weather of the year.	The estimates in column 4 are based on the average areas sown in the past five years.
		Other oilseeds	8,000	2,100	9,000				
		Total	22,000	6,800	27,700				
		Total	22,000	6,800	27,700				



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DIVISION.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-98).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent outturn last year (1896-97) ?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98) ?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
BURDWAN (contd.)	Midnapore ...	Linseed ... Rapeseed ... and mustard. Til Other oilseeds ... Total ...	Acres. 15,000 33,000 23,000 26,000 21,000 95,000	Acres. 11,700 23,000 19,700 19,500 73,900	Acres. 20,000 35,000 32,300 22,400 105,700	Annas. 9 9 8 6 7½	Annas. 10½ 11½ 11 11½ 11½	The increase in the area brought under cultivation this year as compared with last year is due to seasonable rain at the ploughing and sowing times and for the same reason the outturn is better. Want of rain at the time of harvesting has marred the prospects of the crop somewhat.	
	Hoochly (with Howrah).	Linseed ... Rapeseed ... and mustard. Other oilseeds ... Total ...	Acres. 2,300 4,200 2,000 8,500	Acres. 1,900 3,300 1,800 7,000	Acres. 1,900 3,400 1,700 7,000	Annas. 6 5 6 5½	Annas. 9 9 9 9	The increase in the area sown and in the estimated outturn is due to good fall of rain this year. Some damage is said to have been caused to "Other oilseeds" in Barasat subdivision, but the crop is expected to be an average one.	
	24 Parganas	Linseed ... Rapeseed ... and mustard. Til Other oilseeds ... Total ...	Acres. 1,000 400 600 3,000 5,000	Acres. 400 400 500 800 2,100	Acres. 1,200 400 700 3,500 5,800	Annas. 4½ 5½ 9 5 6	Annas. 16 16 16 16 16	The increase in the area sown this year as in well as the outturn is due to seasonable rainfall.	
	Nadia	Linseed ... Rapeseed ... and mustard. Til Other oilseeds ... Total ...	Acres. 44,000 27,000 11,000 10,000 92,000	Acres. 39,600 27,400 6,200 4,600 77,800	Acres. 53,800 35,800 15,500 15,000 120,100	Annas. 4½ 3½ 5½ 5½ 4½	Annas. 11 12 11 11 11		

Murshidabad		Linseed and Rapeseed mustard. ...	27,000 12,000 7,000 14,500 67,500	23,300 14,900 5,300 11,700 55,200	30,500 23,700 8,100 20,000 82,300	4 5 6 5 4½	9 10 12 11 10
Jessore		Linseed and Rapeseed mustard. ...	37,200 51,400 26,600 6,800 122,000	10,200 30,800 24,200 4,500 70,000	23,100 43,100 26,200 5,900 117,300	4½ 7 10½ 8 7½	9 13½ 15 12 12½
Khulna		Linseed and Rapeseed mustard. ...	4,700 60,000 5,300 5,000 75,000	4,000 55,000 5,900 5,100 71,000	5,200 65,000 1,000 5,100 76,300	8 6½ 7 10 7	14 12 12 12 12
Rajshahi		Linseed and Rapeseed mustard. ...	3,000 92,000 1,600 45,000 141,600	2,900 82,500 1,500 44,900 132,200	3,000 92,000 1,700 44,900 141,600	8 9 8 8 8	12 13 12 12 12½
Dinajpur		Linseed and Rapeseed mustard. ...	100 126,000 100 126,200	100 120,000 100 120,200	100 120,000 100 120,200	16 16 16 16	16 16 16 16
Jalpaiguri		Rapeseed and mustard. ...	27,000 400 800 28,200	28,600 400 800 29,800	28,400 400 800 29,600	12 10 16 12	10 9 10 10

The decrease in the estimate of outturn as compared with that shown in the first forecast is due to the want of rainfall since the submission of that forecast.

Figures in columns 4, 5 and 6 have been altered, more reliable information having been now received. The season was not unfavourable on the whole.

The autumn rains benefited the growth of the oilseed crops.

The decrease in outturn is due to deficient rainfall.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-98).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 16 annas to represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
DIVISION.	Darjeeling	Rapeseed and Mustard. ... Til ... Total ...	7,600 100 7,600	7,500 100 7,600	7,500 100 7,600	9 8 9	10 8 10	The increased outturn is due to seasonable rainfall.	
	Haagpur	Rapeseed and Mustard. ... Til ... Other oilseeds ... Total ...	106,000 700 800 107,600	107,800 800 200 108,800	111,800 800 200 112,800	13 12	14 14		
	Bogra	Linseed and Rapeseed. ... Til ... Other oilseeds ... Total ...	15,800 87,000 14,000 116,800	15,000 100,000 2,000 117,000	15,000 77,000 2,000 94,000	11 10 12 14	14 15 13 14	There has been no change since the submission of the first forecast.	
	Pabna	Linseed and Rapeseed. ... Til ... Total ...	80,400 110,000 33,000 163,400	81,000 115,000 40,000 176,000	82,200 117,000 30,000 169,200	10 11 14 14	12 13 14 13	The low outturn of this year is due to want of rain.	



Area	Unseeded Rapeseed mustard.	Unseeded Til	Unseeded Other oilseeds	Total	7,700 88,200	7,600 88,200	5,400 92,200	2 94	15 16
Dacca	...	...	...	...	15,000 32,000	15,000 32,000	14,800 33,800	11 9	17 14
	...	...	...	...	147,700	144,700	146,500	94	104
Mymensingh	Unseeded Rapeseed mustard.	Unseeded Til	Unseeded Other oilseeds	Total	33,000 360,000	35,700 390,500	32,700 360,300	10 11	14 14
	...	...	...	...	74,000 200	72,700 200	72,700 200	11 12	13 8
Karidpur	Unseeded Rapeseed mustard.	Unseeded Til	Unseeded Other oilseeds	Total	467,200	468,100	468,900	11	12
	...	...	...	...	5,000 42,500	5,200 42,000	5,200 42,000	5	14
Backergunge	Unseeded Rapeseed mustard.	Unseeded Til	Unseeded Other oilseeds	Total	39,000 1,500	39,800 1,500	39,800 1,500	8 6	14 14
	...	...	...	...	20,000 6,000	20,800 5,900	20,800 5,900	8 6	14 14
Tippera	Unseeded Rapeseed mustard.	Unseeded Til	Unseeded Other oilseeds	Total	57,500	66,000	66,000	8	14
	...	...	...	...	5,000 52,000	4,800 51,900	5,200 51,900	10 11	10 10
	...	...	...	...	18,200 200	19,000 200	18,200 200	13 8	12 8
	...	...	...	...	75,400	75,300	63,000	11	104
Noakballi	Unseeded Rapeseed mustard.	Unseeded Til	Unseeded Other oilseeds	Total	15,400 6,000	13,700 5,200	15,400 6,400	74 8	10 10
	...	...	...	...	5,000 700	3,000 800	5,700 800	8 6	11 9
	...	...	...	...	27,100	20,700	28,400	74	70

The outturn is expected to be a little better than that of last year owing to the improvement of the land in some places caused by the late earthquake.

Rainfall at the end of January improved the state of the oilseed crops generally, but the til crop suffered for want of rain in February and March.

The preliminary forecast was an under-estimate. The oilseed crop has been slightly under the average owing to want of rain.

The slight decrease in the outturn this year is due to want of timely rainfall.

The increase in the area and outturn this year is due to better rainfall at the time of sowing.

CHITTAGONG.

DACCA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DIVISION.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-98).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
CHITTAGONG (-concl.)	Chittagong	Linsed ... and Rapeseed ... and mustard. ... Til ... Other oilseeds ... Total	500 2,000 100 100 2,700	200 900 100 100 1,300	800 1,500 100 100 2,500	3	10	The rain in the month of October has done much good to the crops.	
	Fatna	Linsed ... and Rapeseed ... and mustard. ... Til ... Other oilseeds ... Total	10,800 25,000 2,000 12,500 50,300	10,500 26,000 8,400 12,500 57,400	10,200 26,000 2,200 11,800 50,200	10 13 9 11½ 11	15½ 15½ 12 14½ 15		
	Gaya	Linsed ... and Rapeseed ... and mustard. ... Til ... Other oilseeds ... Total	63,000 17,300 10,000 78,000 168,300	61,500 18,400 9,300 80,400 169,600	64,000 18,800 9,100 80,500 172,600	14 13 12 13 13½	15		

The figures shown in column 4 are revised estimates furnished by the Collector.

The normal areas shown in columns 4, 5 and 6 have been revised from the preliminary forecast to be based on survey results. The figures returned for this report are not complete.

The figures in columns 4, 5 and 6 have been revised, as the figures received from subdivisions were obtained from the Settlement Department, owing to a deficit in moisture in the land consequent on a rainfall, the average output of oilseeds probably exceeds 10 annas.

District	Crop	Area in acres	Normal area in acres	Area in acres	Normal area in acres	Area in acres	Normal area in acres	Area in acres	Normal area in acres	Area in acres	Normal area in acres	Area in acres	Normal area in acres
Shahabad	Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rapeseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rapeseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran	Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rapeseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rapeseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rapeseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PATNA.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1897-98).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-98).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Linseed ... and Rapeseed ... and mustard. ...	Acres. 5,000 8,500	Acres. 4,500 7,800	Acres. 4,900 8,600	Annas. 12 12	Annas. 14 14	Owing to timely rainfall, the outturn has been better than that of last year.	
	Bhagalpur ...	Linseed ... and Rapeseed ... and mustard. ...	Acres. 13,000 30,500	Acres. 11,700 33,000	Acres. 13,800 37,300	Annas. 12 14	Annas. 16 17	Seasonable rainfall accounts for the increase in column 8.	
	Purnea ...	Linseed ... and Rapeseed ... and mustard. ...	Acres. 8,400 195,300	Acres. 8,000 195,300	Acres. 8,000 197,200	Annas. 13 16	Annas. 13 14	The outturn is less than that estimated in the first forecast because the plants did not attain full development.	
	Malda ...	Linseed ... and Rapeseed ... and mustard. ...	Acres. 10,200 60,000	Acres. 10,200 60,000	Acres. 10,200 60,000	Annas. 13 14	Annas. 13 16	The better outturn this year is due to the favourable distribution of rain.	
		Total ...	Acres. 21,900	Acres. 20,300	Acres. 21,700	Annas. 12	Annas. 14 14 1/2		
		Total ...	Acres. 66,000	Acres. 60,000	Acres. 68,000	Annas. 13 1/2	Annas. 17		
		Total ...	Acres. 8,400 195,300	Acres. 8,000 195,300	Acres. 8,000 197,200	Annas. 13 16	Annas. 13 14		
		Total ...	Acres. 204,500	Acres. 203,800	Acres. 205,800	Annas. 13 1/2	Annas. 14		
		Total ...	Acres. 10,200 60,000	Acres. 10,200 60,000	Acres. 10,200 60,000	Annas. 13 14	Annas. 13 16		
		Total ...	Acres. 77,300	Acres. 117,200	Acres. 97,200	Annas. 13 1/2	Annas. 16		

Sonthal Par. Gausa.	Linsced { Rapeed mustard. Til Other oilseeds Total	10,500	6,000	9,100	4	12
		65,000	46,800	75,300	4	14
		2,800	1,900	3,800	3	12
		80,400	23,600	93,200	4	14
	Total	158,700	78,100	173,500	4	14
Outtock	Linsced { Rapeed mustard. Til Other oilseeds Total	4,000	8,600	4,100	7	12
		13,800	11,800	14,100	9	14
		3,200	3,000	3,200	7	13
		15,000	11,200	16,600	10	14
	Total	33,800	29,600	38,000	9½	13½
Balasore	Linsced { Rapeed mustard. Til Other oilseeds Total	400	6,200	100	.....	16
		6,400	6,200	6,900	6	14
		2,000	1,900	2,100	5	14
		700	400	600	8	12
	Total	9,700	8,500	9,700	6	14
Angul and Khondmals.	Linsced { Rapeed mustard. Til Other oilseeds Total	6,000	6,000	6,000	4	16
		7,300	4,900	8,000	8	16
		17,500	10,000	19,000	8	16
		39,800	20,000	33,000	7	14
Puri	Linsced { Rapeed mustard. Til Other oilseeds Total	300	200	300	5	7
		5,800	5,000	4,600	6	12
		800	600	1,400	6	10
		1,500	1,500	2,900	12	13
	Total	8,400	7,300	9,200	7½	12
Hazariabagh	Linsced { Rapeed mustard. Til Other oilseeds Total	22,500	82,500	22,500	8	15
		89,000	89,100	89,100		16
		11,000	11,000	11,000		16
		146,000	146,300	146,300	16	16
	Total	268,500	268,900	268,900	8	16
Lohardaga	Rapeed mustard. Til Other oilseeds Total	67,000	40,000	70,000	4	12
		100	100	100	5	12
		253,000	235,400	235,400	5	12
		320,100	115,100	395,500	4½	12

The distribution of rainfall was favourable; hence the better outturn this year.

The decrease in outturn this year is due to want of rain during the maturing time of the crop.

The increase in the area and outturn this year is due to seasonable rainfall.

The increase in the area under til and other oilseeds is due to the free grant of waste lands for *foie* cultivation.

The decrease in the area sown this year with rape and mustard is due to revision of figures.

The good outturn this year is due to favourable rainfall.

The season was generally favourable to all oilseed crop; hence the increase in the outturn this year.

The figures shown in column 4 are based on the averages of areas sown in the past five years.

The distribution of rainfall<sup>2</sup> was favourable; hence the better outturn this year.

The decrease in outturn this year is due to want of rain during the maturing time of the crop.

The increase in the area and outturn this year is due to seasonable rainfall.

The increase in the area under tul and other oilseeds is due to the free grant of waste lands for *toila* cultivation.

The decrease in the area sown this year with rape and mustard is due to revision of figures.

the good outturn this year is due to favourable rainfall.

the season was generally favourable to all oilseed crops ; and to reduce the increase in the output this year.

The figures shown in column 4 are based on the averages of areas sown in the past five years.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-98).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97) ?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98) ?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
CHOTA NAGPUR—continued.	Palamanu ...	Linseed ... and Rapeseed mustard.	Acres. 8,000 11,000	Acres. 3,500 7,400	Acres. 1,350 11,500	Annas. 11 15	The increase in the area sown this year as compared with that of last year is due to favourable rainfall.		
		Til ... Other oilseeds ...	8,100 2,300	10,400 2,400	9,500 2,400	7 7			
		Total ...	29,400 ...	24,100 ...	24,700 ...	6½ 14½			
	Manbhum ...	Rapeseed and mustard.	33,700	3,700	33,700	3	19		
		Til ... Other oilseeds ...	10,600 25,900	1,800 3,500	10,600 25,900	3 2	18 19		
		Total ...	70,200 ...	9,000 ...	70,200 ...	2½	19		
	Singbhum...	Linseed and Rapeseed mustard.	7,000 25,300	6,700 28,700	6,000 20,500	9 9	16 18		
		Til ... Other oilseeds ...	8,200 9,200	4,600 600	4,600 19,500	9 9	16 16		
		Total ...	63,700 ...	40,600 ...	50,600 ...	9	16		
	Total Bengal	Linseed and Rapeseed mustard.	664,600 2,111,400	587,800 2,003,900	675,600 2,150,000	10½ 11½	14 14		
		Til ... Other oilseeds ...	353,000 875,900	332,500 596,400	338,600 876,400	9½ 9½	13½ 13½		
		Total ...	4,003,900 ...	3,520,600 ...	4,160,800 ...	11	14		

N.E.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.



## APPENDIX B.

*Estimate of Outturn of the Oilseed Crops, 1897-98, in tons.*

PROVINCE.	Names of oil-seeds.	ACREAGE.						OUTTURN IN TONS.						Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
		Of current year's crop, 1897-98.	Of previous year's crop, 1896-97.	Average of four preceding years (viz., 1892-93 to 1895-96).	Percentage by which column 3 exceeds ( + ) or falls short of ( - ) area in—		Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 3, 1897-98.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 4, 1896-97.	Average of four preceding years (viz., 1892-93 to 1895-96).	Percentage by which column 8 exceeds ( + ) or falls short of ( - ) outturn in—				
					Column 4.	Column 5.				Column 9.	Column 10.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Bengal	Linseed ... and Rapeseed, mustard, Til and other oil-seeds.	675,600 2,150,300 1,335,000	587,800 2,003,800 928,000	757,100 2,217,000 1,259,600	+ 14'94 + 7'29 + 45'73	- 10'76 - 3'04 + 2'72	130,100 414,000 175,600	84,900 312,300 86,000	117,600 345,700 142,300	+ 53'24 + 82'65 + 104'07	+ 10'03 + 19'47 + 23'33		The normal rates of outturn assumed in calculating the outturns in columns 8, 9 and 10 are as usual for linseed and rapeseed and mustard six maunds per acre, and for other oilseeds 4½ maunds per acre. One ton has been taken to be equal to 2½ maunds 10 seers 14 chittaks, or 27'27 maunds.	
	Total	4,160,800	3,520,600	4,274,300	+ 15'34	- 2'06	719,600	453,200	605,600	+ 45'92	+ 18'82			

LIBERALITY OF NAWAB SIR KHWAJA AHSANULLA  
BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., OF DACCA.

No. 2978Medl., dated Calcutta, the 13th May 1898.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept.,  
To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 217G, dated 3rd May 1898, in which you report that Nawab Sir Kwaja Ahsanulla Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Dacca, has placed at your disposal a sum of one lakh of rupees to take the necessary measures for preventing the spread of the plague to Dacca, and, in case of its appearance in that town, for the proper treatment of the poor, both Muhammadans and Hindus, who may suffer from the disease. The Nawab has offered to pay another lakh of rupees if necessary for the purpose.

2. In reply, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in publicly acknowledging this munificent gift and expressing his high appreciation of this further instance of the Nawab Bahadur's liberality. His Honour has already communicated his thanks to the donor by telegraph, and the fact has also been reported to the Government of India. A copy of this letter will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF THE CALCUTTA BUILDING  
COMMISSION.

NOTIFICATION—No. 3084M.

*The 17th May 1898.*—The following is published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

BY THE

COMMISSION APPOINTED TO CONSIDER WHAT AMENDMENTS ARE REQUIRED

IN THE

LAW RELATING TO BUILDINGS AND STREETS

IN

CALCUTTA.

THE draft Bill for the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act, which was promised in the concluding paragraph of our former report, is submitted herewith.

2. We have carefully considered the question whether the municipal authorities should fix a street alignment or building line with the object of securing the gradual widening of streets as buildings fall or are removed. We think the attempt to widen streets by this procedure should be abandoned, because no appreciable result can be expected for a great many years, and in the meantime streets to which the procedure is applied as opportunity occurs will present unsightly gaps. As, however, the procedure in question has formed part of the municipal law of Calcutta since the year 1856, it might possibly be considered inadvisable to abandon it now. We have, therefore, dealt with the subject in Chapter II of the accompanying Bill, and recommend that, if the procedure in question be retained, the amendments shown in that Chapter should be adopted.

3. We have, in section 40 of the accompanying Bill, provided for the grant of licenses to builders on payment of annual fees. We recommend that similar provisions with respect to plumbers, surveyors, and drainage contractors should be inserted in the Calcutta Municipal Bill now before the Bengal Legislative Council.

4. We desire specially to invite attention to sections 99 to 108 of the accompanying Bill, dealing with the re-allotment of bustees. These sections are quite new. As far as we can see, they are likely to work well in practice, but we think it very desirable that public opinion should be specially invited with regard to them.

In section 101 we have provided for a reference to the Chief Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court when any owner of land in a bustee which it is proposed to re-allot is dissatisfied with the valuation assigned by the General Committee to his land. We recommend that, in cases where an owner claims that his land is worth more than Rs. 5,000, he should be allowed at his option to apply to the High Court to determine its value, instead of to the Small Cause Court.



5. With reference to clause (d) of section 127 of the accompanying Bill, Babu Kally Nauth Mitter desires to invite attention to his dissent recorded in clause (e) of paragraph 138 of our former report, and to add that a limit of twenty-five times the assessed annual value would be specially unfair in the case of houses built for occupation by their owners.

6. We have not been able to frame a complete set of rules for regulating details of construction, for inclusion in Schedules A, B and C to the accompanying Bill. We recommend that the rules to be entered in these Schedules should be drawn by experts in engineering.

7. We have in the accompanying Bill described the Executive Committee as "the General Committee," believing that the use of the same expression as that employed in the Bill now before the Council would be found convenient. But we desire to say that we have settled the Bill on the supposition that the working of the clauses referring to this Committee will be entrusted to a Committee constituted in the manner recommended in paragraph 44 of our former report.

8. The accompanying Bill is not intended to set aside the dissents which have been recorded by individual members of the Commission in, or by way of annexure to, our former report. The members who recorded those dissents wish it to be understood that their views on the points dealt with in them remain unchanged.

9. We append minutes of our recent proceedings and some other papers which have been printed for us since our former report was submitted.

10. Messrs. Glass, Bright, and Banks-Gwyther having left India, the present report is submitted by the other members of the Commission.

E. J. TREVELYAN.

H. H. RISLEY.

A. J. HUGHES.

KALLY NAUTH MITTER.\*

NALIN BEHARY SIRCAR.

H. J. DYSON.

CALCUTTA ;  
The 4th May, 1898. }

\* I sign the Report subject to the reservations referred to in paragraphs 5 and 8 of this Report and to the further reservation that in my opinion the definition of the expression "materially alter" is far too wide to be of any practical use.

KALLY NAUTH MITTER.

4th May, 1898

# DRAFT BILL FOR THE AMEND- MENT OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ACT.

## CONTENTS.

### CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

#### SECTION.

1. Definitions.
2. Power to decide whether land is a bustee or bustee land.

### CHAPTER II.—STREETS AND MUNICIPAL LAND.

#### *Proprietary rights of the Corporation in respect of Streets and Public Spaces.*

3. Public streets and squares vested in the Corporation.
4. Certain open spaces vested in the Corporation.

#### *Duties of the several Municipal Authorities in respect of Streets.*

5. Naming of public streets.
6. Numbering of buildings in or near street.
7. Maintenance and repair of public streets.

#### *Powers of the several Municipal Authorities in respect of public Streets and Municipal Land.*

8. Power of General Committee to make and improve streets.
9. Power to dispose of so much of a permanently closed street as is not required.
10. Power to define general line of buildings.
11. Restrictions on construction of buildings or walls within such line.
12. Setting back projecting buildings or walls.
13. Setting buildings forward to improve street alignment of public street.
14. Removal or alteration of fixtures attached to building so as to project, &c., over public street or land.
15. Alteration of doors, &c., opening outwards on public street.
16. Gutters and pipes for carrying water from building in public street.
17. Approach roads, and iron trunks thereunder.
18. Power to direct alteration of pipes and appliances.
19. Projected public streets.

#### *Private Streets.*

20. Making of new private streets.
21. Prohibition of breach of section 20.
22. Levelling, &c., of private streets.
23. Power of General Committee to take over private streets.

CHAPTER II.—STREETS AND MUNICIPAL LAND—  
*contd.**Acquisition of land.*

## SECTION.

- 24. Acquisition of land and buildings for improvement of public streets.
- 25. Acquisition of open spaces.

*Prohibitions and Directions.*

- 26. Regulation of verandahs, &c., projecting over streets.
- 27. Hoards, fences and scaffoldings.
- 28. Restrictions on making holes or depositing materials in public street.
- 29. Prohibition of obstructions in public street.

*Bye-laws.*

- 30. Power to make bye-laws.

## CHAPTER III.—BUILDING REGULATIONS.

*A.—Building sites.*

- 31. Requirements as to building sites.
- 32. Sale of site unsuitable for building.
- 33. Formation of plots into suitable building sites, and sale of such sites.
- 34. Implied covenant in sales of land.

*B.—Buildings generally.*

- 35. Power to regulate future erection of certain classes of buildings in particular streets or localities.
- 36. Prohibition of inflammable materials for roofs or external walls.
- 37. Provisions applicable to buildings hereafter erected, re-erected or materially altered:

(1), (2) *Height of buildings.*

(3) *Building over sewer or drain belonging to the Corporation.*

(4) *Passage for access to building from street.*

(5) *Distance between building line and street alignment.*

(6) *Level of buildings.*

(7) *Plinth.*

- 38. Rules for construction of buildings hereafter erected, re-erected or materially altered.
- 39. Drainage of buildings hereafter erected or re-erected.

*C.—Masonry Buildings.*

- 40. Licensed builders.
- 41. External doors.



CHAPTER III.—BUILDING REGULATIONS—*contd.*

*D.—Dwelling-houses.*

SECTION.

42. Provisions applicable to dwelling-houses hereafter erected, re-erected or materially altered:

- (1) *Proportion of site which may be built upon.*
- (2), (3) *Damp-proof course.*
- (4) *Every room to be open to outer air.*
- (5) *Size and ventilation of inhabited rooms.*
- (6) *Area of interior courtyard.*
- (7) *Width of interior courtyard.*
- (8) *Prohibition of rooms over privies.*
- (9) *Open space at back and sides of house.*
- (10) *Open space round detached houses.*
- (11) *Interior courtyards and outward open spaces to be raised,*
- (12) *and kept open*

43. Further provisions applicable to dwelling-houses hereafter erected, re-erected or materially altered in a bustee:

- (a), (b) *Land for street.*
- (c) *Space at front, back and sides of house.*
- (d) *Pathway between house and hut.*

*E.—Buildings of the warehouse class.*

44. Open spaces for buildings of the warehouse class hereafter erected, re-erected or materially altered.

45. Height of buildings of the warehouse class.

*F.—Applications for approval of sites for, and for permission to erect, re-erect or materially alter, masonry buildings.*

46. Application for approval of site for erection or re-erection of masonry building.

47. Application to be sent and particulars furnished by person intending to erect, re-erect, or materially alter a masonry building.

48. Signature of plans, elevations and sections.

49. Permission to erect or re-erect masonry building not to be given unless and until site approved.

50. Work not to be commenced unless and until permission given.

51. Formulation of requirements and objections.

52. Approval of site when to be given or refused.

CHAPTER III.—BUILDING REGULATIONS—*contd.**F.—Applications for approval of sites for, and for permission to erect, re-erect or materially alter masonry buildings.—contd.*

## SECTION.

53. Permission to execute work when to be given or refused.
54. Record of reasons and appeal when approval or permission refused.
55. Reference to General Committee if Chairman delays grant or refusal of approval or permission.
56. Grounds on which approval of site for, or permission to erect, re-erect, or materially alter a masonry building may be refused.
57. Special powers for suspending or granting permission to erect a masonry building, or convert huts, etc., into a masonry building.
58. Fresh application after refusal to approve site or to permit execution of work.
59. Lapse of permission if not acted upon within one year.

*G.—Supervision over erection, re-erection and material alteration of masonry buildings.*

60. Notice by licensed builder before commencing work.
61. Inspection during progress of work.
62. Special inspection when work approaching completion.
63. Certificate on completion of work.

*H.—Huts.*

64. Provisions applicable to huts hereafter erected, re-erected or materially altered:
  - (1) Continuous lines.
  - (2) Passages.
  - (3) Use of passages.
  - (4) Courtyard.
  - (5) Space.
  - (6) Distance of huts from metalled and sewered street.
  - (7) Distance between hut and masonry building.
  - (8) Prohibition of projections or dropping of water over street or passage.
  - (9) Height.
  - (10) Privy.
  - (11) to (13) Surface-drains.
  - (14) Plinth.

CHAPTER III.—BUILDING REGULATIONS—*contd.*

*J.—Applications for permission to erect, re-erect, or materially alter huts.*

SECTION.

65. Application to be sent and particulars furnished by person intending to erect, re-erect or materially alter a hut.
66. Work not to be commenced unless and until permission given.
67. Power of Chairman to require further information or a proper site-plan.
68. Permission to execute work when to be given or refused.
69. Record of reasons, and appeal, when permission refused.
70. Reference to General Committee if Chairman delays grant or refusal of permission.
71. Grounds on which permission to erect, re-erect, or materially alter a hut may be refused.
72. Fresh application after refusal of permission to erect, re-erect, or materially alter a hut.
73. Lapse of permission if not acted upon within six months.

*K.—Supplemental Provisions.*

74. Compensation after refusal to permit building when site falls within street alignment of projected public street.
75. Acquisition of land by Corporation for provision of passage.
76. Exemption of plant houses, etc.

CHAPTER IV.—BUSTEES.

*A.—Preliminary.*

77. Power to define and alter limits of bustees.
78. Restriction on application of this Chapter to masonry buildings in bustees.

*B.—Improvement of Bustees.*

79. Preparation of standard plan by owners.
80. Preparation of standard plan by General Committee in default of owners.
81. Suspension of building pending preparation of standard plan.
82. Prohibition of building contrary to standard plan.
83. Power to require re-erection of huts in conformity with standard plan.
84. Power to require carrying out of other improvements in conformity with standard plan.



CHAPTER IV.—BUSTEES—*contd.**B.—Improvement of Bustees—contd.*

## SECTION.

85. Inspection, report and preparation of standard plan by Medical officers, in cases requiring expedition.
86. Approval by General Committee of standard plan annexed to such report.
87. Power of General Committee to require owners or occupiers to carry out improvements proposed in such report.
88. Power of General Committee to carry out such improvements in default of owners.
89. Disposal of materials of huts pulled down in pursuance of section 88.
90. Power of Corporation to purchase or acquire land in pursuance of report made under section 85.
91. Application of sections 82 to 84, in order to bring bustee into conformity with standard plan approved under section 86.
92. Alternative power to General Committee to make standard plan, to purchase or acquire bustee, and to carry out improvements themselves or through purchaser or lessee.
93. Proportions of area of bustee to be shown in standard plan as streets, passages and open lands.
94. Regulation of plots by standard plan, and compensation for adjustment of plots.
95. Streets shown in standard plan, if not public streets, to remain private.
96. Rights of owners of land and huts respectively, over streets, land and drains shown in standard plan.
97. Bustee when to be deemed a re-modelled bustee.
98. Power to take land out of the category of bustee land.

*C.—Re-allotment of Bustees.*

99. Declaration of intention to re-allot bustee or block.
100. Preparation of ground plan of such bustee or block.
101. Determination of value of land of each owner.
102. Preparation of re-allotment plan.
103. Compensation where owner of land is not re-allotted his proper share.
104. Compensation for land set apart for streets.
105. Revision and final adoption of re-allotment plan.
106. Removal of huts and marking out of streets, passages and building sites.
107. Erection of dwelling-houses in re-allotted bustee.
108. Bye-laws.

## CHAPTER IV.—PRIVIES, LATRINES, URINAS, ETC.

## SECTION.

109. Regulation of site of future privies.
110. Provision of access to privy from street.
111. Provision of connected privies.
112. Paved surface in privies for ablution purposes.
113. Means of ventilation for privies in or adjacent to buildings.
114. Floors of privies in or adjacent to buildings.
115. Regulation of privies (situated in or adjacent to buildings) constructed for use in combination with a moveable receptacle for filth.
116. Rules for construction of privies.
117. Procedure for enforcement of provisions of sections 112 to 116.
118. Control over construction of filth receptacles within fifty feet of tank or water course, and removal of same.
119. General powers of control over privies and urinals.
120. Provision of privies.
121. Expenses of building or alteration of privy to be paid out of Municipal Funds in certain cases.
122. Provision and maintenance of public latrines and urinals.
123. Licensing of public latrines and urinals.
124. General powers of control over house-drains and cess-pools.
125. General powers of control over stables and cow-houses.

## CHAPTER VI.—ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.

126. Further powers for acquiring land or buildings.
127. Application of Land Acquisition Act, 1894, with amendments.
128. Vesting in Corporation of land and buildings acquired under Land Acquisition Act, 1894.
129. Power of Corporation to pay rent for, or take on lease, land or buildings.
130. Power to transfer land or buildings acquired for making improvements.
131. Power to transfer land or buildings in other cases.

## CHAPTER VII.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

132. Power to amend Schedules A, B and C.
133. Powers with reference to overcrowded buildings.
134. Recovery of expenses of demolishing buildings under section 133.
135. Power to direct discontinuance of use of premises for offensive or dangerous trades near dwelling-houses.
136. Contracts.

CHAPTER VIII.—DEMOLITION, ALTERATION AND  
STOPPING OF WORK.

SECTION.

- 137. Demolition or alteration of buildings unlawfully commenced, carried on or completed.
- 138. Demolition or alteration of work in other cases.
- 139. Power of General Committee or Chairman to stop progress of building unlawfully commenced or carried on.
- 140. Demolition and fine cumulative.

CHAPTER IX.—PENALTIES.

- 141. Certain offences punishable with fine.
- 142. Continuing offences in certain cases punishable after a first conviction with a daily fine.
- 143. Fine for unlawfully commencing, carrying on or completing building work.
- 144. Fine for disobedience of direction for demolition or alteration where building work unlawfully commenced, carried on or completed.
- 145. Fine for disobedience of direction for demolition or alteration in other cases.
- 146. Fine for putting building to other than declared use.
- 147. Fine for using building for carrying on offensive trade without previous declaration.

SCHEDULES.



## [Notes explanatory of references:]

"C. B. C." means the first Report of the Calcutta Building Commission.

"Cal." means the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1889.

"Bye-law" means a bye law made by the Municipal Commissioners under section 412 of the said Act.

"Bom." means the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1868.

"L. B. A." means the London Building Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vict., c. 213).

"P. H. A." means the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 55).

"P. H. A., 1890," means the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (53 and 54 Vict., c. 59).

"Calcutta Municipal Bill" means the Bill introduced in the Bengal Council on the 19th March, 1898].

## CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

## Definitions.

1. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Building-line." (1) "building-line" means a line (in rear of the street alignment) up to which the main wall<sup>ma</sup> of a building abutting on a street may lawfully extend; [Draft Bill for Vien.]

"Building of the warehouse class." (2) "building of the warehouse class" means a warehouse, factory, manufactory, brewery or distillery, and any other masonry building exceeding in cubical extent one hundred and fifty thousand cubic feet which is not a "public building" as defined in this section; [L. B. A., (28).]

"Bustee." (3) "bustee" means an area containing land occupied by or for the purposes of any collection of huts— [Cal., s. 3.]

(a) standing on a plot of land not less than ten cottahs in area and bearing one number in the assessment-book, or

(b) standing on two or more plots of land which are adjacent to one another and exceed in the aggregate one bigah in area and are not separately numbered in the assessment-book;

"Bustee land." (4) "bustee land" means land in a bustee which is let out for the building of huts under an arrangement by which the tenant of the land is the owner of the hut; [Cal., s. 3.]

"Cubical extent." (5) the expression "cubical extent," when used with reference to the measurement of a building, means the space contained within the external surface of its walls and roof and the upper surface of the floor of its lowest or only storey; [L. B. A., s. (21)]

"Dwelling house." (6) "dwelling-house" means a masonry building constructed, used or adapted to be used wholly or principally for human habitation; [L. B. A., s. 5 (25).]

"Height." (7) the expression "height," when used in relation to a building, means the measurement taken— [L. B. A., s. 5 (21).]

(a) from the level of the footway (if any) immediately in front of the centre of the face of the building or (where there is no such footway) from the level of the ground before excavation,

(b) to the level of the top of the parapet or (where there is no parapet) to the level of the top of the external wall or, in the case of a gabled building, to the base of the gable;

"House-drain." (8) "house-drain" means any drain of, and used for the drainage of, one or more buildings or premises, and made merely for the purpose of communicating therefrom with a sewer or drain vested in the Corporation; [P. H. A., s. 4; P. H. A., 1890, s. 19 (3).]

*(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Section 1.)*

- "Hut." (9) "hut" means any building no portion [Cal., s. 3.] of which above the plinth level is constructed of masonry;
- "Inhabited room." (10) "inhabited room" means a room in [L. B. A., s. 5 (37).] which some person passes the night, or which is used as a living room, and includes a room with respect to which there is a probable presumption (until the contrary is shown) that some person passes the night therein or that it is used as a living-room;
- "Masonry building." (11) "masonry building" means any building other than a hut;
- "Materially alter." (12) the expression "materially alter," when [Panjab Municipal Act, 1891, s. 94; Byelaws (c) 1, 21; C. B. C. paras. 80, 81, 99, 112.] used with reference to a building, includes—
- (a) the addition of any buildings, rooms, out-houses or other structures to any building,
  - (b) any alteration of a masonry wall, frame wall, roof, ceiling, iron construction, staircase, shaft for lighting or ventilation, lift-shaft, fire-place or chimney in a building,
  - (c) any alteration of any projecting part of a building,
  - (d) any other alterations of the internal arrangements of a building which effect an alteration of its drainage, ventilation or sanitary arrangements or affect its security,
  - (e) any repairs to a building which involve the entire or partial demolition and re-construction of any of the structures enumerated in sub-clause (b) of this clause, and
  - (f) in the case of a hut, the re-building of a wall or roof;
- "Occupier." (13) "occupier" means any person for the time being paying or liable to pay to the owner the rent or any portion of the rent of the land or building in respect of which the word is used, and includes an owner living in his own house or hut;
- "Owner." (14) "owner" includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of any land or building, or of any part of any land or building, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the same if the land, building or part thereof were let to a tenant; [Panjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891, s. 2 (5); Cal., s. 3.]
- "Private street." (15) "private street" means any road, street, square, court, alley, passage or riding path which is not a "public street" as defined in this section, but does not include a pathway made by the owner of a building on his own land to secure access to, or the convenient use of, such building; [Bom., s. 3 (a).]
- "Public building." (16) "public building" means a masonry building constructed, used or adapted to be [L. B. A., s. 5 (27).] used—
- (a) as a place of public worship, or as a school, college or place of instruction (not being a dwelling-house so used), or as a hospital, work-house, public theatre, public hall, public concert-room, public ball room, public lecture-room, public library or public exhibition room, or as a public place of assembly, or



(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Section 2.)

- (b) for any other public purpose, or
- (c) as an hotel, lodging-house, home, refuge or shelter, where the building exceeds in cubical extent two hundred and fifty thousand cubic feet, or has sleeping accommodation for more than one hundred persons;

"Public street."

(17) "public street" means any road, street, square, court, alley, passage or riding path, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and includes—

[Cal. s. 3.]

- (a) the roadway over any public bridge or causeway, and
- (b) the footway attached to any such street, public bridge (other than the Howrah bridge) or causeway, and
- (c) the drains attached to any such street, public bridge or causeway, or
- (d) if there be no drain attached to any such street, all land up to the outer wall of the premises abutting on the street, or, if a street alignment has been fixed, then up to such alignment;

[C. B. C., para. 61.]

"Re-erect."

(18) the expression "re-erect," when used with reference to a building, includes—

[Punjab Municipal Act, 1891, s. 94; Cal., s. 235; L. B. A., s. 5 (6); C. B. C., para. 80.]

- (a) the re-construction of a building after more than one-half its cubical extent has been taken down or burnt down or has fallen down,
- (b) the roofing of any space between one or more walls and buildings,
- (c) the conversion of one or more huts or temporary structures into a masonry building,
- (d) the conversion into a place for human habitation of any building not originally constructed for human habitation.
- (e) the conversion into more than one place for human habitation of a building originally constructed as one such place,
- (f) the conversion of two or more places of human habitation into a greater number of such places, and
- (g) the alteration of a building for the purpose of effecting a partition amongst joint-owners;

"Sewer."

(19) "sewer" includes sewers and drains of every description, and channels and every other device for carrying-off sullage, sewage or offensive matter and polluted water or rain-water or sub-soil-water, except drains included in the definition of "house-drain;"

[P. H. A., s. 4.]

"Street."

(20) "street" means a public or private street; and

"Street alignment."

(21) "street alignment" means a line dividing the land comprised in and forming part of a street from the adjoining land.

Power to decide whether land is a bustee or bustee land.

2. The General Committee may decide whether any particular land is or is not a "bustee" or "bustee land" as defined in section 1, and their decision shall be final.

[Cal. s. 3—"bustee land."]



(Chapter II.—*Streets and Municipal Land.*—  
Sections 3—8.)

CHAPTER II.—STREETS AND MUNICIPAL LAND.

*Proprietary rights of the Corporation in respect of  
Streets and Public Spaces.*

Public streets  
and squares  
vested in the  
Corporation.

3. All public streets and squares (not being the property and kept under the control of the Government or the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta), including the soil, and the side-drains, footways, pavements, stones and other materials of such streets and squares, and all erections, materials, implements and other things provided for such streets or squares, shall vest in and belong to the Corporation. [Cal., s. 24; Act IV of 1894.]

Certain open  
spaces vested  
in the Corpor-  
ation.

4. All open spaces acquired under section 25, and all erections, materials, implements and other things provided for such spaces, shall vest in and belong to the Corporation.

*Duties of the several Municipal Authorities in  
respect of Streets.*

Naming of  
public streets.

5. (1) The Chairman shall from time to time cause to be put up or painted on a conspicuous part of some building, wall or place, at or near each end, corner or entrance of every public street, such name as the Corporation may from time to time determine as the name by which such street is to be known. [Cal., s. 217.]

(2) No person shall destroy, pull down or deface any such name, or put up any name different from that put up by order of the Chairman.

Numbering  
of buildings in  
or near street.

6. (1) The Chairman shall from time to time cause a number to be affixed in a conspicuous place on the outside of each building in or near a street or at the entrance of the enclosure of each such building. [Cal., s. 218.]

(2) No person shall destroy, pull down or deface any such number.

(3) When a number has been affixed under sub-section (1), the owner of the building shall be bound to maintain such number and to replace it if removed or defaced; and if he fails to do so the Chairman may by written notice require him to replace the number.

Maintenance  
and repair of  
public streets.

7. The General Committee shall, out of funds to be allotted by the Corporation, cause the public streets to be maintained and repaired, and for those purposes may do all things necessary for the public safety or convenience.

*Powers of the several Municipal Authorities in  
respect of Public Streets and Municipal Land.*

Power of  
General Com-  
mittee to  
make and im-  
prove streets.

8. The General Committee, with the sanction of the Corporation, may— [Cal., s. 205; C. B. para. 44.]

- (a) lay out and make new streets;
- (b) construct new bridges and sub-ways;
- (c) turn, divert, discontinue or permanently or temporarily close any public street or part thereof; and
- (d) widen, open, enlarge or otherwise improve any public street.

*Chapter II.—Streets and Municipal Land.—Sections 9-12).*

*Powers of the several Municipal Authorities in respect of Public Streets and Municipal Land.—contd.*

Power to dispose of so much of a permanently closed street as is not required.

9. (1) When any public street is permanently closed under section 8, the Corporation may sell the site of so much of the roadway and footpath as is no longer required, making due compensation to any person injured by such closing and sale.

[Cal., s. 03.]

(2) In determining such compensation, the Court shall make allowance for any benefit accruing to the same premises or any adjacent premises belonging to the same owner from the construction or improvement of any other public street, at or about the same time that the public street, on account of which the compensation is paid, is closed.

Power to define general line of buildings.

10. (1) The General Committee may give public notice of their intention to define the general line of buildings on each or either side of any public street at the time in existence.

[Cal. s. 206.]

(2) Such line shall not be defined so as to extend further back than the line of the wall abutting on the street at its widest part.

(3) Every such notice shall specify a period within which objections will be received.

(4) The General Committee shall consider all objections received within the said period, and may then make an order defining the said line.

(5) Such order shall be published in the Calcutta Gazette and shall take effect from the date of such publication.

Restrictions on construction of buildings or walls within such line.

11. No portion of any building or wall abutting on a public street shall be constructed within the line (if any) defined under section 10 :

[Cal., s. 206 C.B.C., para. 57.]

Provided that the General Committee may permit additions to be made within such line if they merely add to the height of, and rest upon, an existing building or wall, upon the owner executing an agreement binding himself and his successors in interest—

(a) not to claim compensation in the event of the Committee at any time thereafter deciding that such additions or any portion thereof ought to be removed, and

(b) to pay the expenses of such removal.

Setting back projecting buildings or walls.

12. (1) When any building, wall or part thereof projecting across a line defined under section 10, or beyond the front of the building or wall on either side of such first-mentioned building or wall, has fallen down or been burnt down or taken down, the General Committee may, by written notice, require the same to be set back to or towards the said line or the line of either of the adjoining buildings or walls.

[Cal. s. 207; Bom. s. 293; C.B.C., para. 58.]

(2) When any building or wall is set back in pursuance of any requirement made under subsection (1), the Corporation shall forthwith make full compensation to the owner of the building or wall for any direct damage which he may sustain thereby.

(3) The portion of land added to a street by virtue of any such requirement shall become part of the street and shall vest in the Corporation and the Chairman may forthwith take possession of the same on behalf of the Corporation and, if necessary, clear it.

## (Chapter II.—Streets and Municipal Land.—Sections 13-18.)

*Powers of the several Municipal Authorities in respect of Public Streets and Municipal Land*  
—contd.

Setting  
buildings for-  
ward to im-  
prove street  
alignment of  
public street.

13. The General Committee may, upon such terms as they think fit, allow any building or wall to be set forward for the purpose of improving the street alignment of a public street.

[Cal., s. 209.]

Removal or  
alteration of  
fixtures attach-  
ed to building  
so as to project,  
etc., over pub-  
lic street or  
land.

14. (1) When any fixture has, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, been attached to a building so as to form part of the building, and the same causes a projection, encroachment or obstruction over or on any public street or any land vested in the Corporation, the General Committee may, by written notice, require the owner or occupier of the building to remove or alter such fixture.

[Cal., s. 221,  
C. B. C., para. 1]

(2) If the expense of removing or altering any fixture under this section is paid by the occupier of the building, in any case in which the fixture was not erected by himself, he shall be entitled to deduct the expense of removal or alteration from the rent payable by him to the owner of the building.

(3) If the owner or occupier of the building proves that any such fixture was erected before the first day of June, 1863, or that it was erected on or after that day with the consent of any municipal authority duly empowered in that behalf, the Corporation shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by the removal or alteration of the fixture.

Alteration of  
doors, etc.,  
opening out-  
wards on  
public street.

15. (1) If any door, gate, bar or ground-floor window be hung or placed so as to open outwards on a public street in a manner likely, in the opinion of the General Committee, to cause obstruction, the General Committee may, by written notice, require the owner of the building or land to which the door, gate, bar or window is attached to cause the same to be altered.

[Cal., s. 219.]

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to house-shutters so constructed as to fold flat to the wall, whether opening on to the ground or not.

Gutters and  
pipes for carry-  
ing water from  
building in  
public street.

16. The General Committee may, by written notice, require the owner of any building in a public street—

[Cal., s. 218.]

(a) to put up proper gutters and pipes for catching and carrying the water from the roof and other parts of the building, and for discharging the same in such manner as may be directed in the notice, and

(b) to keep such gutters and pipes in good condition.

Approach  
roads, and iron  
trunks there-  
under.

17. (1) No person shall, without the written permission of the Chairman, construct an approach road to a building or land so as to cross the foot-path of a public street, or otherwise to connect with a public street.

(2) When any such permission is given the owner of the building or land must provide at his own expense a suitable iron trunk, of a pattern approved by the Engineer, for the passage of water in the side channel of the street under the said approach road.

Power to  
direct altera-  
tion of pipes  
and appliances.

18. If the General Committee deem it necessary for any of the purposes of this Act that any pipes or appliances laid in any street should be raised or sunk or their situation altered, they

[Cal., s. 227.]



(Chapter II.—*Streets and Municipal Land.*—  
Sections 19, 20.

*Powers of the several Municipal authorities in respect  
of Public Streets and Municipal Land—contd.*

may from time to time, by written notice, direct any person owning or having control over such pipes or appliances to have the work done, in such manner as the Committee may direct, either forthwith or as soon as conveniently may be :

Provided as follows—

(a) no direction shall be given for the execution of any such work in such a way as permanently to injure any of such pipes or appliances or to prevent the water, gas or other contents thereof from flowing as freely and conveniently as before ; and

(b) the Corporation shall pay the expenses attending the execution of such work, and shall also pay full compensation for the damage done thereby, both to the persons to whom such pipes or appliances belong and to any other persons who may be injuriously affected.

Projected  
public streets.

19. (1) The General Committee may from time to time prepare schemes and plans of proposed public streets, showing the direction of such streets, the street alignment and building line on each side of them, their intended width, and such other details as may appear desirable. [Cal., s. 60, 208, C. B. C., paras 51, 54, 55, 60, 119 (7).]

(2) The width of such proposed streets shall not be less than forty feet, or, in a bustee, twenty feet, inclusive of space for footpaths :

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply in any case in which the street alignment runs along an existing street and the General Committee consider it impracticable to widen the street to the extent of forty feet or twenty feet, as the case may be.

(3) It shall be the duty of the General Committee to lay out public streets in bustees, so far as may be practicable, both for the purpose of securing proper ventilation for huts in such bustees, and in view to the contingency of masonry buildings being erected therein.

(4) When any plan has been prepared under sub-section (1), the street to which it refers shall be deemed to be a projected public street, and the provisions of section 12 shall apply to all buildings and walls which may fall down or be burnt down or taken down, so far as they stood across the street alignment or building line of the projected street.

*Private Streets.*

Making of  
new private  
streets. 20. (1) Any person intending to make or lay out a new private street must send to the Chairman a written notice containing the following particulars, namely :— [Cal., s. 213, C. B. C., para 62.]

(a) the intended level and width of the street,

(b) the street alignment and the building line, and

(c) the arrangements to be made for levelling, paving, metalling, flagging, channelling, sewerage, draining and lighting the street.

(Chapter II.—*Streets and Municipal Land.*—  
Sections 21-23.)

*Private Streets*—contd.

(2) The provisions of this Act as to the level and width of public streets and the height of buildings abutting thereon shall apply also in the case of streets referred to in sub-section (1), and all the particulars referred to in that sub-section shall be subject to approval by the General Committee.

(3) Within thirty days after the receipt of any notice under sub-section (1), the General Committee shall either sanction the making of the street, or disallow it, or ask for further information with respect to it.

(4) Such sanction may be refused—

(i) if the proposed street would conflict with any arrangements which have been made, or which are in the opinion of the General Committee likely to be made, for carrying out any general scheme of street improvement,

(ii) if the proposed street does not conform to the provisions of this Act referred to in sub-section (2), or

(iii) if the proposed street is not designed so as to connect at one end with a street which is already open.

(5) If further information is asked for, no steps shall be taken to make or lay out the street until orders have been passed upon receipt of such information.

Prohibition of  
breach or sec-  
tion 20.

21. No person shall make or lay out any street referred to in section 20, sub-section (1), until he has obtained the sanction of the General Committee under that section or in contravention of any orders made thereunder.

[Cal., s. 214.]

Levelling,  
&c., of private  
streets.

22. (1) If any private street or any part thereof be not levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, sewered, drained and lighted to the satisfaction of the General Committee, they may, by written notice to the respective owners or occupiers of the land fronting, adjoining or abutting upon such street or part, as the case may be, require them to level, pave, metal, flag, channel, sewer, drain and light such street or part.

[Cal., s. 215.]

(2) If such notice be not complied with, the General Committee may, if they think fit, direct the Chairman to execute the works mentioned or referred to therein; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owners in default, according to the frontage of their respective lands, in such proportion as may be settled by the General Committee or, in case of dispute, as may be settled in the manner provided by the Calcutta Municipal Bill for the settlement of disputes respecting expenses.

Power of  
General Com-  
mittee to take  
over private  
streets.

23. (1) If any private street which conforms to the provisions of this Act referred to in section 20, sub-section (2), be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, sewered, drained and lighted to the satisfaction of the General Committee, they may, if they think fit, and if three-fourths of the owners of buildings in such street signify in writing their consent thereto, declare the same, by written notice put up in any part of such street, to be a public street, and thereupon the same shall become a public street and shall vest in the Corporation.

[Cal., s. 216.]



(Chapter II.—*Streets and Municipal Land.*—  
Section 24.)

*Private streets—contd.*

(2) The General Committee may, with the consent of the owner or all the owners thereof, take possession of any private street which conforms to the provisions of this Act referred to in section 20, sub-section (2); and thereupon such street shall become a public street and shall vest in the Corporation.

*Acquisition of land.*

Acquisition  
of land and  
buildings for  
improvement  
of public  
streets.

24. (1) The Chairman, with the approval of the Corporation, may acquire any land required for the purpose of opening, widening, extending or otherwise improving any public street, or of making any new public street, and the buildings, if any, standing upon such land. [Cal., s. 204.]

(2) The Chairman, with the approval of the Corporation and the sanction of the Local Government, may acquire [in addition to land and buildings acquired under sub-section (1)] any land outside the proposed street alignment, with the buildings, if any, standing thereupon, which the Corporation may, in the exercise of any of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), consider it expedient to acquire: [C. R. C., para. 131.]

Provided that, in any case in which it is decided to acquire any land under this sub-section, the owner of such land may retain it by paying to the Corporation an annual sum to be fixed by the General Committee in that behalf, or a lump sum to be fixed by the General Committee, not being less than the capitalized value of such annual sum.

(3) If any sum payable in pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (2) in respect of any land be not duly paid, the same shall be recoverable in the same way as the consolidated rate, and, if not so recovered, the Chairman may enter upon the land and sell the same, with any erections standing thereon, by public auction, and may deduct the said sum and the expenses of the sale from the proceeds of the sale, and shall pay the balance (if any) to the defaulter.

(4) Any sum paid in pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (2) or recovered under sub-section (3) in respect of any land shall be left out of account in determining the annual value of such land for the purpose of assessing it to the consolidated rate.

(5) Any land or building acquired under sub-section (2) may be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of by the General Committee; and any conveyance made for that purpose may comprise such conditions as the Committee think fit as to the removal of the existing building (if any), the description of new building (if any) to be erected, the period within such new building (if any) shall be completed, and any other similar matters.

(6) The General Committee may require any person to whom any land or building is transferred under sub-section (5) to comply with any conditions comprised in the said conveyance before they place him in possession of the land or building.



(Chapter II.—*Streets and Municipal Land.*—  
Sections 25-28.)*Acquisition of land—contd.*Acquisition of  
open spaces.

25. The Corporation may, by purchase on voluntary sale, or by the gift of the person or persons legally entitled to dispose of the same, or by proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, or by taking possession of and laying out disused cemeteries or burial-grounds, acquire or accept the ownership of any open spaces, whether enclosed within rails or palings or unenclosed, and may lay out, close, enclose or dispose of the same in any manner they may think fit.

I of 1894.

*Prohibitions and Directions.*Regulation  
of verandahs,  
etc., projecting  
over streets.

26. (1) No verandah, balcony, sunshade, weather-frame or the like shall be erected so as— [Cal., s. 228; C. R. C., para. 64.]

- (a) to be supported by pillars resting on the pathway or roadway of a public street, or
- (b) to project over any street having no footpath, or
- (c) to project over any street which is less than forty feet wide.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), the General Committee may, at their discretion, give written permission, on such conditions as they may think fit with reference to payment of fees or rent or any other matter, to owners or occupiers of buildings abutting on any public street to put up verandahs, balconies, sunshades, weather-frames and the like, to project from any upper storey thereof over such street.

(3) On the breach of any such condition, the Committee may by written notice require the owner or occupier to comply with such condition.

(4) At any time after permission has been given under sub-section (2) to put up a verandah, balcony, sunshade, weather-frame or the like to project from a building, the General Committee may, by written notice, require the owner or occupier of the building to remove such projection on payment of compensation.

Hoards,  
fences, and  
scaffoldings.

27. (1) If any person intends to erect or take down, or to alter or repair the outward part of, any building, and if any public street would be obstructed or rendered dangerous or inconvenient in consequence of the work, he shall, before beginning the work, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building from the street, and shall maintain such hoards or fences standing and in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Chairman, during such time as the Chairman may consider necessary for the public safety or convenience, and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted at night.

[Cal., s. 245.]

(2) No person shall put up any hoard, fence or scaffolding in a public street without the written permission of the Chairman.

Restrictions  
on making  
holes or de-  
positing ma-  
terials in  
public street.

28. (1) No person shall in any public street make a hole or deposit any building or other materials for any time longer than is necessary for immediate transit, without the written permission of the Chairman.

[Cal., s. 229, 230.]

(Chapter II.—Streets and Municipal Land.—  
Chapter III.—Building Regulations.—Sec-  
tions 29-31.)

*Prohibitions and Directions—contd.*

(2) When such permission has been granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such hole or materials to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the hole is filled up and otherwise made secure or the materials are removed, and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted at night.

(3) If any such person fails to obey any of the directions contained in sub-section (2), and any damage or injury arises, he shall be liable to indemnify the Corporation for any expenses or damages which they may have to pay by reason of such failure.

(4) If any person makes a hole or deposits materials without obtaining permission under sub-section (1), or encloses more of the public street than the Chairman has, under that sub-section, permitted him to enclose, or fails to fence, enclose or light any hole or materials as required by sub-section (2), or to fill up any hole or remove any materials when any permission given under sub-section (1) has lapsed or been withdrawn,

the Chairman may, by written notice, require him to fill up such hole or remove such materials.

Prohibition  
of obstructions  
in public  
streets.

29. (1) No person shall build any wall, or, without the consent of the Chairman, erect or set up any fence, rail, post, platform or other obstruction, projection or encroachment (not being a fixture referred to in section 14), or deposit any materials or goods, in a public street, or in or over any drain, sewer or aqueduct in a public street, or in or on any land vested in the Corporation.

[Cal., s. 212.]

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to prevent the Chairman from permitting temporary erections in a public street on the occasion of any festival or ceremony, or for building purposes.

*Bye-laws.*

Power to  
make bye-laws.

30. (1) The General Committee may make bye-laws—

- (a) for the regulation of open spaces acquired under section 25, and
- (b) for regulating, in any particular not specifically provided for in this Act, all matters relating to the width and construction of streets and the fittings of streets.

(2) Any bye-laws made under clause (a) of sub-section (1) may provide for the removal by any police constable of any person infringing such bye-laws.

CHAPTER III.—BUILDING REGULATIONS.

*A.—Building sites.*

Require-  
ments as to  
building sites.

31. No piece of land shall, after the commencement of this Act, be used as a site for the erection of a building—

(1) unless the site is of such a shape as to admit of the erection of a building the main axis of which will run either at right angles to the



(Chapter III.—Building Regulations.—  
Sections 32, 33.)

A.—Building sites—contd.

line of the nearest street or parallel therewith, or as nearly at right angles to or parallel with such line as the General Committee may consider practicable; and

(2) if the site is within thirty feet of a tank, unless the owner satisfies the Engineer that he will take such order as will prevent any risk of the domestic drainage of the building passing into the tank; and

[Cal., s. 47 (d).]

(3) if the building to be erected is a public building, a dwelling-house or a hut,—

(a) unless the site is certified by the Engineer to be dry and well-drained or to be capable of being well drained, and

(b) if the site is a filled-up tank, or has been filled up with or used for depositing rubbish, offensive matter or sewage, unless the Engineer has examined the site and granted a certificate to the effect that it is, from a sanitary point of view, fit to be built upon.

[Cal., s. 247(e);  
Bom., s. 348(e), Bye-law (f) 1; C. B. C.,  
para. 78.]

Sale of site  
unsuitable for  
building.

32. (1) If any site is so shaped or situated or is of such size that the owner is debarred, by the operation of this Act or the bye-laws made hereunder, from erecting a building on the site, the General Committee may, with the consent of the owner, sell the site by public auction

[C. B. C., para. 74.]

(2) The General Committee shall, with the like consent, fix a price below which the site shall not be sold, and owners of adjacent lands shall have a right, in preference to all other persons, to buy the site at any sum bid at the auction over and above such price.

(3) The proceeds of the sale shall, after deducting the expenses of effecting it, be paid to the aforesaid owner.

Formation  
of plots into  
suitable build-  
ing sites, and  
sale of such  
sites.

33. (1) When two or more adjoining plots of land are, by reason of their shape, situation or size, individually unsuitable for the construction of buildings in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the bye-laws made hereunder, and the owners of such plots cannot agree to amalgamate and re-divide the plots in order to admit of the construction of buildings as aforesaid, the General Committee may, on the written request of the owners of not less than half of the area of such plots, take possession of the land and form it into suitable building sites.

(2) When such sites have been so formed, the General Committee shall cause each of them to be separately put up for sale by public auction, and may fix in respect of each site a price below which it shall not be sold.

(3) If no sufficient offer is made at the auction for any site, the General Committee may, as often as they may think fit, cause it to be again put up for sale and alter the upset price, or may, with the consent of all the owners of whose land the site forms part, dispose of it by private sale.



(Chapter III.—Building Regulations.—Sections 34, 35.)

A.—Building sites—contd.

(4) The proceeds of every sale of a site under this section shall, after deducting the expenses of effecting the sale, be divided among the owners of the land from which the site was formed, in proportion to the relative value of their shares in such land; and such proportion shall be determined by the General Committee, whose decision shall be final.

Implied covenant in sales of land.

34. When any land is, after the commencement of this Act, sold as a site for the erection of a building, and the area is too small to admit of sufficient land being left for the formation of a street in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the instrument of sale shall be deemed, in the absence of an express clause therein to the contrary, to include a covenant binding the vendor, his executors, administrators and assigns, to provide free of further payment so much additional land as may be needed for the formation of such street.

B.—Buildings generally.

Power to regulate future erection of certain classes of buildings in particular streets or localities.

35. (1) The Corporation may, at the instance of the General Committee, give public notice of their intention to declare— [C. B. C., para. 126.]

(a) that, in any streets or portions of streets specified in the notice,—

(i) continuous building will be allowed subject to the provisions of this Act relating to continuous building, or

(ii) the elevation and construction of the frontage of all masonry buildings thereafter erected or re-erected shall, in respect of their architectural features, be such as the General Committee may consider suitable to the locality, or [C. B. C., para. 106.]

(b) that, in any localities specified in the notice, the erection of only detached buildings will be allowed, subject to the provisions of this Act relating to detached buildings, or

(c) that, in any streets, portions of streets, or localities specified in the notice,—

(i) the erection of shops will not be allowed without the special permission of the General Committee, or

(ii) the erection of buildings of the warehouse class will not be allowed without the special permission of the General Committee, or

(iii) the erection of buildings of the warehouse class will be allowed, subject to the provisions of this Act relating to such buildings, or

(iv) the erection of huts will not be allowed without the special permission of the General Committee. [C. B. C., para. 106.]

(Chapter III.—Building Regulations.—Sections 36, 37.)

B—Buildings generally—contd.

(2) No objections to any such declaration shall be received after a period of one month from the publication of such notice.

(3) The General Committee shall consider all objections received within the said period, and shall then report to the Corporation, who may prepare a declaration relating to the streets or localities referred to in the notice and submit the declaration to the Local Government, together with the said objections (if any) and their report upon them.

(4) The Local Government, after considering the said objections (if any), may confirm the declaration, and before doing so may modify it, but not so as to extend its effect.

(5) When any such declaration has been so confirmed, it shall be published in the Calcutta Gazette and shall take effect from the date of such publication.

**36.** (1) External roofs or walls of buildings erected or re-erected after the commencement of this Act, and external roofs or walls of any building which are materially altered after the commencement of this Act, shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats or other inflammable materials. [Cal., s. 224.]

Prohibition of inflammable materials for roofs or external walls.

(2) The General Committee may, by written notice, require the owner of any building situated in or near a street and contiguous to or adjoining any other building, and having at the commencement of this Act an external roof or wall made of any such material as aforesaid, to remove or alter such roof or wall.

(3) This section shall not apply to any garden-hut, orchid house, fernery or other similar structure within a compound, unless in any particular case the General Committee consider any such structure to be dangerous.

(4) Nor shall this section apply to the area which was added to Calcutta by the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1889, or to any area hereafter included in Calcutta under the Calcutta Municipal Bill, or to any portion of any of those areas, until it has been specially extended thereto by resolution passed by the Corporation in meeting. Ben. II of 1888.

**37.** The following provisions shall have effect in the case of buildings hereafter erected or re-erected, and shall also have effect in the case of any building hereafter materially altered, so far as regards the portion of the building so altered, that is to say:—

Provisions applicable to buildings hereafter erected, re-erected or materially altered:

**Height of buildings.** (1) Subject to the provisions of clause (2), if a building is to be, or is, situated at the side of a street, no portion of the building shall intersect any of a series of imaginary lines drawn across the street at an angle of forty-five degrees with the plane of the ground, such lines being drawn from the street alignment on the side of the street which is the more remote from the building in question, at the level of the pavement or of the centre of the street. [Bye-law of C. B. C., paras 114, 115.] 2;



(Chapter III.—Building Regulations.—Sections 38, 39.)

B—Buildings generally—contd.

*Explanation.*—If a building be placed at the edge of the street, its height must not exceed the width of the street, but, if the building or one or more of its storeys be set back, the height of the building may be increased, subject to the condition that no portion of the building, after the height is increased, intersects any of the aforesaid lines.

(2) If a building is to be or is situated on a corner plot, so as to abut upon more than one street, the height of the building shall (unless the General Committee otherwise consent) be regulated by the wider of such streets so far as it will abut or abuts upon such wider street, and also so far as it will abut or abuts upon the narrower of such streets to a distance of forty feet from the wider street. [L. B. A., s. 49.]

*Building over sewer or drain belonging to the Corporation.* (3) A building shall not be placed over any sewer or drain belonging to the Corporation, except with the written consent of the General Committee. [Cal., s. 243 (d); C. B. C., para. 89.]

*Passage for access to building from street.* (4) Where only detached buildings are allowed, the passage affording access to a building from the street must be at least nine feet wide, and shall be sixteen feet wide in any case in which the General Committee may consider it practicable to secure a passage of that width. [C. B. C., 73.]

*Distance between building line and street alignment.* (5) In new streets where continuous building is allowed, the distance between the building-line and the street alignment shall not be less than four feet.

*Level of buildings.* (6) A building shall not be built upon a lower level than will admit of its drainage being led into some public sewer at the time existing or projected. [Cal., s. 243 (e); C. B. C., para. 89.]

*Plinth.* (7) The plinth of a building must be at least two feet above the level of the centre of the nearest street. [Cal., s. 243 (b); C. B. C., para. 89.]

*Rules for construction of buildings hereafter erected, re-erected or materially altered.* 38. The rules set forth in Schedule A, as amended from time to time in exercise of the powers conferred by section 132, shall have effect in the case of all buildings hereafter erected or re-erected, and shall also have effect in the case of any building hereafter materially altered, so far as regards the portion of the building so altered. [C. B. C., paras. 98, 101, 102.]

*Drainage of buildings hereafter erected or re-erected.* 39. The following provisions shall have effect in the case of buildings hereafter re-erected from the ground level or erected, that is to say :—

(1) The floor or lowest floor of the building must be constructed at such level as will admit of—

(i) the construction of a drain sufficient for the effectual drainage of the building, and

(ii) the provision of the requisite communication with some sewer into which the drainage may lawfully be discharged, at a point in the upper half of such sewer, or with some other means of drainage into which the drainage may lawfully be discharged.

(2) The drains prescribed by clause (1) of this section must be constructed in accordance with the rules contained in Schedule B, as amended from time to time in exercise of the powers conferred by section 132.



(Chapter III.—Building Regulations.—Sections  
40, 41.)

## C.—Masonry Buildings.

Licensed  
builders.

40. (1) No person other than a builder licensed [C. B. C., para. 50.] by the Engineer shall be employed to erect, re-erect or materially alter any masonry building.

(2) The Engineer may grant licenses under sub-section (1) to any persons whom he may consider competent to act as builders.

(3) Every such license shall be for a period of one year and shall be renewable at the end of each year.

(4) There shall be charged for every such license a special annual fee according to the following scale, namely :—

	Rs.
if the licensee holds a license under Class I of Schedule III annexed to the Calcutta Municipal Bill ...	500
if the licensee holds a license under Class II of the said Schedule	250
if the licensee holds a license under Class III of the said Schedule	25

(5) If any applicant for such a license is a Licentiate of Civil Engineering or has passed some test of professional qualification certified by the Chief Engineer, Bengal, to be equivalent to that for Licentiate of Civil Engineering, his application shall not be refused by the Engineer except upon the ground that the applicant is unfit, through incompetency, misconduct or other grave reason, to hold such a license. [Bom., s. 355 (2).]

(6) If the Engineer refuses any application for a license under this section, he shall, at the request of the applicant, give to the applicant his reasons for such refusal, in writing under his signature and without charge. [Bom., s. 355 (2).]

(7) Any license granted under this section may be withdrawn by the Engineer for reasons to be recorded by him in writing.

(8) An appeal shall lie to the General Committee from any order made by the Engineer under this section refusing or withdrawing a license.

External  
doors.

41. The General Committee may, by written notice,— [C. B. C., para. 42.]

(a) require the owner of any public building to provide the building with external doors or door-ways of such number, height and width as the Committee may consider necessary, or

(b) require the owner of any dwelling-house which is being erected, re-erected or materially altered to increase the size of the principal external door thereof to a height of seven feet and a width of three-and-a-half-feet, measured inside the door frame.

## (Chapter III.—Building Regulations.—Section 42.)

## D.—Dwelling-houses.

Provisions applicable to dwelling-houses hereafter erected, re-erected or materially altered : 42. The following provisions shall have effect in the case of dwelling-houses hereafter erected or re-erected, and shall also have effect in the case of any dwelling-house hereafter materially altered, so far as regards the portion of the house so altered, that is to say :—

[C. B. C., para. 114.]

Proportion of site which may be built upon. (1) The total area covered by all the buildings on the site shall not exceed two-thirds of the total area of the site.

[C. B. C., para. 75.]

Damp-proof course. (2) Every wall of the house must have a damp-proof course at or above the level of the ground-floor.

[Bye-law (c) 3.]

(3) Such damp-proof course may consist of sheet lead, asphalt, slates laid in cement, vitrified bricks, or any other durable material impervious to moisture.

[C. B. C., para. 100.]

Every room to be open to outer air. (4) The whole of at least one side of every room must either be an external wall or abut on an interior courtyard or on a verandah.

[Bye-law (f) 3.]

Size and ventilation of inhabited rooms. (5) Every room which is intended to be used as an inhabited room—

[Bye-law (f) 5, s. 7.]

(a) must be in every part not less than ten feet in height, measured from the floor to the upper point of the wall on which the roof rests;

(b) must have a clear superficial area of not less than eighty square feet; and

(c) must be provided, for purposes of ventilation, with door or windows opening directly into the external air, or into a verandah, and having an aggregate opening of not less than one-fifth of the superficial area of that side or one of those sides of the room which faces or face an open space.

Area of interior courtyard. (6) The minimum superficial area of every interior courtyard shall be,—

[Bye-law (f) 3; C. B. C., para. 116.]

in the case of a one-storeyed house, one-fourth of the aggregate floor area of all the buildings abutting on the courtyard, and

in the case of a house having more than one-storey, twice the area hereinbefore prescribed for a one-storeyed house.

Width of interior courtyard. (7) The minimum width of every interior courtyard shall be,—

[Bye-law (f) 3; C. B. C., para. 116.]

in the case of one-storeyed house, fifteen feet, and

in the case of a house having more than one-storey, twenty-five feet.

Prohibition of rooms over privies. (8) No room other than a bathroom or privy shall be placed over a privy.

[C. B. C., para. 120 (4).]

Open space at back and sides of house. (9) Except in localities where the erection of only detached buildings is allowed, there must be at the back of the house, and on any side of the house which is not attached to the adjacent premises, an open space extending along the entire width of the house, unless such back or side abuts on an open square or the like which is dedicated to public use and is consequently not likely to be built upon.

[Bye-law (f), 3, C. B. C., para. 117.]

The minimum distance across such open space, from every part of the house to the boundary line, or (if the boundary is a wall) the inner edge of the boundary wall, of the land or building

*(Chapter III.—Building Regulations—Section 43.)**D.—Dwelling-houses—contd.*

immediately opposite such part, shall, in the case of a one-storeyed house having a courtyard, be—

- six feet, if there is a building next to such boundary line or wall, or
- four feet, if there is an open space of at least four feet on the other side of such boundary line or wall.

If the house has no courtyard, the said minimum distance must, in the case of a one-storeyed house, be ten feet.

In the case of a house having more than one storey, the said distances of six feet, four feet and ten feet, respectively, must be increased as follows, namely:—

- if there be two storeys, by one-half;
- if there be three storeys, by one; and
- if there be four storeys, by one and a half.

*Open space  
round detached  
house.*

(10) In localities where the erection of only detached buildings is allowed, an open space must be left on each of the four sides of the house, and the width of such space, measured from the house towards the boundary of the site, must be at least as great as the house is high:

Provided as follows:—

- (i) the space hereinbefore prescribed need not be left round servants' houses erected in the compound of a dwelling-house for the accommodation of servants employed in such dwelling-house;
- (ii) servants' houses as aforesaid, stables and out-offices, not exceeding fifteen feet in height and twenty feet in depth, may be placed within the said space on not more than two sides of the dwelling-house, if a passage of not less than twenty-four feet is left between them and the dwelling-house;
- (iii) the said space may be reduced in width on any two sides of the dwelling-house if a corresponding increase is made in the width of the space on the other two sides.

*Interior  
courtyards  
and outward  
open spaces to  
be raised,*

(11) Every interior courtyard and every open space prescribed by this section must be raised at least one foot above the level of the centre of the nearest street, so as to admit of easy drainage into the street.

[Bye law (f) 4]

*and kept  
open.*

(12) Every interior courtyard and every such open space must be open to the sky and must be kept accessible for the purpose of cleansing, and no structure shall be erected therein:

[Bye law (f) 5]

Provided that a boundary wall, a privy or a receptacle for ashes may be erected in any such open space.

*Further provisions applicable to dwelling-houses hereafter erected or re-erected or materially altered in a bustee:*

43. (1) The following further provisions shall have effect in the case of dwelling-houses hereafter erected or re-erected in bustees, that is to say:—

[C. B. C., para (6)]



(Chapter III.—Building Regulations —  
Sections 44-46.)

D.—Dwelling-houses—contd.

*Land for street.* (a) The owner of the land must give up all land which may be required so as to leave a space of twenty feet in front of and along the entire length of the boundary line of the premises. [C. B. C., para. 119 (1), (2).]

(b) All land so given up shall vest in the Corporation, and the owner shall receive reasonable compensation therefor. [C. B. C., para. 119 (1).]

*Space at front, back and sides of house.* (c) If the house is to be built on the site of a hut which was removed for the purpose, a space of at least nine feet must be left at the front and back and on each side of the house. [C. B. C., para. 119 (5).]

*Pathway between house and hut.* (d) If the house is to be built adjacent to a hut, a pathway of at least nine feet must be left between the two buildings. [C. B. C., para. 119 (5).]

(2) Clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) shall also have effect in the case of any dwelling-house which is situated in a bustee and which is hereafter materially altered by enlarging the front of the house.

E.—Buildings of the warehouse class.

*Open spaces for buildings of the warehouse class hereafter erected, re-erected or materially altered.* 44. The provisions of clauses (9), (10), (11) and (12) of section 42, as to dwelling-houses, shall have effect in the case of buildings of the warehouse class hereafter erected or re-erected, and shall also have effect in the case of any such building which is hereafter materially altered, so far as regards the portion of the building so altered:

Provided that, when the building is to be or is situated in a locality which has been set apart, by declaration under section 35, for the erection of buildings of the warehouse class,—

(a) if the building is not detached, the distance across the open space prescribed by the said clause (9) need not be more than half the minimum prescribed by that clause, and

(b) if the building is detached, the open space prescribed by the said clause (10) need not be more than half as great as the building is high.

*Height of buildings of the warehouse class.* 45. Notwithstanding anything in section 37, any building of the warehouse class which is to be or is situated in a locality which has been set apart, by declaration under section 35, for the erection of buildings of the warehouse class, may be constructed to one-and-a-half times the height permitted by the said section 37.

F.—Applications for approval of sites for, and for permission to erect, re-erect or materially alter, masonry buildings.

*Application for approval of site for erection or re-erection of masonry building.* 46. (1) Every person who intends to erect or re-erect a masonry building shall send to the Chairman— [Cal., ss. 235, 237 (b); C. B. C., paras 72, 73, 75.]

(i) an application for approval of the site, and

(ii) a site plan of the land.

*(Chapter III.—Building Regulations.—Section 47.)**F—Applications for approval of sites for, and for permission to erect, re-erect or materially alter, masonry buildings—contd.*

(2) The application must be written on a printed form (to be supplied by the Chairman free of charge), and must state the position of the site, the number assigned to it in the assessment-book, its dimensions and such other particulars as may be prescribed by the General Committee.

(3) The site plan must be drawn to a scale of not less than one twenty-fifth of an inch to a foot, must be sent in triplicate, and must show—

- (a) the boundaries of the site;
- (b) the position of the site in relation to neighbouring streets;
- (c) the name of the street in which the building is proposed to be or is situated;
- (d) the position of the building in relation to—
  - (i) the boundaries of the site,
  - (ii) all adjacent streets, buildings and premises within a distance of sixty feet of the site, and
  - (iii) (if there is no street within a distance of sixty feet of the site) some existing street or some street projected under section 19 or sanctioned under section 20;
- (e) the means of access to the building from the street;
- (f) the position and approximate height of all other buildings within forty feet of the site;
- (g) the position, form, dimensions and ventilation of privies, urinals, drains, cesspools, stables, cow-houses, well and other appurtenances of the building, and the inclination of such drains;
- (h) free passage or way in front of the building;
- (j) space to be left about the building to secure a free circulation of air, admission of light, and access for scavenging purposes;
- (k) the width and level of the street (if any) in front, and of the street (in any) at the rear of the building, and
- (l) such other particulars as may be prescribed by the General Committee.

Application to be sent and particulars furnished by person intending to erect, re-erect or materially alter a masonry building.

47. (1) Every person who intends to erect or re-erect a masonry building shall send to the Chairman— [Cal., ss. 235, 236; C. B. C., para. 75.]

- (i) an application for permission to execute the work,
- (ii) a plan of the building,
- (iii) complete elevations and sections of the work intended to be executed, and
- (iv) a specification of the said work.

(2) The application must be written on a printed form (to be supplied by the Chairman free of charge), and must state the description of the building, its dimensions, and such other particulars as may be prescribed by the General Committee. [Cal., s. 236; C. B. C., para. 82.]

(Chapter III.—Building Regulations.—  
Sections 48, 49.)

*F.—Applications for approval of sites for, and for permission to erect, re-erect or materially alter, masonry buildings —contd.*

(3) The plan of the building and the elevations and sections must be neatly and accurately drawn to a scale of one-eighth of an inch to a foot, and must be sent in triplicate, and the said plan must show,—

- (a) the levels and width of the foundation of the building;
- (b) the level of the lowest floor of the building; and
- (c) the level of all courtyards and open spaces in the building or premises, and the plinth-level of buildings with reference to the level at the centre of the nearest street.

(4) The specification of the work intended to be executed must comprise full information as to the following particulars, namely:—

- (i) the materials and method of construction to be used for external walls, party walls, foundations, roofs, floors, fire-places and chimneys;
- (ii) the manner in which roof and house drainage and the surface drainage of land will be disposed of;
- (iii) the manner, if any, in which it is proposed to pave the courtyards and open spaces in the building or premises, and the slopes to which the surface is to be made in each case;
- (iv) the means of access that will be available to scavengers to get to service privies;
- (v) the purpose for which it is intended to use the building; and
- (vi) if the building is intended to be used as a dwelling-house for two or more families, or as a place for carrying on any trade or business in which more than twenty people may be employed, or as a place of public resort,—the means of ingress and egress.

*Explanation to clause (v).—*If it is intended to use the building or any part thereof for any of the purposes specified in Schedule XVII to the Calcutta Municipal Bill, or as a stable or a cow-house, the fact must be expressly stated.

(5) Every person who intends to materially alter a masonry building shall comply with the foregoing provisions of this section in so far as they are capable of application to the intended alteration.

Signature of plans, elevations and sections. 48. The plans, elevations and sections referred to in sections 46 and 47 must be signed clearly and in a prominent place by the builder who is to erect, re-erect or alter the building, and by the owner of the building, and must, if in any case the General Committee so require, be certified by a surveyor licensed by the Committee.

Permission to erect or re-erect masonry building not to be given unless and until site approved. 49. Permission to erect or re-erect a masonry building shall not be given unless and until the Chairman has approved the site on an application sent to him under section 46.



(Chapter III.—Building Regulations.—  
Sections 50-52.)

*F.—Applications for approval of sites for, and for permission to erect, re-erect or materially alter, masonry buildings—contd.*

Work not to be commenced unless and until permission given.

50. The erection, re-erection or material alteration of a masonry building shall not be commenced unless and until the Chairman has granted written permission for the execution of the proposed work on an application sent to him under section 47.

[Cal., ss., 235, 236; C. B. C., paras. 67, 68.]

Formulation of requirements and objections.

51. (1) All information and documents which it may be found necessary to require, and all objections which it may be found necessary to make, before deciding whether a site should be approved for a masonry building, or whether permission to erect, re-erect or materially alter a masonry building should be given, shall be respectively required and made in one requisition, and the applicant shall be apprised thereof at the earliest possible date.

[C. B. C., para. 68.]

(2) Within thirty days after the receipt of any application under section 46 relating to a site, the Chairman may require the applicant—

[C. B. C., para. 70.]

(a) to furnish him with any information on matters referred to in that section which has not already been given in the documents received thereunder; or

(b) to satisfy him that there are no objections which may lawfully be taken, on any of the grounds mentioned in section 56, to the approval of the site.

(3) Within thirty days after the receipt of any application under section 47, the Chairman may require the applicant—

[Cal., s. 237; C.B.C., paras. 70, 83.]

(i) to furnish him with any information on matters referred to in that section which has not already been given in the documents received thereunder, or with any document prescribed by that section which has not been sent in; or

(ii) to satisfy him that there are no objections which may lawfully be taken, on any of the grounds mentioned in section 56, to the grant of permission to execute the proposed work.

(4) If any information or documents required under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) is or are, in the opinion of the Chairman, incomplete or defective, he may, within thirty days after the receipt of the same, require further information or documents to be furnished.

[Bom., s. 340.]

(5) If any requisition made under sub-section (2), sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) is not complied with within three months, the application received under section 46 or section 47, as the case may be, shall be deemed not to have been made.

[Cal., s. 237; Bom., s. 341; C. B. C., para. 70.]

Approval of site when to be given or refused.

52. Within thirty days after the receipt of any application made under section 46 for approval of a site, or of any information required under sub-section (2), or of any further information required under sub-section (4), as the case may be, of section 51, or within thirty days after the Chairman has been satisfied that there are no objections such as are referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) of that section, the Chairman shall, by written order, either approve the site or refuse, on one or more of the grounds mentioned in section 56, to approve the site.

[Cal., s. 235.]

(Chapter III.—Building Regulations.—  
Sections 53-56.)

*F.—Applications for approval of sites for, and for  
permission to erect, re-erect or materially alter,  
masonry buildings—contd.*

Permission to execute work when to be given or refused. 53. Within thirty days after the receipt of any application made under section 47 for permission to execute any work, or of any information or documents required under sub-section (3), or of any further information or documents required under sub-section (4), as the case may be, of section 51, or within thirty days after the Chairman has been satisfied that there are no objections such as are referred to in clause (ii) of sub-section (3) of that section, the Chairman shall, by written order, either grant permission to execute the work or refuse, on one or more of the grounds mentioned in section 56 or section 57, to grant such permission : [Cal., s. 237, C.B.C., paras. 68, 83.]

Provided that, when such application is for permission to erect or re-erect a masonry building, the said period of thirty days shall not, in any of the cases mentioned in this section, begin to run until the site has been approved under section 52. [Cal., s. 239.]

Record of reasons, and appeal, when approval or permission refused. 54. (1) Whenever the Chairman refuses to approve a building site for a masonry building, or to grant permission to erect, re-erect or materially alter a masonry building, he shall state specifically the grounds for such refusal, and the applicant may appeal to the General Committee against such refusal. [C. B. C., paras. 68, 77, 78.]

(2) If the General Committee reject any such appeal they shall, by written order, specifically state the grounds for such rejection. [C. B. C., para. 77.]

Reference to General Committee if Chairman delays grant or refusal of approval or permission. 55. If, within the period prescribed by section 52 or section 53, as the case may be, the Chairman has neither given nor refused his approval of a proposed building site, or his permission to execute any proposed work, as the case may be, the General Committee shall be bound, on the written request of the applicant, to determine, by written order, immediately on the expiration of such period, whether such approval or permission should be given or not. [Cal., s. 244; C.B.C., para. 68.]

Grounds on which approval of site for, or permission to erect, re-erect or materially alter, a masonry building may be refused. 56. The only grounds on which approval of a site for the erection or re-erection of a masonry building or permission to erect, re-erect or materially alter a masonry building may be refused are the following, namely :— [C. B. C., paras. 68, 77.]

(1) that the proposed work, or any of the particulars comprised in the site plan, building plan, elevations, sections or specification, would contravene some specified provision of this Act or some specified bye-law made hereunder ; [Cal., ss. 235, 238.]

(2) that the application for such permission is not in conformity with sub-section (2) of section 46 or sub-section (2) of section 47, as the case may be ;

(3) that any of the documents referred to in section 46 or section 47, as the case may be, have not been signed or certified as prescribed by or under section 48 ;

(4) that any information or documents required by the Chairman under section 51 has or have not been duly furnished ; or

(5) that the applicant has not satisfied the Chairman that there are no objections which may lawfully be taken, on any of the grounds hereinbefore in this section mentioned, to the grant of the said approval or permission.



(Chapter III.—Building Regulations.—  
Sections 57-62.)

*F.—Applications for approval of sites for, and for  
permission to erect, re-erect or materially alter,  
masonry buildings—contd.*

Special powers for suspending or granting permission to erect a masonry building or convert huts, etc., into a masonry building.

57. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 56,—

[Cal., s. 230]

(a) if any street shown in the site plan is an intended private street, the Chairman may at his discretion refuse to grant permission to erect a masonry building or to convert one or more huts or temporary structures into a masonry building until the street is commenced or completed, and

(b) the Chairman, with the sanction of the General Committee, may for special reasons grant permission to erect a masonry building, or to convert one or more huts or temporary structures into a masonry building, on any site without reference to its position in relation to any street.

[Cal., s. 230  
para. 78]

Fresh application after refusal to approve site or to permit execution of work.

58. When approval to a site for a masonry building, or permission to erect, re-erect or alter a masonry building, is refused, the applicant may at any time send to the Chairman a fresh application and fresh or modified documents under section 46 or section 47, as the case may be, framed with the object of meeting the objections for which such approval or permission was refused.

[Cal., s. 230  
C., para. 62]

Lapse of permission, if not acted upon within one year.

59. If the erection, re-erection or alteration of any masonry building is not commenced within one year after the date on which permission was given to execute the work, the work shall not be commenced until a fresh application has been made and a fresh permission granted under this Chapter.

[Cal., s. 230]

*G.—Supervision over erection, re-erection and  
material alteration of masonry buildings.*

Notice by licensed builder before commencing work.

60. Not less than three days before any licensed builder commences to erect, re-erect, or materially alter a masonry building, he shall send to the Engineer written notice specifying the date on which it is proposed to commence the work and the date and number of his license.

Inspection during progress of work.

61. The General Committee, the Chairman, the Engineer, and any municipal officer authorised by the Chairman in this behalf, may, at any reasonable time, enter on and inspect any masonry building which is being erected, re-erected or materially altered.

[C. B. G., p. 10]

Special inspection when work approaching completion.

62. (1) When the outer walls of any such building are complete up to the topmost beam level, the licensed builder shall send to the Engineer written notice of the fact.

[C. B. G., p. 10]

(2) The Engineer shall, within forty-eight hours after the receipt of any such notice, cause a notice to be served on the said builder and on the owner of the building or his agent, requiring them to appear on the premises at a time to be specified in such notice, and shall inspect the work at that time, in the presence of the said builder and owner or agent if they appear.



(Chapter III.—Building Regulations.—  
Sections 63, 64.)

G.—Supervision over erection, re-erection and  
material alteration of masonry buildings  
—contd.

Certificate on  
completion of  
work.

63. (1) If, on making such inspection, the Engineer finds that the work has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the bye-laws made hereunder, he shall record a certificate to that effect, and shall give a copy thereof to the owner of the building or his agent.

(2) If, on making such inspection, the Engineer finds that the work has been carried out in contravention of any provision of this Act or of the bye-laws made hereunder, he shall record a statement specifying the defects, and shall, on the application of the owner of the building or his agent, furnish him with a copy of such statement.

(3) When the said defects have been remedied to the satisfaction of the Engineer, he shall record a certificate under sub-section (1), and shall give a copy thereof to the owner of the building or his agent.

(4) No part of any masonry building which has been erected, re-erected or materially altered under this Chapter, shall be used until a certificate has been recorded under sub-section (1) in respect of the building.

H.—Huts.

Provisions  
applicable to  
huts hereafter  
erected, re-  
erected or mate-  
rially altered:

64. The following provisions shall have effect [C. B. C., para. 99, 107.]  
in the case of huts hereafter erected or re-erected, and shall also have effect in the case of any hut hereafter materially altered, so far as regards the portion of the hut so altered that is to say:—

Continuous  
lines.

(1) Huts in a bustee shall be built in continuous lines, in accordance with an alignment to be prescribed by the General Committee and demarcated on the ground. [C. B. C., para. 113.]

Passages.

(2) Where an alignment prescribed under clause (1) does not correspond with the alignment of a street in the bustee, a passage of at least fifteen feet, measured from eave to eave, must be left between the rows of huts abutting on such prescribed alignment. [C. B. C., paras. 108, 109, 113.]

Use of pas-  
sages.

(3) All passages referred to in clause (2) shall remain private property, subject to a right in the Corporation to send carts along them or otherwise make use of them for any of the purposes of this Act. [Bye-law (e) 13; C. B. C., para. 109.]

Courtyard.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (1), huts in a bustee may, with the special sanction of the General Committee, be built so as to form an open courtyard, comprising at least one-fourth of the whole area occupied by the huts and courtyard. [C. B. C., para. 113.]

Space.

(5) There must be between each hut abutting on a street in a bustee, except in the case of huts referred to in clause (4), a space of at least three feet, measured from eave to eave. [C. B. C., para. 111.]

Distance of  
huts from  
metalled and  
sewered street.

(6) Except with the sanction of the General Committee, no hut shall be placed at a greater distance than one hundred feet from the nearest part of a metalled and sewerd street. [Bye-law (e) 14; C. B. C., para. 110.]

Distance be-  
tween hut and  
masonry build-  
ing.

(7) No portion of a hut shall stand within fifteen feet of a masonry building: [C. B. C., para. 112(f).]

Provided that this clause shall not preclude the erection of huts in compounds in any case where masonry out-offices would be permissible.

## (Chapter III.—Building Regulations.—Section 65.)

## H.—Huts—contd.

- Prohibition of projections or dropping of water over street or passage.* (8) Every hut abutting on a street or passage, whether public or private, shall be constructed so as not to project over, or admit of water from the roof falling upon or injuring, the street or passage. [Bye-law (e) 16.]
- Height.* (9) No hut shall comprise more than one storey or shall exceed fifteen feet in height, measured from the top of the plinth to the junction of the eaves and wall. [C. B. C. para. 113.]
- Privy.* (10) Every hut must be provided with a sufficient privy, of a pattern to be prescribed by bye-laws made under this Act:
- Provided that the General Committee may allow a common privy for the use of the occupants of two or more adjacent huts if the number of all such occupants does not exceed ten.
- Surface drains.* (11) The General Committee may prescribe such surface drains for the drainage of huts as the circumstances of the locality and the position of the nearest sewer may render practicable. [Bye-law (e) 19.]
- (12) If the General Committee consider that a new surface drain should be constructed for the benefit of occupants of any hut, they may, by written notice, require the owner of the land on which the hut stands to construct such drain. [Bye-law (e) 20.]
- (13) When any drain has been constructed by the Chairman in default of compliance with a notice issued under clause (12), and is subsequently repaired at the expense of the Corporation, the owner of the hut aforesaid shall be bound to pay the cost of such repair.
- Plinth.* (14) The plinth of every hut must be raised at least two feet above the level of the centre of the nearest street or passage. [Bye-law (e) 13.]

## J.—Applications for permission to erect, re-erect or materially alter huts.

- Application to be sent, and particulars furnished, by person intending to erect, re-erect or materially alter a hut.* 65. (1) Every person who intends to erect, re-erect or materially alter a hut shall send to the Chairman— [Cal., s. 247; C. B. C. paras. 72, 91.]
- (a) an application for permission to execute the work, and
- (b) a site-plan of the land.
- (2) The said application must be written on a printed form to be supplied by the Chairman free of charge. [Cal., s. 247.]
- (3) If it is intended to use the hut or any part thereof for any of the purposes specified in Schedule XVII to the Calcutta Municipal Bill, or as a stable or a cow-house, the fact must be expressly stated in the said application. [Bye-law (e), 8; C. B. C., para. 103.]
- (4) The said site-plan must be drawn to a scale of one-eighth of an inch to a foot, must be sent in triplicate, and must show— [Cal., s. 247; C. B. C., paras. 72, 73.]
- (i) the hut,
- (ii) the privy provided or to be provided for the use of occupants of the hut,
- (iii) the means of access to the hut from the street or passage on which it abuts,
- (iv) the position of the hut in relation to all huts, streets, passages, privies and tanks within a distance of fifty feet from the site, and
- (v) such other particulars as may be prescribed by the General Committee.



(Chapter III.—Building Regulations.—  
Sections 66-71.)

J.—Applications for permission to erect, re-erect  
or materially alter huts—contd.

Work not to  
be commenced  
unless and  
until permis-  
sion given.

66. The erection, re-erection or material alter-  
ation of a hut shall not be commenced unless and  
until the Chairman has granted written permission  
for the execution of the proposed work on an ap-  
plication sent to him under section 65.

[Cal., s. 247; C. B.  
C., paras. 67, 68.]

Power of  
Chairman to  
require further  
information or  
a proper site  
plan.

67. (1) The Chairman may require the ap-  
plicant—

[C. B. C., para. 70.]

(a) to furnish him with any information on  
matters referred to in section 65 which  
has not already been given in the  
documents received thereunder, or  
with a proper site-plan as prescribed  
by that section, or

(b) to satisfy him that there are no objections  
which may lawfully be taken, on any  
of the grounds mentioned in section  
71, to the grant of permission to  
execute the proposed work.

(2) If any information or plan required under  
sub-section (1) is in the opinion of the Chairman  
incomplete or defective, he may require further  
information or a fresh plan to be furnished.

[Bom., s. 310.]

(3) If any requisition made under sub-  
section (1) or sub-section (2) is not complied with  
within one month, the application received under  
section 65 shall be deemed not to have been made.

[C. B. C., para. 70.]

Permission  
to execute  
work when to  
be given or  
refused.

68. Within fourteen days after the re-  
ceipt of any application made under section 65  
for permission to erect, re-erect or materially alter  
a hut, or of any information or plan required  
under sub-section (1), or of any further infor-  
mation or fresh plan required under sub-section (2),  
as the case may be, of section 67, or within  
fourteen days after the Chairman has been satis-  
fied that there are no objections such as those  
referred to in clause (b) of section 67, the Chair-  
man shall, by written order, either grant such per-  
mission or refuse, on one or more of the grounds  
mentioned in section 71, to grant it.

[Cal., s. 247; C. B.  
C., para. 68.]

Record of  
reasons, and  
appeal, when  
permission re-  
fused.

69. (1) Whenever the Chairman refuses to  
grant such permission as aforesaid, he shall state  
specifically the grounds for such refusal, and the  
applicant may appeal to the General Committee  
against such refusal.

[C. B. C., paras. 69,  
71.]

(2) If the General Committee reject any such  
appeal, they shall, by written order, specifically  
state the grounds for such rejection.

[C. B. C., para. 71.]

Reference to  
General Com-  
mittee if Chair-  
man delays  
grant or re-  
fusal of per-  
mission.

70. If, within the period prescribed by sec-  
tion 68, the Chairman has neither granted nor  
refused to grant permission to erect, re-erect or  
materially alter a hut, the General Committee  
shall be bound, on the written request of the  
applicant, to determine, by written order, im-  
mediately on the expiration of such period, whether  
such permission should be granted or not.

[Cal., s. 250; C. B.  
C., paras. 68, 94.]

Grounds on  
which permis-  
sion to erect,  
re-erect or ma-  
terially alter  
a hut may be  
refused.

71. The only grounds on which permission  
to erect, re-erect or materially alter a hut may  
be refused are the following, namely:—

[C. B. C., para. 68,  
71.]

(1) that the proposed work would contravene  
some specified provision of this Act or  
some specified bye-law made here-  
under;



*(Chapter III.—Building Regulations.—**Sections 72-76.)**J.—Applications for permission to erect, re-erect or materially alter huts—contd.*

- (2) that the application for such permission is not in conformity with section 65 ;
- (3) that any information or plan required by the Chairman under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 67 has not been duly furnished; or
- (4) that the applicant has not satisfied the Chairman that there are no objections which may lawfully be taken, on any of the grounds hereinbefore in this section mentioned, to the grant of the said permission.

Fresh appli-  
cation after  
refusal of per-  
mission to erect,  
re-erect or ma-  
terially alter a  
hut.

72. When permission to erect, re-erect or materially alter a hut is refused, the applicant may at any time send to the Chairman a fresh application and a fresh or modified plan under section 65, framed with the object of meeting the objections for which such permission was refused.

[Cal., s. 247 : C. B. C.,  
para. 68.]

Lapse of  
permission, if  
not acted upon  
within six  
months.

73. If the erection, re-erection or material alteration of any hut is not commenced within six months after the date on which permission was given to execute the work, the work shall not be commenced until a fresh application has been made and a fresh permission granted under this Chapter.

[Cal., s. 247]

*K.—Supplemental Provisions.*

Compensa-  
tion after refu-  
sal to permit  
building when  
site falls within  
street align-  
ment of pro-  
jected public  
street.

74. If permission to erect a masonry building or to convert one or more huts or temporary structures into a masonry building is refused on the ground that the site falls wholly or in part within the street alignment of any projected public street, and if the site or the portion thereof which falls within such alignment be not acquired by the Chairman under section 24 within one year after the date of such refusal, the Corporation shall pay reasonable compensation to the owner of the site.

[Cal., s. 235.]

Acquisition  
of land by  
Corporation for  
provision of  
passage.

75. (1) If in any case an applicant for permission to erect, re-erect or materially alter a building has not sufficient land to admit of such a passage as is prescribed by or under clause (4) of section 37 being provided, he may submit a written application to the Corporation requesting them to acquire land for the purpose and undertaking to pay all expenses which may be incurred by them in so doing.

[C. B. C., para. 73.]

(2) The Corporation may thereupon acquire such land and may sell the same to the applicant for the sum which they have expended in acquiring it, and may, if they consider it necessary so to do, require the applicant to give security for the payment of such sum, before taking any proceedings to acquire the land.

Exemption  
of plant-  
houses, etc.

76. The following buildings shall be exempted from this Chapter, that is to say :—

[C. B. C., para.  
121.]

- (a) any building erected and used, or intended to be erected and used, exclusively for the purpose of a plant-house, summer-house (not being a dwelling-house), poultry-house or aviary, provided the building be wholly detached from, and situated at a distance of at least ten feet from, the nearest adjacent building, and

(Chapter III.—Building Regulations.—Chapter  
IV.—Bustees.—Sections 77-79.)

K.—Supplemental Provisions—contd.

- (b) any building erected or intended to be erected by, or with the sanction of, the Corporation or the General Committee for use solely as a temporary hospital for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from any dangerous infectious disease.

CHAPTER IV.—BUSTEES.

A.—Preliminary.

Power to define and alter limits of bustees. 77. The General Committee may define the external limits of any bustee, and may from time to time alter such limits. [Cal., s. 251.]

Restriction on application of this Chapter to masonry buildings in bustees. 78. None of the powers conferred by any of the following sections of this Chapter shall be exerciseable in respect of masonry buildings in a bustee, or lands pertaining to such buildings, unless such buildings and lands be purchased or acquired by the Corporation. [Cal., s. 251.]

B.—Improvement of Bustees.

Preparation of standard plan by owners. 79. (1) The General Committee may at any time serve a written notice upon the owners of a bustee requiring them to prepare a joint plan of the bustee, to the scale of twenty-five feet to the inch, showing— [Cal., s. 252; C. B. C., para. 95.]

- (a) the manner in which the bustee should be laid out, with the huts standing in regular lines and with a free passage, in front of and behind each line, of such width as may be necessary for ventilation and for scavenging,
- (b) the proposed drains,
- (c) the water-supply, the bathing arrangements (if any) and the privy accommodation to be provided for the use of the tenants,
- (d) the streets and passages which are to be maintained for the benefit of the tenants,
- (e) the land (if any) which is to be kept as common land,
- (f) the tanks which are to be filled up, and the tanks which are to be conserved, and
- (g) any other proposed improvements.

(2) The streets referred to in clause (d) shall be not less than twenty feet wide and not less than two hundred feet apart, and the passages referred to in that clause shall be not less than fifteen feet wide.



(Chapter IV.—Bustees—Sections 80—83.)

B.—Improvement of Bustees—contd.

(3) If any land within the limits of a bustee is not bustee land, the said plan shall be so prepared as clearly to distinguish such land from the bustee land.

(4) The said plan shall be considered by the General Committee, and such modifications shall be made therein as they may require.

(5) The said plan shall then be laid before the Corporation, and when approved by them shall be deemed to be the standard plan of the bustee.

Preparation of standard plan by General Committee in default of owners.

80. (1) After the service of a notice under section 79 on the owners of any bustee, if such owners do not agree among themselves in the preparation of a plan as required by such notice, or if they for any reason prefer to have a plan prepared for them by the General Committee, or if they fail to comply within sixty days with such notice, the General Committee shall, within a further period of sixty days, themselves prepare a plan to the scale and showing the particulars prescribed in the said section.

[Cal., s. 253.]

(2) When a plan has been prepared by the General Committee under sub-section (1), they shall fix a day for the hearing of objections made by or on behalf of the owners of the bustee, and may at their discretion modify the plan in accordance with any objection so made.

[Cal., s. 254.]

(3) If such objections are disallowed, or when the plan has been modified in conformity with any of such objections, the plan shall be laid before the Corporation, and when approved by them shall be deemed to be the standard plan of the bustee.

(4) When the General Committee prepare a plan under sub-section (1), they may charge the said owners therefor at such rate not exceeding three rupees *per bigha* as the Corporation in meeting may fix, and such charge may be recovered in the manner provided by the Calcutta Municipal Bill for the recovery of the consolidated rate.

Suspension of building pending preparation of standard plan.

81. When the owners of a bustee have been required under section 79 to prepare a plan, no hut shall be erected, re-erected or materially altered within the bustee until a plan has been prepared and approved under that section or under section 80.

[Cal., s. 255.]

Prohibition of building contrary to standard plan.

82. When a standard plan has been prepared for any bustee under section 79 or section 80, no hut shall be erected, re-erected or materially altered in such bustee unless the hut, or the portion (if any) to be added, as the case may be, occupies a site, or portion of a site, marked in the standard plan as the site for a hut.

[Cal., s. 256.]

Power to require re-erection of huts in conformity with standard plan.

83. The General Committee may at any time, on paying compensation to the owner of any hut which is not in conformity with such standard plan, require him to take down the hut and re-erect it in conformity with the plan.

[Cal., s. 257.]



*(Chapter IV.—Bustees—Sections 84—86.)**B.—Improvement of Bustees—contd.*

Power to require carrying out of other improvements in conformity with standard plan.

84. (1) The General Committee may at any time serve a notice upon the owners of any bustee for which a standard plan has been prepared as aforesaid, requiring them—

[Cal., s. 255.]

(a) to construct the drains, privies, streets and passages and carry out the other improvements shown in such standard plan, so far as may be practicable, having regard to the existing arrangement of the huts, and

(b) if any tank is shown in such plan as to be filled up or improved, to fill up or improve such tank.

(2) Until such notice is complied with, the Chairman may refuse to sanction the erection or re-erection of, or the making of any material alteration in, any hut in the bustee.

Inspection, report and preparation of standard plan by medical officers, in cases requiring expedition.

85. (1) If it appears to the General Committee that any bustee is, by reason of the manner in which the huts are crowded together, or for any other reason, in such an unhealthy condition that the procedure provided by the foregoing sections of this Chapter would be too dilatory to meet the emergency, they may cause the bustee to be inspected by two medical officers.

[Cal., s. 257.]

(2) The said medical officers shall forthwith make a written report on the sanitary condition of the bustee, and shall annex to the report a plan approved by them as a proper standard plan of the bustee, and shall certify which of the improvements required to bring the bustee into conformity with such plan should be taken in hand forthwith, in consequence of the unhealthy condition of the bustee, and which of them should be deferred for action under the foregoing sections of this Chapter.

(3) The former improvements shall be shown in a schedule to be annexed to the report and called Schedule A; and that schedule must clearly indicate—

(a) the huts which should wholly or in part be removed,

(b) the streets, passages and drains which should be constructed,

(c) the tanks or low lands which should be filled up,

(d) other improvements which the said medical officers consider to be required in order to remove or abate the unhealthy condition of the bustee, and

(e) if, for the purpose of making such streets or passages, or effecting any other improvement indicated in such schedule, it is necessary to purchase or acquire any land within the bustee which is not bustee land—the land which should be so purchased or acquired.

Approval by General Committee of standard plan annexed to such report.

86. The General Committee shall, within six months after the receipt of such report, approve the standard plan annexed thereto after making such modifications (if any) therein as they may deem proper.

[Cal., s. 258.]

*(Chapter IV.—Bustees—Sections 87—92.)**B.—Improvement of Bustees—contd.*

Power of General Committee to require owners or occupiers to carry out improvements proposed in such report, 87. The General Committee may cause a written notice to be served upon the owners or occupiers of the huts referred to in the said report, or, at the option of the Committee, upon the owners of the land on which such huts are situated, requiring them to carry out all or any of the improvements indicated in the said Schedule A, or any portion of such improvements. [Cal., s. 253.]

Power of General Committee to carry out such improvements in default of owners. 88. (1) If, after the service of a notice under section 87, the said improvements are not duly carried out in accordance with the notice, the General Committee may cause all or any of such improvements, or any portion thereof, to be carried out. [Cal., s. 250.]

(2) All expenses incurred by the General Committee under sub-section (1), including such reasonable compensation as the Committee may think fit to pay to the owners or occupiers of huts removed, shall be paid by the owners of the land, and may be paid by instalments if the Committee so direct:

Provided that, if it appears to the Committee that any such owner is unable, by reason of poverty, to pay such expenses or any portion thereof, they may order the same to be paid out of the General Fund.

Disposal of materials of huts pulled down in pursuance of section 88. 89. (1) If any hut be pulled down in executing any improvement under the orders of the General Committee in pursuance of section 88, the Committee shall cause the materials of such hut to be given to the owner of the hut; or, if the owner be unknown or the title be disputed, the materials shall be sold and the proceeds of the sale, together with any sum which may be awarded as compensation under section 89, sub-section (2), shall be held in deposit by the Corporation until the person claiming the amount obtains an order from a competent Court for the payment of the same to him. [Cal., s. 260.]

(2) A Court of Small Causes shall be deemed to be a competent Court for the purposes of this section.

Power of Corporation to purchase or acquire land in pursuance of report made under section 85. 90. The Corporation may, at any time after the receipt of a report made under section 85, purchase or acquire any land (not being bustee land) which is mentioned in that behalf in Schedule A annexed to such report. [Cal., s. 261.]

Application of sections 82 to 84, in order to bring bustee into conformity with standard plan approved under section 86. 91. When improvements have been carried out in any bustee under section 87 or section 88, the provisions of sections 82, 83 and 84 shall apply to the bustee for the purpose of bringing it into complete conformity with the standard plan approved under section 86. [Cal., s. 262.]

Alternative power to General Committee to make standard plan, to purchase or acquire bustee, and to carry out improvements themselves or through purchaser or lessee. 92. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 86 to 91 (both inclusive), the General Committee may, after receipt of a report made under section 85 with respect to any bustee, pass a resolution to the effect that the bustee is an unhealthy area and that, in their opinion, the purchase or acquisition of the bustee, or of any portion thereof, is necessary for the purpose of making the requisite improvements therein. [Cal., s. 263.]



(Chapter IV.—Bustees—Sections 93, 94.)

B—Improvement of Bustees—contd.

(2) When any such resolution has been passed, the General Committee shall proceed to make a standard plan for the improvement of the said bustee or portion, and shall lay such plan before the Corporation, together with such estimates as may be necessary for a due understanding of the same, and a copy of the said resolution.

(3) If the plan be approved by the Corporation, they shall submit it to the Local Government, together with the said estimates and a copy of the said resolution; and, if the plan be approved by the Local Government, the General Committee may purchase or acquire the said bustee or portion.

(4) When the said bustee or portion has been so purchased or acquired, the General Committee shall either—

- (a) sell or let the same or part thereof to some person for the purpose and under the condition that he will, as respects the land so sold or leased to him, carry out the improvements shown in such standard plan, or
- (b) themselves bring the said bustee or portion, together with any part thereof which has not been sold or leased under clause (a), into conformity with such standard plan.

(5) The General Committee shall be bound to proceed as directed by sub-section (4) within a period of four years from the date of their purchasing or acquiring the said bustee or portion in pursuance of sub-section (3), or within such further period (if any) as the Local Government may prescribe.

Proportions of area of bustee to be shown in standard plan as streets, passages and open lands.

93. (1) A standard plan prepared under this Chapter shall not, without the consent of the owners, show more than one-half of the area of the bustee as streets or passages or more than one-half of the same as open lands not to be built upon, whether such open lands be common ground, streets, passages or spaces behind a line of huts.

[Cal., s. 263.]

(2) No tank that is not filled up shall be taken into account in calculating the said proportions of one-half.

Regulation of plots by standard plan, and compensation for adjustment of plots.

94. (1) Every such standard plan shall, as far as possible, provide for one or more huts being completely contained in each separate plot of bustee land within the bustee, and for the prescribed proportion of roadway and open ground in each plot; and, if a greater portion of any one plot is taken for streets, passages or open lands than the proportion allowed by section 93, the compensation which should be paid to the owner of such plot, and the persons who should pay such compensation by reason of their benefiting by the arrangement, must be specified in the plan.

[Cal., s. 263.]

(2) If no owner can equitably be called upon to pay such compensation, the same shall be paid by the Corporation.

(3) The compensation payable as aforesaid to the owner of any plot shall not be paid until such plot has been brought into complete conformity with the standard plan.



(Chapter IV.—Bustees—Sections 95—98.)

B.—Improvement of Bustees—contd.

Streets shown in standard plan, if not public streets, to remain private.

95. (1) The streets shown in the standard plan of a bustee which are not already public streets shall, unless the General Committee and the owners concerned otherwise agree, remain private streets; and the portion thereof which falls on the land of each owner shall belong to such owner:

[Cal., s. 265.]

Provided that any portion of any such street which falls on land purchased or acquired by the Corporation in pursuance of section 90 shall remain the property of the Corporation.

(2) Every such private street shall at all times be kept open to the use of the Corporation for scavenging purposes and for the other purposes of this Act, and shall also be kept open for the use of all the tenants of the bustee; but no such use of any such street shall be held by any lapse of time to confer a right of way on the public so as to bring the street within the definition of a "public street."

Rights of owners of land and huts, respectively, over streets, land and drains shown in standard plan.

96. When a standard plan for a bustee has been approved,

[Cal., ss. 267.]

the several owners of bustee land shall respectively be deemed to be the occupiers of the streets and common ground of the bustee and of such drains of the bustee as serve more than one hut, so far as the same are constructed in accordance with such standard plan,

and the owner of each hut shall be deemed to be the occupier of the land occupied by his hut, of that portion of the open space behind his hut which appertains to the hut, and of any drain which is provided for the sole use of his hut.

Bustee when to be deemed a re-modelled bustee.

97. When a bustee has been brought into conformity with any standard plan approved under this Chapter, it shall be deemed to be a re-modelled bustee.

[Cal., ss. 256, 262, 268.]

Power to take land out of the category of bustee land.

98. (1) Any owner of bustee land may at any time send a written notice to the Chairman that he intends to make such changes as will take the land or any part thereof out of the category of bustee land.

[Cal., ss. 264, 266.]

(2) From the date of such notice no application shall be received for erecting, re-erecting or materially altering any hut on such land.

(3) Such owner shall be bound to remove, within six months after the date of such notice, all huts standing on such land; and, if he does not do so, the notice shall be deemed to be cancelled.

(4) When all huts have been so removed, such land shall cease to be bustee land, and shall, according to its situation, either be altogether excluded from the limits of the bustee, or be shown, in any standard plan approved for the bustee under this Chapter, as not being bustee land:

Provided that, if any such land is shown in such plan as a street or part of a street, the same shall, unless the General Committee otherwise direct, continue to be a private street, and shall be subject to the provisions of section 95, sub-section (2).

(Chapter IV.—Bustees—Sections 99—102.)

C.—Re-allotment of Bustees.

Declaration  
of intention to  
re-allot bustee  
or block.

99. (1) The Corporation, at the instance of the General Committee, may give public notice of their intention to re-allot the land comprised in any bustee or in any portion of a bustee which is contained between streets so as to form a compact block.

(2) A declaration may be made under subsection (1) in either of the following cases, namely:—

(a) if the bustee or block, as the case may be, has been inspected by two medical officers nominated under section 85, and pronounced by such officers to be in a dangerously insanitary condition, or

(b) if an application is made for permission to erect a masonry building in the bustee or block, as the case may be.

Preparation  
of ground plan  
of such bustee  
or block.

100. (1) Before any notice is published under section 99 in respect of any bustee or block, the General Committee shall cause to be prepared a ground plan of the same.

(2) Such plan shall be prepared on a scale of fifty feet to the inch, and shall show—

(a) all land comprised in the said bustee or block, divided into plots according to ownership, all streets being shown separately, and

(b) the estimated value, at the time the notice is published, of each such plot.

Determina-  
tion of value  
of land of each  
owner.

101. (1) On the publication of any notice under section 99, the General Committee shall send a copy of the said plan to each of the owners of land shown therein, together with a notice requiring him to appear before the Committee on a day to be specified in the notice (such day being not more than one month after the issue of such notice) and show cause why the estimated value of the plot or plots belonging to him, as shown in the plan, should not be taken as the value thereof.

(2) The General Committee, after hearing anything that may be urged by any owners who so appear, shall determine the value of each plot as aforesaid, and shall serve a notice on the owner of each plot specifying the valuation thereof as so determined.

(3) If any such owner is dissatisfied with the valuation of his plot, as specified in such notice, he may, within one month after the service of the notice, apply to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes to determine the value of the plot.

(4) The determination of the General Committee or [if an application is made under subsection (3)] of the Chief Judge shall be final.

Preparation  
re-allotment  
plan.

102. (1) When the value of each such plot has been determined under section 101, the General Committee shall cause to be prepared a re-allotment plan of the said bustee or block.

(2) Such plan shall be prepared on the scale of fifty feet to the inch, and shall show all lands comprised in the bustee or block, divided into—

(a) streets of not less than twenty feet wide and not more than two hundred feet apart,

*(Chapter IV.—Bustees—Sections 103—106.)**C.—Re-allotment of Bustees—contd.*

(b) passages of not less than fifteen feet wide, and

(c) building-sites for huts to abut on such streets or passages.

(3) In preparing such plan, the bustee or block shall be so divided as to allot to each of the owners of land therein as nearly as possible the same share in the aggregate value of the re-allotted proprietary plots that he had, immediately before the publication of the notice referred to in section 99, in the aggregate value of the proprietary plots then existing.

(4) The value of land shown either in the ground plan or in the re-allotment plan as set apart for streets shall be excluded in calculating, for the purposes of sub-section (3), the aggregate value of proprietary plots.

Compensation where owner of land is not re-allotted his proper share. 103. If the share in the aggregate value of the re-allotted proprietary plots that is allotted to any owner under section 102, sub-section (3), is less than the share that he had, immediately before the publication of the notice referred to in section 99, in the aggregate value of the proprietary plots then existing, the General Committee may direct the payment to him of such sum by way of compensation as they may think sufficient.

Compensation for land set apart for streets. 104. The Corporation shall pay to the persons entitled thereto compensation for any land which may be shown in a re-allotment plan as set apart for streets over and above the quantity which was so set apart before such plan was prepared.

Revision and final adoption of re-allotment plan. 105. (1) When a re-allotment plan has been prepared, the General Committee shall send a copy of the plan to each of the owners of land in the bustee or block, as the case may be, together with a notice requiring him to appear before the Committee on a day to be specified in the notice (such day being not more than one month after the issue of the notice) and state any objections he may have to the re-allotment proposed, on the ground that it does not secure to him the share prescribed by section 102.

(2) The General Committee, after hearing anything that may be urged by any owners who so appear, shall make such alterations (if any) in the re-allotment plan as they may consider necessary, and shall then finally adopt the plan and send a copy of the same to the owner of each plot.

Removal of huts, and marking out of streets, passages and building-sites. 106. (1) When a re-allotment plan has been finally adopted for any bustee or block, the General Committee shall cause the huts therein to be removed at the cost of the Municipal Funds.

(2) The provisions of section 89 shall apply to all huts so removed, and the owners of such huts shall be entitled to reasonable compensation for disturbance.

(3) When the huts have been removed, the General Committee shall mark out the several streets, passages and building-sites in accordance with the plan, and make over the said sites to the persons to whom they are respectively allotted by the plan; and the bustee or block, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be a re-allotted bustee.



(Chapter IV — *Fustees* — Chapter V — *Privies, Latrines, Urinals, &c.* — Sections 107-112.)

C.—*Re-allotment of Bustees*—contd.

**Erection of dwelling-houses in re-allotted bustees.** 107. If any dwelling-house be erected in a re-allotted bustee, it must be placed so as to stand not less than ten feet from the alignment of any street, and not less than twelve and-a-half feet from the alignment of any passage on which it may abut.

**Bye-laws.** 108. The General Committee may make bye-laws for carrying out the purposes of sections 99 to 107 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER V.—PRIVIES, LATRINES, URINALS, ETC.

**Regulation of site of future privies.** 109. (1) No privy shall after the commencement of this Act, be placed in the space required by this Act to be left at the back of a building— [C. B. C., para. 120 (6), (8).]

- (a) unless the total height of the privy does not exceed nine feet, and
- (b) if the privy is a service privy, unless there is a space of at least six feet between the privy and the wall of the building.

(2) No service privy to be used by the occupants of a building shall, after the commencement of this Act, be placed at a distance of less than six feet from any other building which— [C. B. C., para. 120 (5).]

- (i) is a public building, or
- (ii) is, or is likely to be, used as a dwelling-place, or as a place in which any person is, or is intended to be, employed in any manufacture, trade or business.

**Provision of access to privy from street.** 110. (1) If there is no convenient access from a street to any service privy, and if the General Committee consider it inexpedient to cause the privy to be connected with a sewer, the Committee may, by written notice, require the owner of the privy to form a passage giving access to the privy from the street. [C. B. C., para. 120 (2).]

(2) Every notice served under sub-section (1) must require that such passage be formed at ground-level, be not less than four feet wide, and be provided with a suitable door, and must inform the said owner that the passage may, at his option, be either open to the sky or covered in.

**Provision of connected privies.** 111. (1) No service privy shall, after the commencement of this Act, be placed on any upper floor of a building: [C. B. C., para. 120 (3).]

Provided that, if in any case the Chairman considers it impracticable or inexpedient to provide a connected privy, he may, by written notice, authorise the owner of the building to erect a service privy and require him to pay such sum as may be specified in the notice for the purpose of meeting the expenditure likely to be incurred by the Corporation in removing filth from the privy.

(2) The Chairman may, by written notice, require the owner of any building to convert any service privy into a connected privy.

(3) An appeal shall lie to the General Committee from any notice issued by the Chairman under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), and their decision shall be final.

**Paved surface in privies, for ablution purposes.** 112. Every privy must have for ablution purposes a paved surface connected with the drainage of the premises to which the privy belongs. [C. B. C., para. 120 (5).]

## (Chapter V.—Privies, Latrines, Urinals, etc.—

## Sections 113-117.)

Means of ventilation for privies in or adjacent to buildings.

113. Every privy situated in, or adjacent to, a building must have—

[C. B. C., para. (10).]

- (a) an opening, of not less than three square feet in area, in one of the walls of the privy, as near the top of the wall as may be practicable and communicating directly with the open air, and
- (b) adequate means for constant ventilation at the floor of the privy and at the upper point of the wall on which the roof of the privy rests.

Floors of privies in or adjacent to buildings.

114. The floor of every privy situated in, or adjacent to, a building must—

[C. B. C., para. (11), (12).]

- (a) be flagged or paved with hard tiles or other non-absorbent material,
- (b) (unless the privy is situated on an upper floor) be in every part at a height of not less than six inches above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining the privy, and
- (c) have a fall or inclination towards the door of the privy of at least half an inch to the foot.

Regulation of privies (situated in or adjacent to buildings) constructed for use in combination with a moveable receptacle for filth.

115. The following provisions shall have effect with regard to privies situated in or adjacent to a building when such privies are constructed for use in combination with a moveable receptacle for filth, that is to say:—

[C. B. C., para. (12).]

- (a) the space beneath the seat of privy must be of such dimensions as to admit of a moveable receptacle for filth, of a capacity not exceeding two cubic feet, being placed and fitted beneath the seat in such manner and position as will effectually prevent the deposit, otherwise than in such receptacle, of any filth falling or thrown through the aperture of the seat;
- (b) the privy must be so constructed as to afford adequate access to the said space for the purposes of cleansing such space and of fitting therein and removing therefrom a proper receptacle for filth;
- (c) the said space must be walled in with flagging, slate or good brick-work, at least nine inches thick and rendered in good cement or asphalted, and the door for the insertion and removal of the receptacle must be made so as to completely cover the aperture.

[C. B. C., para. (14).]

[C. B. C., para. (12).]

Rules for construction of privies.

116. Every privy erected or re-erected after the commencement of this Act must be constructed in accordance with the rules contained in Schedule C, as amended for the time being in exercise of the powers conferred by section 132.

Procedures for enforcement of provisions of sections 112 to 116.

117. (1) If any privy, whether erected or re-erected before or after the commencement of this Act, is so constructed as to contravene any of the provisions of sections 112 to 115 (both inclusive), the General Committee may, by written notice, require—

- (a) the occupier of the building to which the privy belongs, or



(Chapter V.—Privies, Latrines, Urinals, etc.—  
Sections 118, 119.)

(b) (if the privy does not belong to a building) the owner of the land on which the privy stands,  
to make such alterations as may be specified in the notice with the object of bringing the privy into conformity with the said provisions.

(2) If any privy erected or re-erected after the commencement of this Act is not constructed in accordance with the rules referred to in section 116, the General Committee may, by written notice, require—

- (i) the occupier of the building to which the privy belongs, or
- (ii) (if the privy does not belong to a building) the owner of the land on which the privy stands,

to make such alterations as may be specified in the notice with the object of bringing the privy into conformity with those rules.

(3) When the occupier of any building pays the expenses of making any structural alterations in a privy in pursuance of any notice issued under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), he may deduct the amount thereof from any rent due or thereafter accruing due to the owner of the building. [Cal. C. B. C., para. 120 (3).]

Control over construction of filth receptacles within fifty feet of tank or water-course, and removal of same.

118. (1) No person shall construct any service-privy, latrine, urinal, house-drain, cess-pool or other receptacle for sewage or offensive matter within fifty feet of any tank or water-course unless he first satisfies the Engineer that he will take such order as will prevent any risk of sewage or offensive matter passing by percolation or otherwise into such tank or water-course. [Cal., s. 292; C. B. C., paras. 98, 130 (1).]

(2) The General Committee may at any time, by written notice, require any person, upon whose land there is situated within fifty feet of any tank or water-course, any receptacle mentioned or referred to in sub-section (1), to remove such receptacle.

General powers of control over privies and urinals.

119. (1) All privies and urinals shall be under the survey and control of the General Committee as regards their site, materials, dimensions and construction. [Cal., s. 281; C. B. C., para. 120 (1).]

(2) The General Committee may, by written notice, require that any privy or urinal be altered, paved, repaired, trapped, ventilated or kept in such a state of repair as to admit of its being sufficiently cleaned, or be supplied with water, or be connected with a sewer, or be demolished.

(3) Every such notice shall be addressed to the occupier of the building or land to which the privy or urinal belongs, or for the use of the occupants of which the same was constructed or is continued.

(4) The expense of executing any work in pursuance of any such notice shall be borne by the said occupier.



(Chapter V.—Privies, Latrines, Urinals, etc.—  
Sections 120-124.)

(5) When the occupier of any building or land pays the expenses of making any structural alterations in a privy in pursuance of any such notice, he may deduct the amount thereof from any rent due or thereafter accruing due to the owner of the building or land.

Provision of  
privies.

120. If the General Committee consider that any privy or additional privy ought to be provided for any building or land, they may, by written notice, require the owner of the building or land to cause such privy, together with the necessary pipes, drains and water-supply, to be constructed. [Cal., s. 224 c. para. 130 (X)]

Expenses of  
building  
alteration  
privy to be  
paid out of  
Municipal  
Funds in cer-  
tain cases.

121. If, within one year after any privy has been built or altered with the sanction or on the requisition of any municipal authority, a requisition is made by any municipal authority for the re-building or alteration of such privy, the expenses of such re-building or alteration shall be paid out of the Municipal Funds.

Provision  
and mainten-  
ance of pub-  
lic latrines  
and urinals.

122. The General Committee shall provide and maintain, in proper and convenient situations, public latrines and urinals, and shall cause all latrines and urinals so provided to be constructed and kept so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health. [Cal., s. 10]

Licensing of  
public latrines  
and urinals.

123. (1) The General Committee may grant licenses, for any period not exceeding one year, for the provision and maintenance of such latrines and urinals for public accommodation as they may from time to time think proper, and may charge fees for such licenses; and may at any time, if they think fit, on giving one month's notice, cancel any license so granted. [Cal., s. 31.]

(2) All fees charged for licenses granted under sub-section (1) shall be recoverable from the licensees in the manner prescribed by the Calcutta Municipal Bill for the recovery of the consolidated rate.

(3) No person shall keep a public latrine or urinal without obtaining a license therefor under sub-section (1), or after such license has been cancelled; and no licensee shall suffer a licensed public latrine or urinal to be in a filthy or noxious state. [Cal., s. 31.]

General  
powers of con-  
trol over house-  
drains and  
cesspools.

124. (1) All house-drains, as well within as without the building or land to which they belong, and all cesspools, shall be under the survey and control of the General Committee as regards their site, materials, dimensions and construction. [Cal., s. 32.]

(2) The General Committee may, by written notice, require that any house-drain or cesspool be altered, paved, repaired or kept in such a state as to admit of its being sufficiently cleaned, or be supplied with water, or be connected with a sewer, or be stopped up or demolished.

(3) Every such notice shall be addressed to the owner of the building or land to which the drain or cesspool belongs or for the use of the occupants of which the same was constructed or is continued.

(4) The expenses of executing any work in pursuance of any such notice shall be borne by the owner.

(Chapter V.—Privies, Latrines, Urinals, &c.—

Chapter VI.—Acquisition and disposal of  
Land and Buildings.—Sections 125—127.)

General  
powers of con-  
trol over sta-  
bles and cow-  
houses.

125. (1) All stables and cow-houses shall be under the survey and control of the General Committee as regards their site, materials, dimensions and construction.

[Cal., s. 286.]

(2) The General Committee may, by written notice, require that any stable or cow-house be altered, paved, repaired or kept in such a state as to admit of its being sufficiently cleaned, or be supplied with water, or be connected with a sewer, or be demolished.

(3) Every such notice shall be addressed to the owner of the building or land to which the stable or cow-house belongs, or for the use of the occupants of which the same was constructed or is continued.

(4) The expenses of executing any work in pursuance of any such notice shall be borne by the said owner.

#### CHAPTER VI.—ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.

Further  
powers for  
acquiring land  
or buildings.

126. In addition to the powers expressly conferred on any municipal authority by any other Chapter of this Act for the acquisition and disposal of land or buildings, the Corporation in meeting may acquire any land and buildings, whether situated in Calcutta or not,—

(1) for the purpose of opening out any congested area or of otherwise improving any portion of Calcutta; [C. B. C., para. 136.]

(2) for the purpose of erecting sanitary dwellings for the poorer classes; and [C. B. C., para. 137.]

(3) generally, for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act. [Cal., s. 397.]

Application  
of Land Acqui-  
sition Act,  
1894, with  
amendments.

127. Any land or buildings which any municipal authority is authorised by this Act to acquire may be acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894; and for that purpose the said Act shall be subject to the following amendments, namely:— [Cal., s. 399; C. B. C., para. 138.]

1 of 1894.

(a) The expression "Collector" shall include also the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta and any officer specially appointed by him, with the approval of the Local Government, to perform all or any of the functions of a Collector under the said Land Acquisition Act.

(b) Section 17 of the said Land Acquisition Act shall apply also in the case of any area which is stated in a certificate granted by a Magistrate to be unhealthy. Before granting any such certificate the Magistrate shall cause notice to be served as promptly as may be on the persons referred to in sub-section (3) of section 9 of the said Act, and shall hear without any avoidable delay any objections which may be urged by them against the application of the said section 17.

## (Chapter VI.—Acquisition and disposal of Land and Buildings.—Section 127.)

(c) The market-value of the land or building shall be deemed, for the purposes of clause *first* of sub-section (1) of section 23 of the said Land Acquisition Act, to be the market-value according to the disposition of the land or building at the date of the publication of the declaration relating thereto under section 6 of the said Land Acquisition Act:

Provided as follows:

- (i) if it be shown that, before such declaration was published, the owner of the land or building had taken active steps and incurred expenditure to secure a more profitable disposition of the same, further compensation, based on his actual loss, may be paid to him;
- (ii) if the market-value is specially high in consequence of the property being put to a use which is unlawful or contrary to public policy, that use shall be disregarded and the market-value shall be deemed to be the market-value of the land or building if put to ordinary uses;
- (iii) if the market-value has been increased by means of any improvement made by the owner or his predecessor in interest within two years before the aforesaid declaration was published, such increase shall be disregarded, unless it be proved that the improvement was made *bonâ fide* and not in contemplation of proceedings for the acquisition of the land being taken under the said Land Acquisition Act.

(d) The market-value of the land or building shall, until the contrary is shown, be presumed, for the purposes of the said clause *first* of sub-section (1) of section 23, to be twenty-five times the annual value of the property, as entered in the assessment-book prescribed by the Calcutta Municipal Bill: Provided that this presumption shall not be made in respect of any land or building until a re-assessment has been made, after the commencement of this Act, for the district in which such land or building is situated.

(e) Clauses *fourthly* and *fifthly* of sub-section (1) of section 23 of the said Land Acquisition Act shall not apply in the case of tanneries, *surki* mills or other offensive trades.

(f) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 49 of the said Land Acquisition Act, any part of a masonry building may be acquired on payment of compensation for severance.



(Chapter VI.—Acquisition and disposal of Land and Buildings.—Sections 128—131.)

**Vesting in Corporation of land and buildings acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.** 128. On payment by the Corporation, out of the Municipal Funds, of the compensation awarded under the said Land Acquisition Act, 1894, in respect of any land or buildings, and of any other charges incurred in acquiring the land or buildings, the same shall vest in the Corporation. [Cal., s. 399; Act XX, 1891 (Punjab Municipalities), s. 40.] I of 1894.

**Power of Corporation to pay rent for, or take on lease, land or buildings.** 129. The Corporation in meeting may from time to time pay rent for, or take on lease, on such terms as they may think fit, any land or building required for any of the purposes of this Act. [Cal., s. 398.]

**Power to transfer land or buildings acquired for making improvements.** 130. (1) When any land or building has been acquired in pursuance of clause (1) or clause (2) of section 126 for the purpose of making improvements, the Corporation may sell, lease or otherwise transfer the same to any registered Company, or to any private individual who satisfies the Corporation of his ability to carry out such improvements, for the purpose and under the condition that it or he will carry out the said improvements in accordance with the scheme hereinafter mentioned. [C. B. C., paras. 136, 137.]

(2) Before any such sale, lease or transfer is made, the General Committee shall frame a scheme for carrying out the said improvements by or with the concurrence of the said Company or individual under the superintendence and control of the Chairman and upon such terms and conditions, to be embodied in the scheme, as may be agreed upon between the General Committee and the said Company or individual. [53 and 54 Viet. 70, s. 6.]

(3) Every such scheme shall be published in the Calcutta Gazette and in such other manner as the General Committee may think fit, together with a notice specifying a period within which objections will be received.

(4) The General Committee shall consider all objections received within the said period, and shall then submit the scheme to the Local Government, together with the said objections (if any) and their report upon them.

(5) The Local Government, after considering the said objections (if any), may confirm the scheme, and before doing so may modify it, but not so as to extend its effect.

(6) Every lease granted by the Corporation under this section shall be deemed to include a covenant authorizing the Corporation to re-enter in the event of the lessee failing to carry out improvements in accordance with the said scheme.

(7) Before possession of any land or building is given by the Corporation in pursuance of any contract (other than a lease) made under this section, the Corporation shall take security for the due carrying out of improvements in accordance with the said scheme.

**Power to transfer land or buildings in other cases.** 131. In any case not referred to in section 130, the Corporation may sell, lease or otherwise transfer, on such terms as they may think fit, any land or building vested in them. [Cal., r. 397.]

(Chapter VII.—Miscellaneous Provisions—Sections  
132—134.)

CHAPTER VII.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Powers to amend Schedules A, B and C. 132. The General Committee may make bye-laws for altering, adding to, or cancelling any of the rules set forth in Schedule A, Schedule B or Schedule C.

Powers with reference to overcrowded buildings. 133. (1) Whenever the General Committee [Mad. Act I, 1884 s. 323; Bom., s. 380 C. B. C., para. 124.] consider—

- (a) that any building is, by reason of its having no plinth or having a plinth of insufficient height, or by reason of the want of proper drainage or ventilation, or by reason of the impracticability of cleansing, attended with risk of disease to the occupiers thereof or to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, or is for any reason likely to endanger the public health or safety, or
- (b) that any block of buildings is, for any of the said reasons, or by reason of the manner in which the buildings are crowded together, attended with such risk as aforesaid,

they may cause a written notice to be fixed to some conspicuous part of the building or block, requiring the owners or occupiers thereof, or at the option of the Committee, the owners of the land occupied by such building or block, to execute such works or take such measures as the Committee may deem necessary for the prevention of such risk.

(2) Where any building in respect of which a notice has been issued under sub-section (1) is demolished in pursuance of an order made by a Magistrate under section 138, the Corporation shall make reasonable compensation to the owner thereof.

Recovery of expenses of demolishing buildings under section 133. 134. (1) When a written notice issued under section 133, sub-section (1), for the removal of a building or block of buildings is not complied with, and the building or block has been demolished in pursuance of an order made by a Magistrate under section 138, the expenses incurred in effecting such demolition shall be recoverable by sale of the materials removed; and, if the proceeds of such sale do not suffice, the balance shall be paid by the owner of the said materials. [Bom., s. 490; s. 440.]

(2) But, if the expenses of the demolition are in any case paid before the materials are sold, the Chairman shall restore the materials to the owner thereof on his claiming the same at any time before they are sold or otherwise disposed of, and on his paying all other expenses, if any, incurred by the Chairman in respect thereof or in respect of the intended sale or disposal thereof.

(3) If the materials are not claimed by the owner thereof, they shall be sold by public auction, or otherwise disposed of as the Chairman may think fit, as soon as conveniently may be after one month from the date of their removal, whether the expenses of the removal have in the meantime been paid or not; and the proceeds, if any, of the sale or other disposal, remaining after defraying therefrom the costs of the sale or other disposal, and, if necessary, of the removal, shall, if not claimed by



(Chapter VII—Miscellaneous Provisions—Chapter VIII.—Demolition, Alteration and Stopping of Work—Sections 135-137.)

the owner within two months, be paid to the credit of the Municipal Funds, and shall be the property of the Corporation.

Power to direct discontinuance of use of premises for offensive or dangerous trades near dwelling-houses. 135. (1) If it be shown to the satisfaction of the General Committee that the use of any premises situated near dwelling-houses for any of the purposes referred to in section 491 or Schedule XVII of the Calcutta Municipal Bill (except as cow-houses or stables) is injurious to the health or material comfort of the occupants of such houses, or

if any premises situated within fifty feet of a dwelling-house are used for any of the said purposes (except as aforesaid), or

if the owners of any buildings situated within one hundred feet of any premises used for any of the said purposes (except as aforesaid) make an application to the General Committee in this behalf and deposit with the Corporation the sum required for purchasing or acquiring the said premises, as estimated by the Chairman, and also undertake to pay any further expenses to which the Corporation may be put,

the General Committee may, by written notice, require the occupier of such premises to discontinue such use within one month after the service of the notice.

(2) When the use of any premises for any of the purposes aforesaid has been discontinued in pursuance of such a notice, no compensation shall be payable for loss arising from such discontinuance, but the Corporation shall be bound to purchase both the land and the buildings from the owner; and, if the Corporation are unable to agree with the owner as to the price to be paid, the land and buildings may be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

I of 1894.

contracts. 136. (1) The Corporation may enter into and perform all such contracts as they may consider necessary or expedient for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) The Corporation may at their option enforce any contract which was entered into by them at any date before the commencement of this Act and which might lawfully have been made if this Act had been in force on such date.

CHAPTER VIII.—DEMOLITION, ALTERATION AND STOPPING OF WORK.

Demolition or alteration of buildings unlawfully commenced, carried on or completed. 137. If the General Committee are satisfied that the erection, re erection or material alteration of any building—

[Cal. ss. 240, 241, 248; Bye-law (c), 9; C. B. C., paras 44, 67, 87, 93, 104.]

(a) has been commenced without obtaining the permission of the Chairman, or (where an appeal or reference has been made to the General Committee) in contravention of any orders passed by the General Committee, or

(b) is being carried on or has been completed otherwise than in accordance with the particulars on which such permission or orders was or were based, or

(c) is being carried on or has been completed in breach of any provision contained in this Act or in the bye-laws made hereunder or of any directions lawfully given under this Act or such bye-laws,



(Chapter VIII.—Demolition, Alteration and Stopping of Work.—Section 138.)

the General Committee may apply to a Magistrate, and such Magistrate may make an order—

(i) directing that the work done, or so much of the same as has been unlawfully executed, be demolished by the owner of the building or altered by him to the satisfaction of the Committee, as the case may require, or

(ii) directing that the work done, or so much of the same as has been unlawfully executed, be demolished or altered by the Chairman at the expense of the owner of the building.

Demolition  
or alteration of  
work in other  
cases.

138. In any of the following cases, namely:—

[C. B. C., para  
57, 87, 124.]

(1) if the General Committee decide that any additions made to a building or wall in pursuance of an agreement executed under the proviso to section 11 ought to be removed, or

(2) if, within the period prescribed in any notice issued under section 14, sub-section (1), requiring the removal or alteration of a fixture, the fixture be not duly removed or altered, or

(3) if, within the period prescribed in any notice issued under section 26, sub-section (3), requiring the owner or occupier of a building to comply with any condition on which the putting up of any verandah or other erection was permitted, such condition is not complied with, or

(4) if, within the period prescribed in any notice issued under section 26, sub-section (4), requiring the owner or occupier of a building to remove a verandah or other erection, the same be not duly removed, or

(5) if, within the period prescribed in any notice issued under section 36, sub-section (2), requiring the owner of a building to remove or alter an external roof or wall made of inflammable materials, the same be not duly removed or altered, or

(6) if any privy be placed in contravention of section 109 or section 111, sub-section (1), or

(7) if any person, after erecting a service privy authorised under the proviso to section 111, fails to pay any sum required under that proviso,

(8) if any owners or occupiers neglect to execute any works or take any measures required by any notice affixed under section 133,

the General Committee may apply to a Magistrate, and such Magistrate may make an order

*(Chapter VIII.—Demolition, Alteration and Stopping of Work.—Chapter IX.—Penalties.—Sections 139-141)*

directing that the additions, fixture, erection, roof, wall, privy or buildings, as the case may be,—

(a) be demolished by the owner or altered by him to the satisfaction of the Committee, or

(b) be demolished or altered by the Chairman at the expense of the owner.

**139.** (1) In any case in which the erection, [C. B. C., paras. 85, 93.]  
Power of General Committee or Chairman to stop progress of building unlawfully commenced or carried on. re-erection or material alteration of a building has been unlawfully commenced or is being unlawfully carried on, the General Committee or the Chairman may, by written notice, require the person carrying on the work to stop the same pending the decision of a Magistrate on an application to be made to him under section 137.

(2) If in any case it is reported to the General Committee or the Chairman that the erection, re-erection or material alteration of a building has been unlawfully commenced or is being unlawfully carried on, they or he may, by written notice, require the person carrying on the work to stop the same until the Committee can satisfy themselves as to the fact.

(3) If any work be carried on upon any premises in contravention of a notice issued under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), any person directing or carrying on such work may be removed from the premises by any police officer.

**140.** When any person is liable to be directed to demolish work and to pay a fine under this Act, both those directions may be given at the discretion of the Magistrate. [Cal., ss. 242, 249; C. B. C., para. 87.]

**CHAPTER IX.—PENALTIES.**

**141.** Whoever—  
Certain offences punishable with fine.

(a) contravenes any provision of any of the sections, sub-sections or clauses of this Act mentioned in the first column of the following table; or,

(b) fails to comply with any direction lawfully given to him or any requisition lawfully made upon him under any of the said sections, sub-sections or clauses,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to the amount mentioned in that behalf in the second column of the said table.

Sections, sub-sections and clauses.				Fine which may be imposed.
Section	...	...	...	Twenty rupees.
„ 6, sub-section (2)	...	...	...	Twenty rupees.
„ 6, „ (3)	...	...	...	Twenty rupees.
„ 12, „ (1)	...	...	...	One hundred rupees.
„ 14, „ (1)	...	...	...	Two hundred rupees.
„ 14, „ (1)	...	...	...	Twenty rupees.
„ 16, clause (a)	...	...	...	Twenty rupees.
„ 16, „ (b)	...	...	...	Ten rupees.
„ 17, sub-section (1)	...	...	...	One hundred rupees.
„ 17, „ (2)	...	...	...	Twenty rupees.
„ 21	...	...	...	Five hundred rupees.
„ 26, sub-section (1)	...	...	...	One hundred rupees.

## (Chapter IX.—Penalties.—Section 142.)

Sections, sub-sections and clauses.	Fine which may be imposed.
Section 26, sub-section (3) ...	One hundred rupees.
" 26, " (4) ...	One hundred rupees.
" 27 ...	Fifty rupees.
" 28, sub-sections (1), (2) and (4) ...	Fifty rupees.
" 29, sub-section (1) ...	One hundred rupees.
" 30, sub-sections (1) and (2) ...	Fifty rupees.
" 60 ...	One hundred rupees.
" 62, sub-section (1) ...	One hundred rupees.
" 63, " (4) ...	Five hundred rupees.
" 110, " (1) ...	Twenty rupees.
" 111, " (1) ...	Twenty rupees.
" 111, " (2) ...	Twenty rupees.
" 117, " (1) ...	Twenty rupees.
" 117, " (2) ...	Twenty rupees.
" 118 ...	Twenty rupees.
" 119, sub-section (2) ...	One hundred rupees.
" 123, " (3) ...	One hundred rupees.
" 135 ...	Two hundred rupees.
" 139, sub-section (1) ...	One hundred rupees.
" 139, " (2) ...	One hundred rupees.

Continuing offences in certain cases punishable after a first conviction with a daily fine.

142. Whoever, after having been convicted [Bom., s. 472.]

(a) contravening any provision of any of the sections, sub-sections or clauses of this Act mentioned in the first column of the following table; or

(b) failing to comply with any direction lawfully given to him or any requisition lawfully made upon him under any of the said sections, sub-sections or clauses,

continues to contravene the said provision or to neglect to comply with the said direction or requisition, as the case may be, shall be punished, for each day after the first during which he continues so to offend, with fine which may extend to the amount mentioned in that behalf in the second column of the said table:—

Sections, sub-sections and clauses.	Daily fine which may be imposed.
Section 12, sub-section (1) ...	Twenty rupees.
" 14, " (1) ...	Twenty rupees.
" 15, " (1) ...	Five rupees.
" 16, clause (a) ...	Ten rupees.
" 16, " (b) ...	Five rupees.
" 17, sub-section (1) ...	Twenty rupees.
" 17, " (2) ...	Ten rupees.
" 21 ...	One hundred rupees.
" 26, sub-section (1) ...	Fifty rupees.
" 26, " (3) ...	Twenty rupees.
" 26, " (4) ...	Fifty rupees.
" 27 ...	Twenty rupees.
" 28, sub-sections (1), (2) and (4) ...	Fifty rupees.
" 29, sub-section (1) ...	Twenty rupees.

[C. B. C., para. 53.]

[C. B. C., para. 61.]



*(Chapter IX.—Penalties.—Sections 143—146.)*

Sections, sub-sections and clauses.	Daily fine which may be imposed.
Section 30, sub-sections (1) and (2) ... ..	Ten rupees.
„ 63, sub-section (3) ... ..	Twenty rupees.
„ 110, sub-section (1) ... ..	Ten rupees.
„ 111, „ (1) ... ..	Ten rupees.
„ 111, „ (2) ... ..	Ten rupees.
„ 117, „ (1) ... ..	Ten rupees.
„ 117, „ (2) ... ..	Ten rupees.
„ 118 ... ..	Three rupees.
„ 119 ... ..	Fifty rupees.
„ 123 ... ..	Fifty rupees.
„ 135 ... ..	One hundred rupees.
„ 139, sub-section (1) ... ..	Twenty rupees.
„ 139, „ (2) ... ..	Twenty rupees.

Fine for unlawfully commencing, carrying on or completing building work.

**143.** If the erection, re-erection or material alteration of any building—

[Cal., ss. 242, 249; C. B. C., paras. 67, 86, 93.]

(a) is commenced without obtaining the permission of the Chairman, or (where an appeal of reference has been made to the General Committee) in contravention of any orders passed by the General Committee, or

(b) is carried on or completed otherwise than in accordance with the particulars on which such permission or orders was or were based, or

(c) is carried on or completed in breach of any provision contained in this Act or in the bye-laws made hereunder or of any directions lawfully given under this Act or such bye-laws,

the owner and the builder shall each be liable to fine which may extend in the case of a masonry building to five hundred rupees and in the case of a hut to fifty rupees, and to further fine which may extend in the case of a masonry building to one hundred rupees and in the case of a hut to ten rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after the first day.

Fine for disobedience of direction for demolition or alteration where building work unlawfully commenced, carried on or completed.

**144.** If any person to whom a direction to demolish or alter work is given under clause (i) of section 137 fails to obey the same, he shall be liable to fine which may extend in the case of a masonry building to five hundred rupees and in the case of a hut to fifty rupees and to further fine which may extend in the case of a masonry building to one hundred rupees and in the case of a hut to ten rupees for each day during which he so fails after the first day.

[C. B. C., para. 87.]

Fine for disobedience of direction for demolition or alteration in other cases.

**145.** If any person to whom a direction to demolish or alter is given under clause (a) of section 138 fails to obey the same, he shall be liable to fine which may extend to one hundred rupees and to further fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day during which he so fails after the first day.

[C. B. C., para. 87.]

Fine for putting building to other than declared use.

**146.** When a building has been erected, re-erected or materially altered after a declaration has been made, under the Explanation to clause (v) of section 47 or under sub-section (3) of section 65, as the case may be, then any person putting

[C. B. C., para. 106.]

(Chapter IX.—Penalties.—Section 147.—  
Schedules.)

the building or any part thereof, to any use other than that stated in such declaration shall be liable,—

- (a) in the case of a masonry building, to fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and to further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day after the first during which he continues such use, and
- (b) in the case of a hut, to fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and to further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day after the first during which he continues such use.

Fine for using building for carrying on offensive trade without previous declaration.

147. When a building has been erected, re-erected or materially altered under Chapter III without any declaration having been made, under the Explanation to clause (v) of section 47 or under sub-section (3) of section 65, as the case may be, that it was intended to use the building or part thereof for any of the purposes specified in Schedule XVII to the Calcutta Municipal Bill or as a stable or a cow-house, then any person using the building or any part thereof for any of those purposes shall be liable,—

- (a) in the case of a masonry building, to fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and to further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day after the first during which he continues such use, and
- (b) in the case of a hut, to fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and to further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day after the first during which he continues such use.

SCHEDULE A.

RULES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

(See sections 38, 132.)

SCHEDULE B.

RULES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF DRAINS.

(See sections 39, 132.)

SCHEDULE C.

RULES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF PRIVIES.

(See sections 116, 132.)

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

---

No. 2578R.C.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Road Cess.

*Dated Calcutta, the 6th May 1898.*

---

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter from the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 26F., dated 22nd April 1898, submitting an abstract of receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the quarter ending 31st December 1897.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the Accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal, for the 3rd quarter of the year 1897-98, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, and of the abstract referred to, be forwarded for information to the—

Commissioners of the Rajshahi, Chittagong, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions;  
Superintending Engineer of the Northern Circle;  
Inspector of Works, Eastern and Western Circles;  
Financial Department of this Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. B. BUCKLEY,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*



DIST

## Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the several Districts

DISTRICTS.	Balance in Treasury on 1st October 1897.	PROVINCIAL RATES.				Interest on arrears of road cess.	MISCELLANEOUS.			IRRI- GATION.		
		Cess on lands.	Cess on mines and railways.	One per cent. road cess.	Total.		Fees, fines and for- feitures.	Miscellane- ous.	Total.	Canal tolls.	Road tolls.	Ferry tolls.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
CESSE DISTRICTS.												
Darjeeling ..	25,735 12 4	895 8 5	.....	.....	895 8 5	.....	.....	125 13 7	125 13 7	.....	.....	.....
Hazaribagh ..	—4,862 5 6	11,896 7 1	3,154 0 11	.....	15,050 8 0	14 12 11	60 7 0	195 14 3	254 5 3	.....	.....	.....
Lohardaga ..	—8,698 2 9	14,913 4 9	.....	.....	14,913 4 9	18 10 5	7 13 0	.....	7 13 0	.....	.....	.....
Manbhum ..	6,082 0 3	8,900 2 1	1,166 12 3	.....	10,075 14 4	28 6 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palamau ..	22,225 8 4	5,068 4 2	.....	.....	5,068 4 2	22 4 1	1 1 9	.....	1 1 9	.....	.....	.....
Singhbhum ..	6,311 13 10	1,665 5 6	727 9 1	.....	2,392 14 7	.....	.....	29 14 0	29 14 0	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	46,804 10 6	43,348 0 0	5,048 6 3	.....	48,396 6 3	84 2 4	69 5 9	351 9 10	420 15 7	.....	.....	.....
NON-CESSE DISTRICTS.												
Chittagong ..	17,753 6 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119 9 0	119 9 0	.....	.....	.....
Hill Tracts ..	63,378 15 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172 14 8	172 14 8	.....	.....	.....
Sonthal Par- ganah ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	81,132 6 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292 7 8	292 7 8	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,27,337 0 7	43,348 0 0	5,048 6 3	.....	48,396 6 3	84 2 4	69 5 9	644 1 6	713 7 3	.....	.....	.....

DISTRICTS.	REFUNDS.			LAND RE- VENUE.	PROVIN- CIAL RATES.	INTER- EST.	ADMINISTRATION.			STATION- ERY AND PRINT- ING.	PUBLIC WORKS.				
	Cess.	Other receipts.	Total.	Miscellaneous Public Im- provement.	Establishment and con- tingencies of Office of Collection.	Interest on temporary loans.	Establishment and con- tingencies of Committee's Office.	Percentage cost of es- tablishment for audit.	Total.	Printing at private press.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establisb- ment.	Tools and plant.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
CESSE DISTRICTS.															
Darjeeling ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	152 1 6	.....	154 14 8	89 8 0	244 6 8	14 15 6	.....	945 2 2	246 3 9	.....	.....
Hazaribagh ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	396 13 0	.....	256 13 9	26 0 0	542 13 9	0 6 0	490 9 8	3,374 14 1	1,546 4 0	.....	.....
Lohardaga ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 0 1	.....	94 2 6	730 8 0	824 10 0	2 3 0	3 13 7	4,075 0 5	1,789 11 4	.....	.....
Manbhum ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	231 8 10	.....	138 15 7	183 8 0	322 7 7	1 0 0	19 6 5	2,733 14 1	1,405 0 5	.....	.....
Palamau ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 4 0	.....	45 13 0	337 8 0	383 4 0	164 0 3	659 12 4	2,412 11 5	1,158 1 3	22 8 0	.....
Singhbhum ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	117 7 6	.....	101 8 2	33 8 0	135 0 2	.....	192 5 0	147 8 0	672 8 0	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,299 3 5	.....	792 2 8	1,660 8 0	2,452 10 8	182 8 9	1,365 15 0	14,189 2 2	7,017 12 9	23 8 0	.....
NON-CESSE DISTRICTS.															
Chittagong ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 5 6	.....	32 5 6	.....	84 1 0	3,248 13 6	1,826 11 11	72 0 0	.....
Hill Tracts ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonthal Par- ganah ..	.....	.....	.....	1,392 11 9	.....	.....	168 2 3	.....	168 2 3	30 8 0	1,697 4 7	4,156 8 5	2,600 11 0	27 7 7	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	1,392 11 9	.....	.....	200 7 9	.....	200 7 9	30 8 0	1,781 5 7	7,405 5 11	4,427 7 7	99 7 7	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	.....	.....	1,392 11 9	1,299 3 5	.....	892 10 5	1,660 8 0	2,653 2 5	213 0 9	3,147 4 7	21,994 8 1	11,445 4 2	121 15 7	.....

CALCUTTA,  
The 7th April 1898.

## FUND.

for the quarter ended 31st December 1897.

	Grants from Government.	Advances.	Deposits.	Loan from Government.	Provident Fund receipts.	Savings Bank investment withdrawal.	Total receipts.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others—decreased.	Balance of uncashed cheques—increased.	Total receipts, including balance.	Outlay.	Balance in Treasury on 31st December 1897.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
500 15 1	625 0 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,030 7 9	.....	3,862 6 5	31,628 10 6	6,356 7 5	25,272 3 1
263 14 4	3,173 10 7	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,974 8 8	.....	.....	14,112 3 2	12,804 7 3	1,307 11 11
2 3 3	53 0 0	277 0 0	.....	9 14 0	.....	.....	15,287 5 5	100 0 0	123 13 7	6,823 0 8	8,253 5 11	1,430 5 8
.....	151 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,440 7 3	.....	.....	14,622 7 6	7,161 9 8	9,309 13 10
7,632 6 4	99 0 0	250 0 0	.....	9 9 0	.....	.....	13,079 8 4	.....	240 9 0	33,545 9 8	5,102 14 10	30,442 10 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,432 5 7	.....	.....	8,744 3 5	1,574 9 2	7,169 10 3
8,407 7 0	4,101 11 3	587 0 0	.....	13 7 0	.....	.....	62,244 11 0	100 0 0	4,326 13 6	1,13,376 2 6	41,253 6 3	72,122 12 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119 9 0	.....	255 8 6	18,128 8 3	5,302 8 11	12,825 16 4
2,407 10 6	1,615 14 9	129 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,516 11 11	4 0 0	.....	67,815 11 3	13,704 4 4	54,195 6 11
2,407 10 6	1,615 14 9	129 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,636 4 11	4 0 0	255 8 6	86,028 3 6	19,006 13 3	67,021 6 3
10,905 1 6	5,717 10 0	716 0 0	.....	19 7 0	.....	.....	66,880 15 11	104 0 0	4,482 5 6	1,99,404 6 0	60,260 3 6	1,38,744 2 6

E.

	CONTRIBUTION FROM	MISCELLANEOUS.										
	For Local to Provincial.	Miscellaneous.	Provident Fund contribution.	Total.	Advance.	Deposit.	Temporary loans.	Savings Bank investment deposit.	Total expenditure.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others—increased.	Balance of uncashed cheques—decreased.	Total outlay.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
179 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,574 9 10	.....	.....	.....	6,356 7 5	.....	.....	6,356 7 5
572 0 0	.....	.....	7 2 0	7 2 0	2,772 3 9	402 12 0	.....	.....	13,062 3 9	.....	742 3 6	12,804 7 3
.....	0 12 0	3 5 0	4 1 0	.....	.....	398 0 0	.....	9 14 0	8,253 5 11	.....	.....	8,253 5 11
267 0 0	16 8 0	.....	16 8 0	16 8 0	100 0 0	198 0 0	.....	.....	5,309 13 4	18 0 3	1,743 12 1	7,161 9 8
69 6 7	.....	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	70 8 6	.....	.....	.....	5,102 14 10	.....	.....	5,102 14 10
67 0 0	12 6 0	3 3 0	15 9 0	15 9 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	9 9 0	1,666 14 8	.....	7 10 6	1,574 9 2
1,254 6 7	29 10 0	20 0 0	49 10 0	7,533 6 1	998 12 0	.....	.....	19 7 0	38,741 11 11	18 0 3	2,493 10 1	41,253 6 3
.....	.....	38 9 0	38 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,302 8 11	.....	.....	5,302 8 11
.....	4 0 0	21 14 0	25 14 0	2,309 11 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,498 15 9	.....	1,206 4 7	13,704 4 4
.....	4 0 0	60 7 0	64 7 0	2,399 11 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,801 8 8	.....	1,206 4 7	19,006 13 3
1,254 6 7	33 10 0	80 7 0	114 1 0	9,933 1 9	998 12 0	.....	.....	19 7 0	56,543 4 7	18 0 3	3,698 14 8	60,260 3 6

W. L. HARVEY,

Accountant-General, Bengal.



## WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 16th May 1898.

**Burdwan.**—Rainfall at Sadar 72, Kalna 200, Katwa 247, Raniganj 264. Weather seasonable. Rain has done much good. Lands being ploughed and manured. *Aus* paddy being sown and *boro* paddy being harvested. Cattle-disease reported from several villages. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar ...	12 to 14	} per rupee.
Kalna ...	13	
Katwa ...	13 to 14	
Raniganj ...	13½ to 14	

**Birbhum.**—Rainfall at Sadar 193, Rampur Hât 291. Weather hot and cloudy; stormy in the afternoon. Ploughing of fields going on. Price of rice at Sadar 12½ seers and at Rampur Hât 14½ seers per rupee. No want of fodder.

**Bankura.**—Rainfall at Bankura 171, Vishnupur 193. Weather seasonable. Dust-storms and rain on several afternoons. Transplantation of sugarcane almost over. Ploughing going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice at Bankura and Vishnupur 15 seers per rupee.

**Midnapore.**—Rainfall at Sadar 80, Contai 156, Tamluk 181, Ghatal 221. More rain much wanted. Lands are being prepared. Prospects of indigo, sugarcane and *til* good. Cattle-disease reported from thana Binpur. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar ...	13	} per rupee.
Contai ...	14 to 16	
Tamluk ...	12½	
Ghatal ...	13	

**Hooghly.**—Rainfall at Sadar 551, Serampore 331, Jahanabad 331. Manuring and ploughing of fields going on. Common rice sells from 10½ to 13 seers per rupee.

**Howrah.**—Rainfall at Sadar 178, Ulubaria 131. Weather hot with high wind and occasional showers. Harvesting of *boro* still continues. Vegetables and sugarcane much benefited by the recent rainfall. Ploughing for *aus* commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 11 to 12½ seers per rupee.

**24-Parganas.**—Rainfall at Sadar 174, Barasat 242, Bashirhat 154, Diamond Harbour 152. Weather hot. Sowing of *aus* and jute going on briskly and tillage for *aman* commencing owing to the beneficial rain which has fallen. Fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Diamond Harbour subdivision. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar ...	10 to 12½	} per rupee.
Barasat ...	10½	
Basirhat ...	12-13 Ch.	
Diamond Harbour ...	12-9 "	

**Nadia.**—Rainfall at Sadar 176, Kushtia 160, Meherpur 224, Chuadanga 140, Ranaghat 265. Ploughing and sowing of *aus* and *aman* going on. Sugarcane, indigo and jute doing well. More rain wanted. Price of common rice from 10 seers to 13 seers 13 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.

**Murshidabad.**—Rainfall at Sadar 209, Kandi 290, Jangipur 127. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *aman*, *aus* and jute commenced. Transplantation of sugarcane still continues. State of *boro* good. State of indigo and mulberry favourable. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar ...	11½	} per rupee.
Kandi ...	13½	
Jangipur ...	13½	

**Jessore.**—Rainfall at Jessore 505, Jhenida 168, Magura 140, Narail 116, Bangaon 273. Weather hot; occasionally cloudy and windy. The recent rainfall has done immense good to the cultivation of *aus*, *aman*, jute and indigo, but more rain is badly wanted. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder not sufficient, and water somewhat scarce in all the subdivisions of the district except Bangaon. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Jessore ...	10½ to 13	0	} per rupee.
Jhenida ...	11	0	
Magura ...	10½ to 11½	0	
Narail ...	11	6½	
Bangaon ...	12 to 13	0	



**Khulna.**—Rainfall at Sadar 2·75, Bagerhat 4·23, Satkhira 2·64. Good rainfall on Tuesday (10th). Weather again sultry. Harvesting of *boro* and cultivation of *aus* going on. Fodder and water available. Cattle-disease stopped. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	...	11 to 13
Bagerhat	...	...	...	...	13
Satkhira	...	...	...	...	13
					} per rupee.

**Rajshahi.**—Rainfall at Sadar 1·69, Nator 1·93, Naugaon 2·74. Sowing of *aman* and *bhadoi* paddy going on. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Rice sells from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

**Dinajpur.**—Average rainfall 1·61. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *bhadoi* and jute nearly over. No cattle-disease. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Rice selling at 13½ seers per rupee.

**Jalpaiguri.**—Rainfall at Sadar 2·07, Alipur Duars 1·91. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *betri*, jute and *bhadoi* going on. No want of fodder and water. Common rice sells from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

**Darjeeling.**—Rainfall at Darjeeling ·37, Kurseong 1·02, Siliguri 2·99. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Bhutta*, *chota marua* and potatoes progressing. *Terai*—Jute, *bhadoi*, and sugarcane germinating. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

Hills—9 to 11 seers per rupee.

Terai—13 to 16 " " "

*Bhutta* sells from 16 to 28 seers per rupee.

**Rangpur.**—Rainfall at Sadar 2·26, Gaibanda 3·11, Kurigram 1·50, Nilphamari ·79. Weather hot and windy. Rain beneficial to *aus* crop. Weeding of jute continues. Prospects of *aus* and jute favourable. Common rice selling at 12 to 13½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle disease reported from places in Kurigram and Nilphamari subdivisions.

**Bogra.**—Average rainfall 3·26. Sowing of jute and *aus* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 11½ to 13½ seers per rupee.

**Pabna.**—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Sirajganj 3·11. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of standing crops good. More rain wanted. Price of common rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee. A few cases of cattle-disease reported.

**Dacca.**—Rainfall at Sadar 5·54, Manikganj 4·49, Munshiganj 3·72, Narainganj 3·12. Weather very hot. Sowing of *aus* and jute nearly completed. Harvesting of *boro* proceeding. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

**Mymensingh.**—Rainfall at Sadar 3·41, Netrokona 3·85, Jamalpur 4·35, Kishorganj 2·18, Tangail 1·39. Weather close but fair. Prospects of standing crops improved. Common rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

**Faridpur.**—Rainfall at Sadar 1·42, Goalundo 1·69, Madaripur 2·00. Weather seasonable. More rain badly wanted for sowing paddy. Prospects of *aus* not favourable. Rice sells at 10½ seers per rupee.

**Backergunge.**—Rainfall at Sadar 1·57. Weather warm. Rain still wanted for crops. Common rice sells from 8 to 13 seers per rupee.

**Tippera.**—Rainfall at Sadar 4·1, Brahmanbaria 3·66. Weather very hot and intermittently cloudy. The rain has improved prospects of crops. Fodder sufficient. Scarcity of water still exists. Cattle-disease reported from thana Kasba. Rice sells from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

**Noakhali.**—Rainfall at Sadar 3·43, Feni 2·75. Sowing of *aus* continues. Prospects slightly better. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water not sufficient. Price of rice 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

**Chittagong.**—Rainfall ·33. *Rabi* harvesting continues; outturn below average. Rain badly needed. Rice selling at 10 seers per rupee on an average.

**Patna.**—Rainfall at Sadar ·92, Barh ·21, Bihar ·31, Dinapore ·82, Bikram ·30, Hilsa ·15. Dust-storms on the 12th and 13th instant followed by rain and hail. Sugarcane and *china* doing well. Common rice (new) selling at 15½ seers per rupee at Patna. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

**Gaya.**—Sugarcane doing well. *China* being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at 14 seers, wheat 13½ seers, gram 19 seers, and *arhar* 19 seers per rupee.

**Shahabad.**—Rainfall at Sadar 39, Buxar 24. Sugarcane and *china* doing well. Cattle-disease reported from some villages in Sasaram. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

**Saran.**—Rainfall at Sadar 10, Siwan 14. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good. Preparation of land for *bhadoi* sowings continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Average prices are—common rice 12·10 seers and *makai* 20·12 seers, against 8·9 seers and 10·1 seers per rupee respectively last year.

**Champanan.**—Rainfall at Motihari 80, Bettiah 74, Barharwa 1·10, Bagaha 1·84, Ramnagar 2·04. Weather hot and cloudy. Cool at night. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* and *aghani*. Rain did immense good for early sowings. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice and maize sell at Sadar at 11½ and 21½ seers per rupee respectively, against average 14½ and 20½ seers.

**Muzaffarpur.**—Rainfall at Sadar 1·98. Rainfall of the week has facilitated preparation of fields for *bhadoi* and *aghani* crops. Prospects good. Prices are—common rice 13 seers, wheat 14 seers, barley 22½ seers, *makai* 20 seers, gram 16 to 17 seers, and *rahar* 20 to 21 seers per rupee.

**Darbhanga.**—Rainfall at Sadar 1·18, Madhubani 96. Weather hot. Preparation for *bhadoi* still going on. Sowing commenced at Madhubani. Prospects of early paddy and *mung* good. Fodder and water available. Common rice 12 seers per rupee at Sadar.

**Monghyr.**—Rainfall at Monghyr 1·23, Begusarai 55, Jamui 25. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* sowings. Cattle-disease reported from Begusarai. Common rice sells as follows:—

Monghyr	...	...	...	12 to 13	seers per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	11½ to 13	" "
Jamui	...	...	...	13	" "

**Bhagalpur.**—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Banka nil, Madhipura 2·25, Supaul 2·34. Weather hot with strong west wind. *Bhadoi* crops are being sown. Sugarcane and mango doing well. Cattle-disease reported from Supaul. Prices of common rice are as follow:—

				Srs. ch.	
Sadar	...	...	...	13 14	} per rupee.
Banka	...	...	...	14 11	
Madhipura	...	...	...	16 0	
Supaul	...	...	...	16 0	

**Purnea.**—Rainfall at Sadar 91, Kishanganj 3·35, Araria 2·83. Weather hot. The recent rain benefited the standing *bhadoi* and jute crops. Sowing and preparation of lands for *bhadoi* and *aghani* crops going on. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling as follows:—

Sadar	...	...	...	15 seers per rupee.
Araria	...	...	...	15 " "
Kishanganj	...	...	...	15 to 16 " "

**Malda.**—Rainfall at Sadar 1·30, Chanchal 1·10, Shibganj 2·04, Gajole 85. No crops on the ground save *boro* paddy, which is ripening. An average outturn is expected. Sowing of *bhadoi* paddy continues, and that already sown is coming up well. Rice selling at 12½ seers a rupee at English Bazar.

**Sonthal Parganas.**—Average rainfall 85. Ploughing for *bhadoi* commenced in Pakour. More rain wanted in south and west of district to replenish fodder and water-supply. Prices are—rice 12 seers 8 chitaks to 14 seers 14 chitaks and maize 16 to 22 seers per rupee.

**Cuttack.**—Rainfall at Sadar 76, Jaipur 1·36, Banki 2·31. Weather hot and cloudy. *Dalua* and tobacco being harvested. Cotton in flower. Sugarcane growing. Fields being ploughed for next crop. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. ch.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	13 13	} per rupee.
Jaipur	...	...	...	15 12	
Kendrapara	...	...	...	18 6	
Banki	...	...	...	16 13	

**Balasore.**—Rainfall at Sadar 79. Sugarcane growing well. Cotton flowering. Ploughing continues. Price of rice varies from 13½ to 18 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 14 and 16 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul 1·10. Cultivation for next paddy crop commenced. Rice sells at 20 seers at Angul and 13½ seers at Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall at Puri ·38, Khurda 1·27. Reaping of *dahua* continues. *Mung* being harvested. Prospects of sugarcane, cotton and other miscellaneous crops generally good. Lands being ploughed for next *sarad* crop. Cattle disease not reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	ch.	
Puri	...	...	...	...	15 0	} per rupee.
Khurda	...	...	...	...	14 7	
					15 12	
Interior of district	...	...	...	...	19 11	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·03. Weather hot; strong winds. Mango and sugarcane promising. Rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Prospects of mango good. Sowing of *gora dhan* and *gondli* commenced. Rice sells at Ranchi 12 seers, and in the interior from 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather very hot. *Tewa dhan* and sugarcane doing well. *China* being harvested. Rice selling from 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Water and fodder sufficient.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·97, Gobindpur 1·12. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on the ground are good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia and Topechanchi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall ·98. Rice plentiful, and the price is from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was good general rain except in parts of Chota Nagpur during the week. Ploughing and early sowings are in progress, and the autumn rice and jute where sown are germinating well. The young sugarcane, indigo and *china* millet are doing well. The harvesting of spring rice is still going on, and the cotton crop in Orissa is in flower. There was a slight rise in the price of rice in some districts. Cattle-disease is reported from Burdwan, Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Rangpur, Tippera, Shahabad, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Lohardaga and Manbhum. There is still an insufficient supply of fodder and water in Jessore, Noakhali, and the Sonthal Parganas, and of water only in Tippera.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 17th May 1898.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.



**I.**  
**IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.**  
*The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of February 1898.*

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.										FIBROUS PRODUCTS.				OIL-SEEDS.				SUGAR.				TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.				Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags, †	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Manufactured.	Manufactured.			
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Mds.																				
																						Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			
BENGAL.																								
Burdwan	2,46,899	31,076	2,66,321	125	5,045	2,71,401	1,588	18,396	137	254	177	254	177	254	29,24,706	110	186	11,550	218	336	218	336		
Birbhum	2,50,125	2	2,50,126	...	1,395	2,51,735	...	3,465	689	...	167	...	...	...	11,724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Midnapore	2,56,632	13,592	2,64,471	...	981	2,65,453	...	390	1,831	...	639	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hoochly	69,617	41,733	95,603	...	1,132	94,725	...	91,634	298,437	...	4,693	...	...	...	15,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
24-Parganas	5,38,748	60,267	5,75,791	...	7,182	5,83,062	...	1,21,319	743,866	...	19,143	...	...	...	6,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Nadia	23,577	803	21,118	...	84,773	1,09,462	...	85,882	12,396	...	19,143	...	...	...	891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Murshidabad	52,197	...	52,197	...	307	52,504	...	26,551	12,396	...	2,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Jessore	9,011	9,700	15,073	...	10,558	25,631	...	42,534	70	...	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Khulna	7,029	7,150	11,498	...	140	11,638	...	8,919	465	...	439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rajshahi	614	...	614	...	2,750	2,754	...	44,390	315	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,927	90,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Jaipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,406	51,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,239	31,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,710	11,689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Fabrua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,63,985	4,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cooch Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,667	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,31,868	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,59,298	1,299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bacergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,015	3,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Pippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Nalhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total of Bengal	21,60,746	1,66,200	22,64,691	575	1,27,420	23,93,477	10,17,205	11,83,875	30,607	40,093	30,607	40,093	1,116	9,687	2,316	134	15,806	90,985	17,545	2,635	17,545			
BIHAR.																								
Patna	277	...	277	713	8,674	10,676	1,257	6,465	22,412	5,172	22,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Gaya	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	8,150	10,941	8,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Shahabad	557	...	557	346	1,459	2,342	...	12,495	10,385	345	10,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sharan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chauran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Darbhanga	11,548	...	11,548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Monohar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bhagalpur	8,305	...	8,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Purnea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Banka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Northal Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total of Bihar	28,475	...	28,475	4,707	40,703	58,983	1,34,761	24,080	1,34,416	81,671	1,34,416	81,671	8	8	2	1,793	14,799	14,799	2,547	2,547	14,799	14,799		

\* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 35 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OIL-SEEDS.		T'w. Indian.	Cotton, r.w.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags,†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
																					2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
ORISSA.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.

\* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.



## II.

*The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of February 1898 was as follows:—*

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny- bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		
															Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
To Indian ports, viz.—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay ... ..	82,763	30	82,772	.....	60	.....	82,832	.....	1,818,130	.....	.....	415	.....	94	78	.....	.....
Other ports in Bombay ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187,000	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras ... ..	76,972	1,198	77,720	163	11,814	905	90,602	.....	54,500	.....	577	17	.....	.....	69	.....	.....
Other ports in Madras ... ..	97,643	.....	97,643	86	1,154	19	98,902	.....	428,700	.....	1,960	10	.....	3	638	.....	.....
Burma ... ..	2,483	.....	2,483	362	15,142	1,818	19,805	644	3,469,230	.....	72	132	385	28	1,122	1,029	.....
Other Indian ports ... ..	.....	.....	.....	638	2,376	.....	3,014	.....	140,300	.....	.....	2	.....	16	4,809	2,384	.....
Total of Inter- portal trade ...	2,59,851	1,228	2,60,618	1,249	30,546	2,742	2,95,155	644	6,097,880	.....	2,609	625	385	141	6,716	4,313	.....
To Foreign ports—																	
United Kingdom	78,958	.....	78,958	.....	5,839	.....	84,797	1,60,913	3,174,900	2,23,602	15,961	47,872	1,757	850	.....	.....	.....
Other Foreign ports ... ..	8,72,931	10,961	8,79,782	828	11,804	1,941	8,94,355	123,16,410	8,602,200	50,518	2,781	13,683	20,086	556	747	.....	.....
Total of Foreign trade ... ..	9,51,889	10,961	9,58,740	828	17,643	1,941	9,79,152	24,77,323	11,777,100	2,74,120	18,732	61,555	30,843	1,418	747	.....	.....
Grand Total (1898 of Exports in Feb. 1897)	12,11,740	12,189	12,19,358	2,077	48,189	4,683	12,74,307	24,77,967	17,874,980	2,74,120	21,341	62,180	31,228	1,550	7,463	4,313	.....
	7,50,319	99	7,50,381	1,830	55,617	12,725	8,20,533	9,21,339	20,456,240	83,806	453	81,704	67,109	2,48,664	5,260	1,501	.....

## III.

## IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

*The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of February 1898.*

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Un-refined.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats ...	13,05,602	98,951	.....	45,832	.....	4,97,442	768,135	14,384	9,342	.....	2,130	644	15,591	...	2,517	26,632
„ river steamers ...	33,603	1,186	.....	4,605	.....	4,97,387	5,250	6,542	2,207	17,932	2,892	78	1,408	...	.....	.....
„ rail { E. I. Railway	5,87,912	43,791	2,21,756	1,22,080	14,807	1,85,547	47,565	1,66,813	1,27,127	210	1,00,489	1,346	43,10,029	2,233	13	18,188
„ rail { E. B. S. Rail-way.	31,695	216	421	58,703	150	7,55,269	227,605	6,585	32,231	691	2,146	294	.....	134	104	14,488
„ road ... ..	2,71,602	24,491	29	7,840	.....	1,22,872	170,400	12	.....	.....	262	...	4,080	...	13,188	47,488
„ sea ... ..	1,07,648	15,901	.....	578	19	6,921	11,950	.....	1	36	9,285	...	11,733	48	1,14,180	.....
Grand Total of Imports in February.	23,97,862	1,84,536	2,22,206	2,30,542	14,976	20,65,438	1,230,905	1,94,336	1,77,808	18,869	1,17,202	2,352	43,42,841	2,414	1,30,008	1,00,188
	22,17,898	1,83,028	1,28,736	2,66,734	13,057	10,82,975	1,355,799	46,566	1,85,043	10,056	1,21,099	2,710	32,90,882	8,240	1,08,881	1,24,188



## IV.

## EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of February 1898 :—

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.					European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
ORISSA.															
Cuttack	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Balasore	78,300		932	5,395	34,110	28,840	131,309								
Total of Orissa	78,300		932	5,395	34,110	28,840	131,340								
CHOTA NAGPUR.															
Hazaribagh	45,097	896		302	4,822	762	4,609								
Manbhum	1,19,638	128	141	769	27,677	3,494	25,936								
Singbhum	15,703	128	21	38	6,532	138	15,085								
Total of Chota Nagpur	1,80,438	1,152	162	1,109	41,031	4,394	43,710								
Grand Total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	63,20,364	16,804	12,263	20,763	6,99,109	2,48,779	1,364,020								
OTHER PROVINCES.															
Assam	9,26,144	3,556	1,656		54,742	11,171	28,135								
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	23,63,931	2,104	4,392	606	27,896	36,799	423,387								
Punjab	6,93,078	3,008	238	77	6,755	273,546	6,755								
Central Provinces	1,43,109	32	231	111	8,085	191,940	8,085								
Rajputana and Central India	77,481		76		587	67,515	587								
Benar	7,626					65,415									
Nizam's Territory	1,722		85			140									
Bombay	967	204	2			2,005,150									
Madras	14,280	682	29		4,714	483,299									
Pondicherry															
Burma	1,46,255	100	1,085	784	702	5,469,230									
Sind	697		7												
Other places	11,187	22,701	1,116	10,934		58	11,777,100								
Grand Total of Ex-ports in February 1898	1,07,06,841	49,191	21,180	32,435	7,81,747	3,12,650	20,147,886								
ports in February 1897	1,07,47,622	67,578	19,886	40,809	7,49,988	2,14,602	21,393,583								

## V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of February 1898 was as follows :—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Foreign Ports—United Kingdom	Rs. *	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Other Foreign ports	1,08,32,403		15,795		9,39,699		1,808
Total of Foreign Trade	77,300		1,200		8,07,294	3,39,944	3,450
Indian Ports—Bombay	84,597	1,40,637		10,444			
Madras	3,797	51,930			2		
Burma	49,534	600	11				2,109
Other Indian ports	150						4,609
Total of Interport Trade	1,37,928	1,93,317	11	10,444	2		6,700
Grand Total of Im-ports in February 1898	1,10,47,721	1,93,317	17,006	10,444	17,46,895	3,39,944	11,950
ports in February 1897	96,45,276	2,42,855	7,641	10,030	6,20,663	4,71,043	7,816

\* As per tariff declaration value.

## VI.

following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of February 1898 :—

DESCRIPTION OF ROUTES—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Country boats	2,28,100	6,100	776		1,84,689	24,819	133,825
River steamers	12,67,959		3,019	184	97,044	32,725	89,515
East Indian Railway	64,85,901	17,492	6,964	11,379	3,98,620	1,09,735	1,810,139
Eastern Bengal State Railway	21,07,757	480	6,356	4,599	63,518	1,05,051	226,606
Other	2,23,677	1,668	611	26	4,066	5,284	16,378
	3,83,447	23,451	3,454	16,247	33,810	34,850	17,874,986
Grand Total of Exports in February 1898	1,07,06,841	49,191	21,180	32,435	7,81,747	3,12,650	20,147,886
1897	1,07,47,622	67,578	19,886	40,809	7,49,988	2,14,602	21,393,583

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,  
The 12th May 1898.

D. J. MACPHERSON,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## Metecrological Report of the Province

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative stations.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.											
				AIR PRESSURE.					WIND.		TEMPERATURE.				
				Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea level and constant gravi- ty, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maxi- mum tempera- ture.	Mean daily mini- mum tempera- ture.	Mean daily tem- perature.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29.935	29.561	29.705	29.752	-.008	S28°W	93	110.6	67.9	102.2	76.6	89.4
		Raniganj	Raniganj	29.675	29.304	29.433	29.735	-	S5°E	72	114.5	68.7	105.4	76.1	89.3
		Birbhum	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	-	S4°E	130	114.6	68.6	104.9	76.8	89.2
		Bankura	Bankura	29.685	29.334	29.472	29.719	-	S4°E	130	114.6	68.6	104.9	76.8	89.2
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29.945	29.525	29.636	29.762	-.011	S5°E	172	111.4	68.2	103.8	76.8	89.3
	Presidency	Howrah	Howrah	29.982	29.692	29.794	29.763	-.010	S3°W	491	91.4	70.6	89.7	80.0	84.2
		24 Parganas	Saugor Island	30.003	29.678	29.802	29.769	+ .001	S27°W	161	103.4	67.7	94.5	76.4	85.1
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29.985	29.623	29.765	29.760	-	S2°W	178	106.9	66.6	100.8	75.9	86.1
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29.971	29.582	29.732	29.748	-.010	S6°W	153	110.2	68.2	100.7	75.9	86.3
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	30.000	29.672	29.771	29.770	-.005	S3°E	100	105.0	68.2	98.8	76.7	87.3
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi	Khulna	Khulna	29.966	29.587	29.731	29.751	-.001	S5°W	159	108.8	66.1	99.4	75.3	87.4
		Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29.633	29.522	29.680	29.761	-.007	S5°E	159	102.3	65.3	96.4	72.4	84.1
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29.779	29.337	29.524	29.769	-.016	N84°E	82	94.4	64.1	89.9	71.6	80.3
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	23.189	23.889	23.015	-	+ .060	N2°E	164	68.2	?	63.2	?	?
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	29.589	29.401	29.659	29.773	-	S63°E	41	93.6	64.0	88.8	71.7	80.1
	Dacca	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	29.937	29.520	29.699	29.778	-.003	S84°E	100	97.4	64.6	92.1	72.7	82.4
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29.900	29.509	29.752	29.766	-	?	-	105.6	66.2	98.7	74.8	86.1
		Bogra	Bogra	29.984	29.612	29.758	29.757	-.012	S23°E	112	104.9	66.3	97.4	74.7	86.1
		Fahna	Sirajganj	30.013	29.694	29.615	29.789	-.003	S12°E	209	97.6	65.7	94.2	76.4	86.3
		Dacca	Narayanganj	29.984	29.635	29.781	29.792	-.006	S52°E	(c) 38	100.9	63.5	93.8	75.2	84.9
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29.970	29.635	29.783	29.777	-.016	S6°E	75	101.8	66.4	96.2	74.9	85.6
		Faridpur	Faridpur	30.024	29.734	29.831	29.789	+ .003	S5°W	122	95.3	67.6	92.3	76.4	84.4
		Backergunge	Barisal	29.905	29.707	29.818	29.803	-	S22°E	197	101.3	64.9	95.4	75.0	85.2
		Tippora	Comilla	29.994	29.729	29.877	29.807	-	S21°W	140	94.5	63.9	89.5	75.1	82.7
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29.952	29.710	29.790	29.824	-.005	S34°E	208	95.2	65.1	89.3	74.4	81.9
	Patna	South Lushai Hills	Bankipore	29.794	29.410	29.587	29.722	-.021	S66°E	127	110.0	68.5	102.3	74.9	86.6
		Gaya	Gaya	29.564	29.240	29.391	29.716	-.025	S8°W	161	113.1	71.8	106.1	77.2	87.1
		Shahabad	Deuri	29.564	29.264	29.409	29.712	-.022	S21°W	198	113.0	72.0	105.6	77.9	87.2
		Buxar	Buxar	29.704	29.368	29.518	29.712	-.015	S56°W	184	110.8	69.1	103.8	75.0	86.2
		Arrah	Arrah	29.752	29.407	29.559	29.701	-	S11°E	137	111.0	67.2	103.9	73.1	86.2
BIHAR.	Bhagalpur	Saran	Chapra	29.801	29.422	29.589	29.723	-.062	S63°E	117	109.7	67.6	103.1	74.3	87.1
		Champaran	Motihari	29.770	29.375	29.543	29.726	-	S88°E	152	105.0	66.8	98.3	71.4	84.9
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29.813	29.415	29.585	29.717	-	S76°E	194	106.2	63.8	98.6	72.4	85.9
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29.838	29.431	29.612	29.732	-.015	S67°E	(a) 128	103.0	64.9	96.7	73.6	86.3
		Monghyr	Monghyr	29.861	29.440	29.615	29.728	-.004	S68°E	96	110.1	65.1	101.1	73.8	86.4
	Orissa	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29.919	29.490	29.670	29.750	-.004	N83°E	131	103.1	66.1	97.8	72.6	85.1
		Purnea	Purnea	29.973	29.555	29.711	29.735	-	S14°E	74	107.1	64.7	99.3	72.9	85.1
		Malda	Malda	29.921	29.138	29.294	29.737	+ .062	S18°W	50	112.0	65.9	102.4	75.4	87.1
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29.917	29.651	29.749	29.771	-.005	S43°W	125	110.5	72.2	101.6	78.2	87.1
		Cuttack	Cuttack	29.993	29.722	29.817	29.780	-.004	S50°W	294	90.0	75.6	88.1	78.1	87.1
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur	Balasore	Balasore	29.952	29.655	29.768	29.761	+ .007	S39°W	217	106.5	67.3	98.4	76.6	87.1
		Shortt's Island	Shortt's Island	29.995	29.736	29.820	29.789	-	S47°W	355	91.2	70.6	88.1	78.6	87.1
		Puri	Puri	29.992	29.718	29.813	29.774	-	S34°W	466	91.3	70.6	87.8	77.1	87.1
		Gopalpur	Gopalpur	27.943	27.670	27.791	29.714	-.019	S81°W	229	107.1	66.3	100.0	75.6	87.1
		Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27.864	27.599	27.701	29.743	+ .009	S46°W	176	107.5	65.2	99.5	73.7	87.1
	Sibsaigar	Lohardaga	Lohardaga	29.215	28.922	29.068	29.741	-	S10°W	78	113.1	62.0	106.1	71.3	87.1
		Palamau	Palamau	29.207	28.905	29.046	29.752	-	S72°W	169	113.9	71.0	106.7	76.8	87.1
		Manbhum	Manbhum	29.747	29.367	29.541	29.838	-.011	N34°E	104	92.3	62.8	82.1	67.3	87.1
		Sibsaigar	Sibsaigar	?	?	?	?	-	N82°E	208	98.8	65.8	90.4	72.6	87.1
		Goalpara	Goalpara	29.970	29.670	29.785	29.842	+ .006	S75°W	126	99.1	64.3	95.1	71.9	87.1

a Mean of 29 days. | b Mean of 27 days. | c Mean of 23 days. | d Mean of 25 days.



for the month of April 1898.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.															DISTRICT.
No.	CLOUD.		Rain-fall.	RAINFALL—											
	Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.		Of month.					Since 1st April 1898.						
				Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.		
49	1.7	-0.1	1.63	0.86	1.74	-0.88	1.40	2.69	0.86	1.74	-0.88	1.40	2.69	Burdwan.	
	0.8	—	0.29												
				1.23	1.12	+0.11	2.00	1.99	1.23	1.12	+0.11	2.00	1.99	Birbhum.	
	1.1	—	0.25	0.91	1.21	-0.30	1.70	2.31	0.91	1.21	-0.30	1.70	2.31	Bankura.	
	0.9	—	1.53	1.48	1.37	+0.11	2.33	2.35	1.48	1.37	+0.11	2.33	2.35	Midnapore.	
				0.99	1.89	-0.89	2.00	2.68	0.99	1.89	-0.89	2.00	2.68	Hooghly.	
				1.29	1.59	-0.30	2.00	2.71	1.29	1.59	-0.30	2.00	2.71	Howrah.	
10	6.7	+2.1	0.72	1.10	1.74	-0.64	2.14	2.62	1.10	1.74	-0.64	2.14	2.62	24-Parganas.	
	4.0	+1.7	1.04	1.04	1.74	-0.70	4.00	2.92	1.04	1.74	-0.70	4.00	2.92	Calcutta.	
	2.0	—	0.64	1.85	2.81	-0.96	2.80	3.98	1.85	2.81	-0.96	2.80	3.98	Nadia.	
10	1.7	-0.4	2.14	1.43	1.66	-0.23	2.11	2.74	1.43	1.66	-0.23	2.11	2.74	Murshidabad.	
8	5.1	+1.3	0.81	1.02	3.37	-2.35	2.00	4.67	1.02	3.37	-2.35	2.00	4.67	Jessore.	
				0.54	2.94	-2.40	1.67	4.16	0.54	2.94	-2.40	1.67	4.16	Khulna.	
	1.4	—	1.78	1.67	1.78	-0.11	2.00	2.79	1.67	1.78	-0.11	2.00	2.79	Rajshahi.	
	4.5	—	1.12	1.09	1.53	-0.44	1.20	2.45	1.09	1.53	-0.44	1.20	2.45	Dinajpur.	
	2.5	—		5.24	5.20	+0.04	4.75	6.30	5.24	5.20	+0.04	4.75	6.30	Jalpaiguri.	
17	5.2	-0.4	3.28		5.17			8.09		5.17			8.09	Darjeeling.	
	7.3	—	6.84	4.54	5.08	-0.54	5.75	6.74	4.54	5.08	-0.54	5.75	6.74	Cooch Behar.	
	4.2	—	1.78	2.59	3.84	-1.25	2.60	4.85	2.59	3.84	-1.25	2.60	4.85	Rangpur.	
	3.9	—	1.37	1.36	2.25	-0.89	1.75	3.62	1.36	2.25	-0.89	1.75	3.62	Bogra.	
	6.0	—	3.7	2.36	3.10	-0.74	3.00	4.94	2.36	3.10	-0.74	3.00	4.94	Pabna.	
8	5.9	+2.0	1.45	1.96	4.77	-2.81	3.00	6.69	1.96	4.77	-2.81	3.00	6.69	Dacca.	
	5.6	—	2.84	2.18	4.26	-2.08	2.63	5.71	2.18	4.26	-2.08	2.63	5.71	Mymensingh.	
	2.7	—	1.74	1.38	3.96	-2.58	2.67	5.63	1.38	3.96	-2.58	2.67	5.63	Faridpur.	
	6.2	—	1.76	1.69	3.21	-1.52	2.33	4.08	1.69	3.21	-1.52	2.33	4.08	Backergunge.	
	4.2	—	0.61	0.92	5.49	-4.77	1.44	5.77	0.92	5.49	-4.77	1.44	5.77	Tippura.	
	4.3	—	2.50	1.16	4.44	-3.28	1.75	4.65	1.16	4.44	-3.28	1.75	4.65	Noakhali.	
4	3.9	-1.2	1.04	0.58	3.41	-2.83	1.00	4.18	0.58	3.41	-2.83	1.00	4.18	Chittagong.	
9	1.0	-0.2	Nil	Nil	0.20	-0.20	0.00	0.06	Nil	0.20	-0.20	0.00	0.06	{ South Lushai Hills.	
3	0.6	-0.5	Nil	0.01	0.15	-0.14	0.11	0.36	0.01	0.15	-0.14	0.11	0.36	Patna.	
	0.7	—	Nil											Gaya.	
	0.2	—	Nil	Nil	0.18	-0.18	0.00	0.39	Nil	0.18	-0.18	0.00	0.39	Shahabad.	
	0.3	—	Nil												
	0.4	—	Nil	0.23	0.20	+0.03	0.67	0.58	0.23	0.20	+0.03	0.67	0.58	Sara.	
	0.4	—	0.91	0.78	0.52	+0.26	1.25	0.90	0.78	0.52	+0.26	1.25	0.90	Champanan.	
	0.5	—	0.67	0.54	0.52	+0.02	1.43	0.82	0.54	0.52	+0.02	1.43	0.82	Muzaffarpur.	
	0.9	+0.1	1.26	1.18	0.59	+0.59	2.00	1.20	1.18	0.59	+0.59	2.00	1.20	Darbhanga.	
				0.31	0.35	-0.04	0.60	0.67	0.31	0.35	-0.04	0.60	0.67	Monghyr.	
	0.6	—	0.66	0.82	0.93	-0.11	1.83	1.64	0.82	0.93	-0.11	1.83	1.64	Bhagalpur.	
	2.3	+0.7	0.99	2.12	1.62	+0.50	1.80	2.46	2.12	1.62	+0.50	1.80	2.46	Purnea.	
	1.9	—	1.45	1.13	1.06	+0.07	1.00	2.07	1.13	1.06	+0.07	1.00	2.07	Malda.	
	0.4	—	1.13		0.77			1.60		0.77			1.60	Sonthal Parganas.	
	3.7	+2.4	1.98	2.14	1.07	+1.07	1.60	1.65	2.14	1.07	+1.07	1.60	1.65	Outtack.	
	0.2	+3.1	2.12												
	2.4	—	1.98	1.35	1.62	-0.27	1.43	2.71	1.35	1.62	-0.27	1.43	2.71	{ Balasore. Short's Island.	
	4.4	—	0.83	0.78	0.41	+0.37	1.80	0.84	0.78	0.41	+0.37	1.80	0.84	Puri.	
	0.9(b)	—	0.30												
	0.1	-1.3	0.54	0.12	0.38	-0.26	0.50	0.86	0.12	0.38	-0.26	0.50	0.86	Hamirbagh.	
	0.5	—	0.60	0.57	0.50	+0.07	1.00	1.24	0.57	0.50	+0.07	1.00	1.24	Lohardaga.	
	0.4	—	Nil	0.14	0.16	-0.02	0.25	0.46	0.14	0.16	-0.02	0.25	0.46	Palamau.	
	0.3	—	0.52	0.42	0.96	-0.54	0.67	1.73	0.42	0.96	-0.54	0.67	1.73	Manbhum.	
	5.5	+1.5	10.26											Singbhum.	
	5.8	+3.2	4.07											Sibsagar.	
	5.2	+0.3	1.76											Goalpara.	
														Cachar.	





April in April 1898.

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st to 30th April 1898.	Average rainfall from 1st to 30th April.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2.88	0.79	2.43	0.65	0.79	2.43	Kalna	Burduwan.	Burduwan.	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3.54	1.63	2.06	1.63	1.63	2.06	Burduwan.	Burduwan.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.88	0.92	1.62	0.61	0.92	1.62	Katwa.	Burduwan.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.27	0.29	1.27	0.20	0.29	1.27	Raniganj.	Burduwan.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.90	0.69	1.30	0.69	0.69	1.30	Mankur.	Burduwan.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.15	0.75	0.98	0.63	0.75	0.98	Suri.	Birbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1.76	2.06	1.06	1.31	2.06	1.06	Hetampur.	Birbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3.23	1.14	1.32	0.75	1.14	1.32	Rampur Hat.	Birbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1.80	0.95	1.10	0.65	0.95	1.10	Bolpur.	Birbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	1.38	?	1.32	1.38	?	Morari.	Birbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0.86	?	0.55	0.86	?	Lalpur.	Birbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.73	0.25	1.34	0.15	0.25	1.34	Bankura.	Bankura.	Burduwan.	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2.50	2.32	1.50	1.84	2.32	1.50	Vishnupur.	Bankura.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.19	0.94	0.86	0.77	0.94	0.86	Maliara.	Bankura.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.93	0.22	1.00	0.19	0.22	1.00	Khatra.	Bankura.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.36	1.19	1.62	1.19	1.19	1.62	Indas.	Bankura.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.27	0.78	1.65	0.60	0.78	1.65	Kotalpur.	Bankura.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.18	0.87	0.97	0.72	0.87	0.97	Onda.	Bankura.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.27	0.46	0.99	0.37	0.46	0.99	Gangajalhati.	Bankura.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.80	1.04	0.85	0.72	1.04	0.85	Raipur.	Bankura.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.91	1.00	1.28	1.00	1.00	1.28	Sonamukhi.	Bankura.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.02	1.61	1.24	1.46	1.61	1.24	Contai.	Midnapore.	Burduwan.	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.12	1.67	1.45	1.11	1.67	1.45	Tamluk.	Midnapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2.85	1.51	1.50	0.94	1.51	1.50	Midnapore.	Midnapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.74	2.48	1.71	1.15	2.48	1.71	Ghatal.	Midnapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1.75	0.90	0.90	0.62	0.90	0.90	Kukrahaty.	Midnapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.60	0.70	1.45	0.55	0.70	1.45	Garhbeta.	Midnapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1.39	?	0.78	1.39	?	Panskura.	Midnapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1.96	?	1.76	1.96	?	Dantoon.	Midnapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3.04	1.29	2.01	0.64	1.29	2.01	Serampore.	Hooghly.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.77	0.50	1.89	0.50	0.50	1.89	Hooghly.	Hooghly.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.72	1.18	1.76	0.60	1.18	1.76	Jahanabad.	Howrah.	Presidency.	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2.92	0.99	1.92	0.60	0.99	1.92	Howrah.	Howrah.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.50	1.58	1.26	1.45	1.58	1.26	Moheureka.	Howrah.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1.93	?	0.76	1.93	?	Ulubaria.	Howrah.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.00	0.72	1.13	0.72	0.72	1.13	Saugor Island.	24-Parganas.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.16	1.24	1.75	0.72	1.24	1.75	Diamond Harbour.	24-Parganas.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1.80	0.93	1.43	0.58	0.93	1.43	Canning Town.	24-Parganas.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2.92	1.04	1.74	0.58	1.04	1.74	Alipore (Observatory).	24-Parganas.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3.16	1.35	1.81	0.66	1.35	1.81	Barrackpore.	24-Parganas.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3.04	0.98	1.87	0.56	0.98	1.87	Dum-Dum.	24-Parganas.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2.92	2.06	1.90	1.05	2.06	1.90	Barasat.	24-Parganas.	Presidency.	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3.24	0.41	2.26	0.41	0.41	2.26	Basirhat.	Nadia.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3.65	1.35	2.71	0.86	1.35	2.71	Ranaghat.	Nadia.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3.36	0.64	2.38	0.53	0.64	2.38	Krishnagar.	Nadia.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4.31	1.31	2.77	0.73	1.31	2.77	Chusadanga.	Nadia.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3.66	2.71	3.10	2.75	2.71	3.10	Meherpur.	Nadia.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4.92	2.62	3.11	1.67	2.62	3.11	Kushtia.	Nadia.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.76	2.35	1.84	1.80	2.35	1.84	Kandi.	Murshidabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.64	2.14	1.50	1.48	2.14	1.50	Berhampore.	Murshidabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.33	0.62	1.24	0.43	0.62	1.24	Lalbach.	Murshidabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.59	0.97	1.56	0.77	0.97	1.56	Azimganj.	Murshidabad.	Presidency.	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.56	0.88	1.37	0.88	0.88	1.37	Jangipar.	Murshidabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.45	1.20	1.45	0.70	1.20	1.45	Lalgola.	Murshidabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3.00	1.61	1.94	1.08	1.61	1.94	Akriganj.	Murshidabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3.25	0.90	2.53	0.50	0.90	2.53	Patkabari.	Murshidabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3.14	2.18	1.52	1.00	2.18	1.52	Dumkal.	Murshidabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5.24	0.80	3.36	0.61	0.80	3.36	Narail.	Jessore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4.73	0.81	3.71	1.02	0.81	3.71	Jessore.	Jessore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4.32	1.45	3.39	0.75	1.45	3.39	Jhenidah.	Jessore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5.00	1.35	3.83	0.85	1.35	3.83	Magura.	Jessore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3.88	0.68	2.65	0.54	0.68	2.65	Bangaon.	Khulna.	Presidency.	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4.16	0.47	2.98	0.47	0.47	2.98	Satkhira.	Khulna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3.84	0.45	2.85	0.26	0.45	2.85	Bagerhat.	Khulna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4.48	0.69	2.98	0.43	0.69	2.98	Khulna.	Khulna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0.24	?	0.24	0.24	?	Katiganj.	Khulna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0.98	?	0.50	0.98	?	Nakipur.	Khulna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	2.08	?	1.00	2.08	?	Dumuria.	Khulna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0.23	?	0.14	0.23	?	Rampal.	Khulna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0.63	?	0.79	0.63	?	Kalaroa.	Khulna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	2.40	?	1.74	2.40	?	Paitgacha.	Khulna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1.95	?	1.31	1.95	?	Mollahat.	Khulna.	Rajshahi.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0.61	?	0.20	0.61	?	Morellunge.	Rajshahi.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2.88	1.46	1.69	0.86	1.46	1.69	Boalia.	Rajshahi.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3.24	2.23	2.47	1.20	2.23	2.47	Nator.	Rajshahi.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.53	0.84	1.23	0.84	0.84	1.23	Naugao.	Rajshahi.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3.40	2.32	2.09	1.50	2.32	2.09	Lalpur.	Rajshahi.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.10	0.99	1.40	0.99	0.99	1.40	Manda.	Dinajpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.12	0.99	1.20	0.99	0.99	1.20	Mahadebpur.	Dinajpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1.82	1.68	1.18	1.52	1.68	1.18	Churamon.	Dinajpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.68	1.01	1.52	0.97	1.01	1.52	Raiganj.	Dinajpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3.12	1.19	2.08	1.10	1.19	2.08	Dinajpur.	Dinajpur.	Rajshahi.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.50	0.57	1.60	0.57	0.57	1.60	Balughat.	Dinajpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	2.39	?	1.40	2.39	?	Thakurgaon.	Dinajpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1.90	?	1.75	1.90	?	Sataganj.	Dinajpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5.92	1.72	4.11	1.23	1.72	4.11	Jalpaiguri.	Jalpaiguri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7.00	10.17	7.17	2.58	10.17	7.17	Alipore Duar.	Jalpaiguri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7.70	5.42	5.62	2.12	5.42	5.62	Fallacotta.	Jalpaiguri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4.66	3.63	3.89	3.21	3.63	3.89	Debiganj.	Jalpaiguri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	?	10.46	?	3.92	10.46					

Table of Rainfall recorded at S...

Station.	District.	Station.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Dacca	Munshiganj	Dacca	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.42
Mymensingh	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.50	0.52
Faridpur	Faridpur	Faridpur	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.60	0.62	0.65	0.68	0.70
Backergunge	Backergunge	Backergunge	0.37	0.40	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.60	0.62	0.65	0.68	0.70	0.72	0.75	0.78
Hill Tippera	Hill Tippera	Hill Tippera	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.50
Tippera	Tippera	Tippera	0.33	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.60	0.62	0.65	0.68	0.70	0.72
Noakhali	Noakhali	Noakhali	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.45
Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.45	0.48
South Lushai	South Lushai	South Lushai	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.45
Gaya	Gaya	Gaya	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.50
Shahabad	Shahabad	Shahabad	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.45
Saran	Saran	Saran	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.45
Champeran	Champeran	Champeran	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.45
Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.45
Darbhanga	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.45
Bengal pr.	Bengal pr.	Bengal pr.	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.45



Bengal in April 1898—continued.

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Haviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st to 30th April 1898.	Average rainfall from 1st to 30th April.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
									3	6.65	1.41	4.90	0.62	1.41	4.90	Munshiganj.	Dacca.	Dacca.	EAST BENGAL.
									3	6.58	1.46	4.56	0.69	1.46	4.56	Dacca.			
									3	7.08	1.47	5.17	0.65	1.47	5.17	Narainganj.			
									3	5.96	2.56	4.26	0.92	2.56	4.26	Manikganj.			
									3	6.70	2.92	4.08	1.00	2.92	4.08	Jaydebpur.			
									3	6.84	1.28	5.33	0.75	1.23	5.33	Kishoreganj.			
									3	5.28	3.08	3.65	1.70	3.08	3.65	Atia (Tangail).			
									3	6.23	2.84	4.44	1.99	2.84	4.44	Mymensingh.			
									3	4.66	0.60	3.50	0.90	0.60	3.50	Jamalpur.			
									3	7.08	2.68	5.36	1.65	2.68	5.36	Netrokona.			
									2	4.50	1.11	3.24	0.84	1.11	3.24	Subarnakhali.	Faridpur.	Dacca.	EAST BENGAL.
									4	6.50	3.79	5.24	2.00	3.79	5.24	Durgapur.			
									2	1.95	?	1.25	1.35	1.95	?	Sherepur Town.			
									2	4.30	1.23	3.35	0.85	1.23	3.35	Diwanganj.			
									2	5.48	0.82	3.60	0.50	0.82	3.60	Madaripur.	Faridpur.		
									3	6.23	1.74	4.20	0.76	1.74	4.20	Faridpur.			
									3	5.79	1.57	4.08	0.82	1.57	4.08	Goalando.			
									3	4.17	1.20	3.01	0.60	1.20	3.01	Patuakhali.	Backergunge.		
									3	3.72	0.94	2.51	0.51	0.94	2.51	Pirojpur.			
									2	4.50	5.08	3.23	4.90	5.08	3.23	Barisal.			
									2	4.40	1.16	4.46	0.76	1.16	4.46	Gaurnadi.	Noakhali.		
									1	4.47	1.00	3.71	0.89	1.00	3.71	Bhola.			
									3	3.20	0.79	2.34	0.51	0.79	2.34	Boulakhan.			
									1	6.18	1.10	5.91	1.10	1.10	5.91	Agartola.	Hill Tippera.		
									2	6.70	0.61	5.61	0.49	0.61	5.61	Comilla.	Tippera.		
									2	5.71	1.23	4.03	1.00	1.23	4.03	Chandpur.			
									1	6.79	0.33	5.76	0.33	0.33	5.76	Brahmanbaria.			
									1	6.50	0.63	4.93	0.55	0.63	4.93	Ramchandrapur.	Chittagong.		
									1	6.40	1.25	8.48	1.25	1.25	8.48	Nasirnagar.			
									2	4.80	0.52	3.13	0.37	0.52	3.13	Daudkandi.			
									1	5.80	0.51	6.17	0.46	0.51	6.17	Kasba.			
									2	3.90	2.14	4.48	1.20	2.14	4.48	Laksum.			
									2	4.63	2.50	4.92	1.84	2.50	4.92	Noakhali.			
									1	5.68	0.61	5.28	0.52	0.61	5.28	Fenny.			
									2	3.80	0.77	3.78	0.60	0.77	3.78	Harishpur.			
									2	4.50	0.75	3.76	0.47	0.75	3.76	Ramganj.			
									1	?	0.39	?	0.39	0.39	?	Chhaganaga.			
									1	3.36	0.28	2.55	0.26	0.28	2.55	Cox's Bazar.	Chittagong.		
									1	4.65	1.00	3.85	1.00	1.00	3.85	Chittagong.			
									1	3.60	6.44	2.08	0.44	0.44	2.08	Kutubdia.			
									1	3.90	0.78	3.06	0.78	0.78	3.06	Satkanya.	Chittagong.		
									1	5.38	0.42	4.60	0.42	0.42	4.60	Kodala.			
									2	?	1.28	?	1.28	1.28	?	Fenosa.			
									2	?	0.70	?	0.55	0.70	?	Mirsarai.	South Lushai Hills.		
									1	5.69	0.65	4.93	0.65	0.65	4.93	Rangamati.			
									1	?	0.65	?	0.65	0.65	?	Bandarban.			
									Nil	0.62	Nil	0.28	Nil	Nil	0.28	Patna.			
									Nil	0.54	Nil	0.29	Nil	Nil	0.29	Dinapore.			
									Nil	0.77	Nil	0.23	Nil	Nil	0.23	Bihar.			
									Nil	0.56	Nil	0.15	Nil	Nil	0.15	Barh.			
									Nil	0.67	Nil	0.35	Nil	Nil	0.35	Bikram.			
									Nil	0.78	Nil	0.35	Nil	Nil	0.35	Hilsa.			
									Nil	0.52	Nil	0.19	Nil	Nil	0.19	Aurangabad.			
									Nil	0.54	Nil	0.26	Nil	Nil	0.26	Gaya.	Gaya.		
									1	0.48	0.10	0.23	0.10	0.10	0.23	Nawada.			
									Nil	0.43	Nil	0.15	Nil	Nil	0.15	Jahanabad.			
									Nil	0.20	Nil	0.08	Nil	Nil	0.08	Arwal.	Shahabad.		
									Nil	0.20	Nil	0.03	Nil	Nil	0.03	Daudnagar.			
									Nil	0.00	Nil	0.01	Nil	Nil	0.01	Sherghati.			
									Nil	0.70	Nil	0.36	Nil	Nil	0.36	Rajauli.			
									Nil	0.20	Nil	0.05	Nil	Nil	0.05	Pakri Barawan.			
									Nil	0.35	Nil	0.16	Nil	Nil	0.16	Buxar.			
									Nil	0.25	Nil	0.08	Nil	Nil	0.08	Dehri.			
									Nil	0.38	Nil	0.10	Nil	Nil	0.10	Bhabhus.			
									Nil	0.58	Nil	0.15	Nil	Nil	0.15	Sasaram.			
									Nil	0.46	Nil	0.23	Nil	Nil	0.23	Arrah.			
									Nil	0.30	Nil	0.36	Nil	Nil	0.36	Mohanea.	Patna.		
									Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Khiri.			
									Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Ageaon.			
									Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Ramagar.			
									Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Koath.			
									Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Sikroal.			
									Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Bussawan.			
									Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Monaharpur.			
									Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Chausa.			
									1	0.56	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	Gopalganj.		Saran.	
									1	0.60	0.52	0.21	0.52	0.21	0.52	Siwan.			
									Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Ekma.			
									1	0.57	Nil	0.22	Nil	Nil	0.22	Chapra.	Champanan.		
									Nil	?	0.40	?	0.40	0.40	?	Seerampur.			
									Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Amnour.			
									1	?	0.89	?	0.89	0.89	?	Basanpur.	Bhagalpur.		
									Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Darowlee.			
									1	?	0.50	?	0.50	0.50	?	Bhorah.			
									1	1.17	0.91	0.70	0.89	0.91	0.70	Motihari.	Champanan.		
									2	0.83	0.52	0.58	0.40	0.52	0.58	Bettiah.			
									1	1.10	1.39	0.48	1.11	1.39	0.48	Bagaha.			
									1	0.50	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.31	Burhurwa.	Muzaffarpur.		
									2	?	1.61	?	1.19	1.61	?	Ramnagar.			
									1	1.60	0.62	1.07	0.48	0.62	1.07	Sitamarhi.			
									1	0.96	0.54	0.48	0.54	0.54	0.48	Muzaffarpur.	Muzaffarpur.		
									Nil	0.50	0.02	0.22	0.02	0.02	0.22	Hajipur.			
									1	0.40	0.60	0.43	0.60	0.60	0.43	Paru.			
									2	0.60	0.30	0.45	0.30	0.30	0.45	Mahuwa.	Darbhanga.		
									3	1.20	1.40	0.68	0.85	1.41	0.68	Shiuhar.			
									2	0.88	0.28	0.33	0.15	0.28	0.33	Pupri.			
									3	1.44	1.26	0.61	0.59	1.26	0.61	Darbhanga.	Darbhanga.		
									2	1.60	0.56	0.87	0.88	0.86	0.87	Madhubani.			
									2	1.30	3.06	0.78	2.30	3.06	0.78	Bahera.			
									1	0.80	0.46	0.54	0.46	0.46	0.54	Kosera.	Monghyr.		
									Nil	1.08	0.04	0.47	0.04	0.04	0.47	Begusarai.			
									1	0.66	0.68	0.47	0.65	0.68	0.47	Monghyr.			
									1	0.73	0.27	0.41	0.27	0.27	0.41	Jamui.	Bhagalpur.		
									1	0.60	0.55	0.39	0.55	0.55	0.39	Gogri.			
									2	?	0.32	?	0.18	0.32	?	Jamalpur.			
									Nil	0.10	Nil	0.03	Nil	Nil	0.03	Shaikhpura.	Bhagalpur.		
									2	?	0.13	?	0.28	0.43	?	Chakia Randa.			
									1	?	0.10	?	0.10	0.10	?	Chuprasa.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Station

[illegible]



Rainfall in April 1898—concluded.

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st to 30th April 1898.	Average rainfall from 1st to 30th April.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
									2	1.56	1.22	0.96	0.92	1.22	0.96	Madhipura	Bhagalpur.	Bihar—concluded.	Bhagalpur—concluded.
									1	1.42	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	Bongson.	(Sylabad.)		
									3	1.42	0.78	0.63	0.50	0.78	0.63	Supaul.			
									3	2.80	1.80	1.40	1.03	1.80	1.40	Protaganj.			
									2	1.42	0.66	0.96	0.46	0.96	0.90	Bhagalpur.			
									1	1.42	0.47	0.68	0.47	0.47	0.68	Banka.			
									Nil	1.20	Nil	0.78	Nil	Nil	0.78	Colgong.			
									1	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	Bansil.			
									3	2.63	2.97	1.78	2.50	2.97	1.78	Kishanganj...	Purnea.		
							0.04		1	2.21	1.21	1.52	1.08	1.21	1.52	Araria.			
									2	2.04	0.99	1.43	0.66	0.99	1.43	Purnea.			
									1	1.50	0.95	1.12	0.95	0.95	1.12	Gondwara	(Korah).		
									1	?	1.48	?	1.48	?	?	Barsoe.			
							0.25		2	?	1.78	?	1.53	?	?	Forbesganj.			
									2	3.90	4.50	2.24	4.00	4.50	2.24	Kaliaganj.			
									1	1.81	1.45	1.12	1.45	1.45	1.12	Mulda	Malda.		
									1	2.17	1.32	1.08	1.32	1.32	1.08	Chanchal.			
									1	2.20	1.00	1.21	1.00	1.00	1.21	Gajol.			
									1	2.10	0.75	0.84	0.75	0.75	0.84	Sibganj.			
									2	1.48	1.39	1.16	1.22	1.39	1.16	Rajmahal	Sonbhal Par.		
									1	1.30	0.57	0.46	0.57	0.57	0.46	Godda.	Kanau.		
									1	1.42	1.17	0.74	1.17	1.17	0.74	Pakour.			
									1	2.46	1.13	0.96	1.08	1.13	0.96	Naya Dum.			
									3	1.73	1.17	0.92	0.56	1.17	0.92	Deoghur.			
									1	1.81	0.19	0.66	0.15	0.19	0.66	Jamtara			
									Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	Belbadda.			
									1	1.00	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	Nanihat.			
									3	?	1.95	?	0.95	1.95	?	Assenboni.			
									2	?	0.50	?	0.35	0.50	?	Katikundi.			
									1	?	1.48	?	1.44	?	?	Madhapur.			
									2	?	1.38	?	0.86	1.38	?	Sarwan.			
									2	?	0.32	?	0.20	0.32	?	Sarath.			
									1	?	0.30	?	0.30	0.30	?	Barkope.			
									1	?	0.56	?	0.56	0.56	?	Bhagya.			
									1	?	?	?	?	?	?	Mohespore.			
									1	?	0.49	?	0.40	0.49	?	Barharwa.			
									1	?	0.50	?	0.50	0.50	?	Sahibganj.			
									1	0.96	2.39	0.51	2.39	2.39	0.51	Jagatsingpur.	Cuttack.		
									3	1.00	1.89	0.43	1.08	1.89	0.43	Banki.			
									1	1.77	1.80	1.15	1.80	1.80	1.15	Cuttack.			
									2	1.73	2.12	1.77	2.00	2.12	1.77	Faise Point.			
									1	1.64	2.36	1.10	2.36	2.36	1.10	Kendrapara.			
									1	2.00	0.68	1.07	0.63	0.66	1.07	Jajpur.			
									2	2.10	3.55	1.10	2.72	3.55	1.10	Dharmasala.			
									1	1.40	0.38	0.86	0.38	0.38	0.86	Salipore.			
									3	?	0.76	?	0.34	0.76	?	Pat Lahara.			
									2	1.91	0.83	1.47	0.62	0.83	1.47	Akhyaspasa...	Balasore.		
									1	1.87	0.53	1.07	0.50	0.50	1.07	Chaudhali.			
									2	3.23	1.65	1.96	0.88	1.96	0.88	Bhadrak.			
									2	3.04	0.85	1.74	0.45	0.45	1.74	Soro.			
									1	3.62	1.89	2.27	1.75	1.80	2.27	Balasore.			
									1	2.30	1.21	1.40	1.21	1.21	1.40	Jilasore.			
									1	2.94	2.50	1.45	2.40	2.50	1.45	Bariyada.			
									2	0.81	0.83	0.45	0.58	0.58	0.45	Puri.			
									4	0.96	1.67	0.55	1.15	0.55	1.67	Khurda.			
									Nil	1.24	0.07	0.74	0.07	0.07	0.74	Banpur.			
									2	0.40	0.89	0.11	0.63	0.63	0.11	Gop.			
									1	?	0.30	?	0.30	0.30	?	Satpara.			
									1	0.80	0.42	0.20	0.36	0.42	0.20	Pipli.			
									2	?	0.50	?	0.58	0.58	?	Nayagarh.			
									2	?	?	?	?	?	?	Ranpur.			
									1	1.32	0.15	0.63	0.15	0.15	0.63	Pachamba	Hazaribagh.		
									2	1.15	0.54	0.41	0.37	0.54	0.41	(Giridih).			
									Nil	0.60	0.02	0.4	0.02	0.02	0.4	Hazaribagh.			
									Nil	0.40	Nil	0.14	Nil	Nil	0.14	Barhi.			
									Nil	1.00	Nil	0.36	Nil	Nil	0.36	Chatra.			
									Nil	0.70	Nil	0.20	Nil	Nil	0.20	Karadeha.			
									Nil	?	?	?	?	?	?	Ramgar.			
									1	1.00	0.18	0.32	0.18	0.18	0.32	Lohardaga.			
									1	1.81	0.60	0.64	0.55	0.60	0.64	Ranchi.			
									1	0.90	0.93	0.54	0.90	0.93	0.54	Silli.			
									2	?	0.73	?	0.43	0.73	?	Palkot.			
									Nil	?	?	?	?	?	?	Tamar.			
									Nil	0.50	?	?	?	?	?	Champur.			
									1	0.79	0.32	0.29	0.32	0.32	0.29	Sirgaja.			
									1	0.85	0.40	0.73	0.40	0.40	0.73	Jashpur.			
									Nil	0.64	Nil	0.24	Nil	Nil	0.24	Gangpur.			
									1	0.60	0.56	0.22	0.56	0.56	0.22	Palamau.			
									Nil	0.30	Nil	0.10	Nil	Nil	0.10	(Daltonganj).			
									Nil	0.30	Nil	0.07	Nil	Nil	0.07	Balumath.			
									1	2.19	0.50	0.94	0.50	0.50	0.94	Garhwa.			
									Nil	1.42	Nil	0.69	Nil	Nil	0.69	Purulia.			
									Nil	1.30	Nil	0.63	Nil	Nil	0.63	Gobindpur.			
									1	1.90	0.22	1.25	0.22	0.22	1.25	Raghunathpur.			
									2	1.90	1.82	1.29	0.94	1.82	1.29	Barabhum.			
									Nil	1.60	Nil	0.09	Nil	Nil	0.09	Jhalhda.			
									Nil	?	0.03	?	0.03	?	?	Chas.			
									2	1.69	0.52	0.77	0.39	0.52	0.77	Pandra.			
									3	1.60	0.79	0.76	0.42	0.79	0.76	Chaubassa	Singbhum.		
									1	1.20	1.56	0.88	1.56	1.56	0.88	Chakradharpur.			
									1	2.10	3.53	1.29	3.45	3.53	1.29	Ghatila.			
									2	?	0.46	?	0.30	0.46	?	Baharagura.			
									2	?	4.84	?	3.68	4.84	?	Galkura.			
									Nil	?	0.11	?	0.09	?	?	Katikapur.			
									1	1.38	?	0.82	?	?	?	Mowaharpur.			
									4	?	3.33	?	1.75	3.33	?	Keonjhar	Orissa Tributary		
									4	1.73	2.38	0.78	0.86	2.38	0.78	Anandpur.	Mal.		
									2	1.78	0.51	0.43	0.51	0.51	0.43	Talchar.			
									3	2.07	1.21	0.94	0.61	1.21	0.94	Narsimhpur.			
									3	1.20	1.79	0.44	1.05	1.79	0.44	Angul.			



**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS  
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS  
TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1893.**

DURING a great part of the month fine settled weather prevailed with atmospheric conditions almost identical from day to day. These consisted of a slight depression over the west or north-west of the Province, and usually a fairly normal pressure gradient over both the Province and the Bay. Westerly winds were steady in the western districts, while in Orissa directions were usually south-west and in Bengal south, but turning to east towards the north. Temperature under these circumstances was invariably above the normal, and at times, especially towards the end of the month, excess was very large—more than  $10^{\circ}$  in places. No rain fell except in North Bengal, showers becoming more frequent towards the end of the month.

The part of the month during which weather was of the kind stated above included the first and the last ten days. During the intermediate period, also of ten days, unsettled weather prevailed; pressure and temperature underwent large oscillations, and at one time the pressure distribution was most unusual for the season of the year, readings being highest in the north of the Province and lowest in the south of Madras. This abnormal arrangement was due to a rapid rise of pressure which had begun in the north and extended southwards. It was of only short duration. The rainfall of the month occurred during these days, and most of the reports were for the 12th or 13th and for the 17th to 19th.

When unsettled weather occurs over Bengal in April, it is usually caused by a depression crossing from the west. During these days from the 10th to the 20th there was no well-defined depression, but at times a rapid rise of pressure followed by a sudden change in the wind circulation. The numerous thunder-storms which occurred in all parts of the Province on the 17th and 19th were probably due to the interaction of the winds owing to these rapidly advancing pressure changes. The rainfall was not so heavy as usual, and was especially deficient in East Bengal, where on an average only 1.47 inches fell as compared with the normal amount of 4.33 inches.

A persistent feature in the east of the Bay was the north-westerly wind circulation across the Burma coast, showing a steady low pressure over the south of Burma.

At the beginning of the month pressure was lowest in the west of Bihar, with westerly winds in South Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and south winds at most of the other inland stations. The difference from the normal pressure was not large, but the gradient was rather steeper than usual, and defect varied from .04 inch in the Circars to nearly .1 inch in the west of Bihar and the south of Burma. Compared with the normal, therefore, there were two slight depressions—one in Bihar and the other in Burma. Temperature was above the normal by about  $3^{\circ}$  in Bengal, excess diminishing towards the south and changing to defect over the centre of the Bay. The distribution of pressure remained almost unchanged till the end of the first week. There were the usual oscillations, a rise of one or two hundredths of an inch one day and a fall of similar amount the next. Temperature, however, increased over the Province, while over the Bay there remained a steady small defect.

On the 7th pressure began to fall in Assam and the adjacent part of North Bengal, and on the following day it had developed into a rapid change over the whole of the north of the Province, with a much steeper gradient. Readings were then normal in the south of Madras, but from there defect increased steadily towards the north-east, where it was as much as .2 inch. The area of lowest pressure then lay along the foot of the hills, and winds were westerly over almost the whole Province. These westerly winds were dry; consequently no thunder-storms occurred and temperature remained high. After the rapid rise on the 9th, the pressure distribution was the same as before these larger oscillations began.

Though there was little change of any kind on the 10th, slight signs of the approach of unsettled weather began to appear. Winds were irregular, and temperature was falling in Bihar. On the 11th pressure fell briskly over a wide area extending from Bihar to the south of the peninsula, and immediately afterwards a rapid rise began in the north-east, so that on the 12th there was a steep gradient from east to west, and readings were almost as low in Madras as in Chota Nagpur. Winds were east at all stations, and local storms were almost general in East and North Bengal. The rise of pressure continuing advanced towards the south-west, and it was on the 13th that the abnormal distribution, referred to above, obtained. Readings diminished from more than 30 inches in North Bengal to 29.84 inches at Colombo. The latter was about normal, while in North Bengal there was excess of a quarter of an inch. The rainfall area also moved westward, as on the 13th most of the showers fell in South-West Bengal. The local storms caused a fall of temperature at all stations, giving a fairly uniform defect of  $2^{\circ}$ .

The fall which began on the 14th continued more or less rapidly till the 16th, when the distribution was almost normal with a shallow depression over the western districts. Weather again became unsettled with thunder-storms and general rain at first on the 16th in North Bengal and part of North Bihar, and on the 17th over almost the whole Province. Some of these thunder-showers were heavy, especially in Orissa, where a number of stations received more than 2 inches. Scattered showers continued for several days, and rainfall was again general in South-West and North Bengal on the 19th.

The general disturbance of the 17th was followed by a large fall of temperature. Defect was general on the 16th, but not usually more than  $2^{\circ}$  but on the 17th it was  $13^{\circ}$  in North Bengal and between  $5^{\circ}$  and  $10^{\circ}$  at all except a few western stations. This defect remained considerable for some days, and by the 20th it was passing away towards the south-west, following the same course as the other atmospheric changes during this period of disturbance.

Pressure oscillations remained large for several days more, but they were of less importance, as they gave rise to no thunder-storms after the 19th, except in parts of Orissa. By the 22nd conditions had become established similar to those prevailing in the early part of the month, with pressure lowest in the west of Bihar and low relatively to the normal over the whole Province and the Bay. Temperature steadily rose in the northern districts, and remained high till the end of the month. The greatest excess was after the 27th, when for several days excess was more than  $10^{\circ}$  in part of the centre or north of the Province.

Pressure continued to oscillate considerably during the last week, but without any lasting effect on the general distribution. Weather was fine without rainfall except in North Bengal, where showers were daily becoming more numerous and widespread.

**Pressure.**—After the first week pressure changes were larger and more frequent than usual, and at times there was either a large excess or a large defect. The rapid rise which began in the north-east of the Province at the end of the second week, and extending south-westward caused a reversal of the gradient, was particularly remarkable. The abnormal distribution continued for not more than two days, as the rise was followed by a rapid fall over the Province. These oscillations continued, though more slowly during the last week, and pressure was alternately above and below the normal by moderate amounts.

The mean pressure for the month is normal at many stations and slightly below in part of Bihar and East Bengal. The greatest defect is  $\cdot 02$  inch in the west of South Bihar.

**Temperature** was high over the Province and comparatively low over the Bay during the early part of the month, the greatest excess in mean daily temperature being about  $5^{\circ}$ . It began to fall about the 11th, and from that date till the 21st there was general cool weather, especially on the 17th, when there was a very large defect. During the last week temperature steadily rose, and towards the end of the month was as much as  $10^{\circ}$  above the daily normal average in the northern districts.

Average temperature for the larger divisions is above the normal, except for Orissa, where it is practically normal. Excess is  $2.5^{\circ}$  in North Bengal and Assam, about  $2^{\circ}$  in Chota Nagpur, Bihar and East Bengal, and  $1^{\circ}$  in South-West Bengal.

**Rainfall** was almost general on the 12th or 13th and between the 17th and 19th; and scattered showers were fairly numerous in Orissa and Chota Nagpur throughout the period of disturbed weather in the middle of the month. At other times there was no rainfall except in North Bengal, where it was becoming more general during the last week. The total fall was above the normal in Orissa by nearly half-an-inch, practically normal in Chota Nagpur and Bihar, and deficient over the whole of Bengal proper, but not by a large amount except in East Bengal, where defect was nearly 3 inches. In North Bengal it was  $\cdot 56$  inch and in South-West Bengal  $\cdot 67$  inch. North Bengal received on an average 2.6 inches, East Bengal and Orissa 1.5 South-West Bengal 1.2, and Bihar and Chota Nagpur about half-an-inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of April 1898:—

METEOROLOGICAL  
 DIVISION.

	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 1st April 1898.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	114.6	66.6	100.1	76.8	88.5	+1.1	1.18	1.85	-0.67	2.05	2.90	-0.85	1.18	1.85
North Bengal	108.8	64.0	84.7	73.3	84.0	+2.6	2.62	3.18	-0.56	2.90	4.36	-1.46	2.62	3.18
East "	101.8	63.5	93.0	75.3	84.2	+1.9	1.47	4.33	-2.86	2.10	5.31	-3.21	1.47	4.33
Bihar	113.1	60.8	101.5	74.2	87.8	+2.1	0.62	0.57	+0.05	0.35	1.06	-0.11	0.62	0.57
Orissa	110.5	67.3	92.8	77.6	85.3	-0.2	1.52	1.10	+0.42	1.55	1.89	-0.25	1.53	1.1
Chota Nagpur	113.9	62.0	102.1	75.3	88.7	+2.2	0.51	0.60	-0.09	0.83	1.20	-0.37	0.51	0.6
Assam	89.1	61.3	80.2	70.0	79.9	+2.5								

\* Daltong, not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL.

The 17th May 1898.

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.



**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from  
8th to 14th May 1898.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1898.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
May	8th	150.5	8.6	29.577	84.7	93.4	18.9	74.5	78.6	0.897	75.9	76	SSE and variable	113	Nil	Partially cloudy.
"	9th	151.1	8.5	.573	85.6	96.0	13.8	82.2	79.6	.938	77.3	77	S by W and SSW	207	1.22	Partially cloudy, s, p, t, <, /
"	10th	153.2	4.9	.645	84.3	91.3	20.4	70.9	79.2	.938	77.3	80	SSE, SSW and S	130	Nil	Chiefly cloudy,
"	11th	148.2	10.1	.583	85.9	93.5	13.3	80.2	80.3	.963	78.1	78	S by E, SSW and S.	166	0.05	Partially cloudy, s, d, t, <, /
"	12th	153.8	10.8	.604	86.2	94.5	20.3	74.2	78.2	.865	74.8	70	SSW and variable	143	0.02	Partially cloudy, o, s, lr, /
"	13th	154.5	7.2	.694	84.3	94.7	16.5	78.2	78.3	.889	75.7	75	SE by E and variable.	111	0.45	Chiefly cloudy, t, <, p, /
"	14th	141.0	11.0	.739	84.6	92.9	20.5	72.4	77.1	.831	73.7	70	Calm and variable	63	Nil	Chiefly clear.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... .. Inches.  
29.631

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... .. 29.678

The total number of hours of bright sunshine ... .. Hours.  
61.1

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ... .. 91.7

The mean temperature of the seven days ... .. 85.1

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... .. 85.8

The extreme variation of temperature ... .. 25.1

The maximum temperature ... .. 96.0

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ... .. Miles,  
20

The mean relative humidity ... .. %  
75

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... .. 73

The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th May 1898 ... .. Inches.  
1.74

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... .. 1.00

The total fall from 1st January to 14th May 1898 ... .. 3.56

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... .. 6.68

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 6 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed at the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning; /, strong wind; d, drizzling rain; lr, lightning reflections.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,  
Calcutta, the 16th May 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,  
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India



Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 8th to 14th May 1898.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.					HYGROMETRY.				Rainfall past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1898.		Inches.	°	°		°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
May	8th	29.656	84.7	94.5	19.6	74.9	87.1	79.5	.907	76.3	71	0.85
"	9th	.632	90.1	98.0	15.8	82.2	91.6	82.5	.989	78.9	67	Nil.
"	10th	.682	82.9	93.6	21.5	72.1	88.6	83.0	1.055	80.9	78	1.52
"	11th	.639	88.4	96.2	15.7	80.5	91.5	83.5	1.041	80.5	70	Nil.
"	12th	.667	86.2	97.0	21.7	75.3	91.4	84.0	1.066	81.2	72	0.06
"	13th	.727	88.4	96.5	16.2	80.3	90.6	83.0	1.028	80.1	72	Nil.
"	14th	.805	84.7	96.0	22.7	73.3	87.6	78.0	.831	73.7	64	0.49

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	Inches.	29.683
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	°	86.5
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	°	25.9
The maximum temperature	...	...	°	98.0
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...	%	71
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th May 1898	...	...	Inches	2.92

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

C. LITTLE,

The 16th May 1898.

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 14th May 1898, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 14TH MAY 1898.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 15TH MAY 1897.		
			Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
			No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	...	...	162	42,055	655	137	56,805	719
Jute	...	...	26	15,050	238	18	16,600	208
Firewood	...	...	55	46,000	693	74	44,550	686
Other articles	...	...	414	1,40,060	1,873	477	1,42,002	2,004
Total	...	...	657	2,43,165	3,459	706	2,59,957	3,617

## IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of March 1898.

CIRCLE.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.										Rainfall, 1897-98.		REMARKS.				
								Long-term leases.					Season leases.					During month.	Up to end of month.					
								Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadol.	Hot-weather.	Total.	Grand TOTAL.	Inches.	Inches.								
																	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14					15		16				
ORISSA	Cuttack	Faldanda, 1st reach	1,342	253	17,453	17,453	19,133	17,559	140	2	2	22	.....	.....	168	17,725	63.00	4.70	59.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Ditto, 2nd "	800	84	32,647	32,647	36,100	32,563	44	18	18	.....	.....	.....	84	32,647	63.15	5.95	59.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Machgaon	776	169	108	32,647	32,647	36,100	32,563	44	18	22	.....	.....	.....	84	32,647	63.15	5.95	59.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Kendrapara	1,067	235	185	52,611	54,118	52,691	52,691	30	470	.....	.....	.....	500	53,191	43.25	5.42	54.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Gobri	373	25	10	3,920	4,707	3,908	3,908	7	88	.....	.....	.....	95	4,003	60.98	4.08	60.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Do. Extension	648	78	13	2,898	3,772	3,725	3,725	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	34	15,246	59.36	1.10	61.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Patamundi	885	54	33	14,424	14,539	14,535	14,535	188	123	.....	.....	.....	311	15,246	51.14	4.80	45.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		High Level, Range I	608	82	8	22,401	23,004	22,377	22,377	.....	67	15	.....	.....	82	23,159	46.15	4.15	48.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Ditto, do. II	727	26	26	3,277	3,186	2,998	2,998	.....	279	.....	.....	.....	279	8,977	No gauge.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Jampur Canal	700	84	84	12,937	13,692	12,937	12,937	103	3,183	89	.....	.....	3,266	13,162	50.02	2.13	64.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	
FOURTH-WEST. E.S.	Midnapore	High Level, Range III	727	45	20,131	20,457	20,457	20,457	.....	41	414	.....	.....	454	23,218	46.33	4.36	65.04	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Total	1,411	205	101,745	101,745	101,745	101,745	611	4,280	520	.....	.....	5,311	144,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	1,411	205	61,720	61,720	61,720	61,720	56,317	8,148	376	.....	.....	64,891	191,462	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Midnapore	1,411	205	61,720	61,720	61,720	61,720	56,317	8,148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,059	65.92	2.40	50.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Panchkura	523	236	731	7,275	6,089	7,161	7,161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,164	0.00	40.80	61.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	523	236	731	7,275	6,089	7,161	7,161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,164	0.00	40.80	61.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total	523	236	69,726	69,726	69,726	69,726	71,955	732	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	732	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	523	236	31,101	31,101	31,101	31,101	31,101	16,295	8,999	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Western Main	4,342	Unobserved	112,706	112,706	112,706	112,706	112,706	17,099	18,352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,570	41.00	0.45	29.84	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Hazar	1,225	557	554	10,504	9,271	2,103	2,103	139,658	2,103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178,712	56.85	0.86	28.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
SONE	Shahabad	Eastern Main	2,000	557	554	10,504	9,271	2,103	2,103	104	133	.....	.....	54	281	0.02	66.71	0.54	37.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Patna	1,466	287	238	86,270	101,023	6,955	6,955	.....	5,588	.....	.....	2,229	15,070	0.05	66.71	0.54	37.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Gaya	1,466	287	238	86,270	101,023	6,955	6,955	.....	5,588	.....	.....	2,229	15,070	0.05	66.71	0.54	37.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total	1,466	287	428,233	428,233	428,233	428,233	30,325	55,857	.....	.....	.....	27,029	113,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	1,466	287	428,233	428,233	428,233	428,233	30,325	55,857	.....	.....	.....	27,029	113,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total	1,466	287	428,233	428,233	428,233	428,233	30,325	55,857	.....	.....	.....	27,029	113,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	1,466	287	428,233	428,233	428,233	428,233	30,325	55,857	.....	.....	.....	27,029	113,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	1,466	287	428,233	428,233	428,233	428,233	30,325	55,857	.....	.....	.....	27,029	113,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	1,466	287	428,233	428,233	428,233	428,233	30,325	55,857	.....	.....	.....	27,029	113,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	1,466	287	428,233	428,233	428,233	428,233	30,325	55,857	.....	.....	.....	27,029	113,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* These are not necessarily leased for irrigation on the 31st March. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.







## EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

*Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of February 1898, as compared with the same month of the previous year.*

STAPLES.	1898.		1897.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1898.	1897.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	10,404	13,622	8,329	6,643	24,026	14,972	9,054	
Cotton, raw	15	490		737	505	737		232
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	241		218		241	218	23	
Ditto, Indian	229	67	120	94	296	214	82	
Piece-goods, European	2,677	3	2,046	9	2,680	2,055	625	
Ditto, Indian	23	6	51	31	28	82		54
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium		4	3	2	4	5		1
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark								
Others	31	5	23		36	23	13	
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo		5		21	5	21		16
Myrabolans								
Cutch	65		36		65	36	29	
Turmeric	19	94	6	53	113	59	54	
Aniline dyes								
Others	19	2	26		21	26		5
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	65	16	19	14	83	33	50	
Rice in the husk	4,272	6,276	3,996	3,866	10,548	7,862	2,686	
Rice not in the husk	4,761	1,649	5,317	777	6,410	6,094	316	
Jowar and bajra								
Grain and pulse	1,615	2,861	583	4,467	4,476	5,050		574
Others	80	43	115		123	115	8	
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Skins of sheep, &c.—	17	955	12	449	972	461	511	
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns	2	4		1	6	1	5	
Jute—								
Raw	69	30,011	257	11,155	30,080	11,412	27,668	
Gunny-bags and cloth	442	293	334	950	735	1,274		539
Lac—								
Stick		288		151	288	151	137	
Shell								
Leather, manufactured	41		41		41	41		
Liquors—								
Beer	39	4	23		43	23	20	
Spirits			3			3		3
Wines	77		60		77	60	17	
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought								
Brass, ditto	7		18		7	18		11
Copper, wrought	7		9		7	9		2
Brass, do.	177	79	168	101	256	269		13
Iron	2,172	125	2,072	273	2,247	2,345		98
Others	319	33	216	8	352	224	128	
Oils—								
Kerosine	9,125	107	6,243	120	9,232	6,363	2,869	
Castor	8		5		8	5	3	
Coconut	82		57		82	57	25	
Others	211	6	111	3	216	114	102	
Oilseeds—								
Linseed		349		140	349	140	209	
Rape and mustard	53	1,818	45	5,192	1,871	6,237		3,366
Til or jinjili		26	2	732	26	734		708
Poppy	1				1		1	
Barthnuts								
Castor								
Others	23	16		253	58	253		215
Opium								
Paper and pasteboard	101	100	169	131	201	299		98
Provisions—								
Ghee	80	4	42	7	84	40	35	
Dried fruits and nuts	9		6		9	6	3	
Others	942	731	871	541	2,673	1,412	261	
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof.								
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof								
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	172	27	307		189	507		368
Other sorts	16	26	944		42	944		902
Salt	4,915	88	4,797	128	5,003	4,925	78	
Baltpetre, &c.—								
Baltpetre	3		7		3	7		
Other saline substances								
Silk, raw—								
Foreign								
Indian		18		18	12	18		

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 18, 1898.

1139

STAPLES.	1898.		1897.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1898.	1897.		
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign								
Indian—								
Muga								
Endi				1		1		1
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	379	927	294	958	1,306	1,252	54	
Pepper	102		62		102	62	40	
Ginger	2	88	1	85	90	86	4	
Chillies	734	7	248	6	741	254	487	
Cardamoms		20		37	20	37		17
Others	133	14	83	23	147	105	42	
Stone and lime	1,001	1,623	600	65	2,534	665	1,869	
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	659	7	203	22	666	225	441	
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,356	1,024	1,647	1,185	2,380	2,832		452
Tea—								
Foreign								
Indian		103	2	261	103	263		160
Timber	445	267	231	177	712	408	304	
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	40	515	60	1,013	655	1,095		540
Manufactured—								
Cigars								
Other sorts								
Wool, raw		262	8	10		18		18
Wool, manufactured—				240	202	240		38
Piece-goods, European								
Ditto, Indian	2		3					
Shawls					2	3		1
All other articles of merchandise	7,164	3,554	8,279	2,846	10,718	11,125		407
Total	55,642	77,506	49,637	44,006	133,148	93,643	48,344	8,739

CALCUTTA, the 11th May 1898.

A. HYDE WOLLASTON,  
for Examiner of Accounts.

## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., Dacca, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th May 1898 on 818 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	209,710	1,04,480 0 0	5,87,320 0	97,760 0 0	6,210 0 0	2,08,450 0 0	34,700	34,183	68,883
Or per mile of railway ...	256	128 0 0	718 0	119 0 0	1 0 0	248 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year* ...	3,588,059	18,61,639 0 0	1,59,48,028 0	26,54,166 0 0	2,72,975 0 0	47,58,780 0 0	599,309	671,421	1,270,730
Total for 17 weeks ...	3,797,769	19,66,119 0 0	1,65,35,348 0	27,51,926 0 0	2,79,185 0 0	49,97,230 0 0	6,34,009	705,604	1,339,613
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	203,750	98,999 0 0	7,95,370 0	1,08,795 0 0	7,800 0 0	2,15,594 0 0	33,698	34,966	68,664
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	250	122 0 0	977 0	133 0 0	1 0 0	256 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	3,654,706	19,32,179 0 0	1,55,43,259 0	21,50,013 0 0	2,66,861 0 0	43,49,053 0 0	609,293	617,137	1,226,430

\* Audited up to 19th March 1898.

† Excluding steamer earnings.

## DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th May 1898 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,740	7,100 0 0	16,720 0	2,040 0 0	120 0 0	9,260 0 0	2,555	1,277	3,832
Or per mile of railway ...	241	83 0 0	194 0	24 0 0	1 0 0	108 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year* ...	447,187	1,44,597 0 0	701,786 0	69,516 0 0	3,463 0 0	2,17,576 0 0	47,716	27,419	75,135
Total for 17 weeks ...	467,927	1,51,697 0 0	718,506 0	71,556 0 0	3,583 0 0	2,26,836 0 0	50,271	28,696	78,967
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	20,318	5,989 0 0	13,522 0	1,308 0 0	41 0 0	7,338 0 0	2,555	1,277	3,832
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	236	70 0 0	157 0	15 0 0	.....	85 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	387,985	1,16,917 0 0	624,225 0	52,398 0 0	3,796 0 0	1,73,111 0 0	46,512	22,552	69,064

\* Audited up to 19th March 1898.

## BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th May 1898 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	33,965	14,004 0 0	54,779 0	3,757 0 0	97 0 0	17,858 0 0	5,370	2,626	8,000
Or per mile of railway ...	272	112 0 0	438 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	143 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year* ...	5,54,871	2,42,793 0 0	10,67,587 0	75,547 0 0	46,392 0 0	3,64,732 0 0	85,128	36,704	121,832
Total for 18 weeks ...	5,88,837	2,56,797 0 0	11,22,366 0	79,304 0 0	46,489 0 0	3,82,590 0 0	90,498	38,730	129,228
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	35,855	13,192 0 0	60,511 0	3,393 0 0	59 0 0	16,644 0 0	4,428	2,334	6,762
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	287	106 0 0	484 0	27 0 0	.....	133 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	6,13,699	2,33,690 0 0	12,86,547 0	76,753 0 0	8,662 0 0	3,19,112 0 0	74,963	43,976	118,939

\* Audited up to 12th March 1898.



## ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 30th April 1898 on 286 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	25,562	14,846 0 0	2,47,781 0	8,787 0 0	924 0 0	24,557 0 0	2,745 9'00	4,978 17'40	7,723 27'00
Or per mile of railway ...	89'58	51'91	866'37	30'72	3'23	85'86			
For previous 16 weeks of half-year ...	445,990	2,74,554 0 0	37,62,097 0	1,34,366 0 0	11,277 0 0	4,20,197 0 0	50,079	71,354	121,433
Total for 17 weeks ...	471,552	2,89,400 0 0	40,00,878 0	1,43,153 0 0	12,201 0 0	4,44,754 0 0	53,824	76,332	129,156
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	20,047	10,736 0 0	1,99,572 0	8,165 0 0	215 0 0	19,116 0 0	2,874	7,689	10,563
Or per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	57'61	30'85	554'37	22'68	0'60	54'13	8'26	21'36	29'62
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	358,274	2,06,127 0 0	22,52,036 0	1,47,489 0 0	9,056 0 0	3,62,672 0 0	65,754	123,655	189,409

\* Includes audited figures for week ending 26th March 1898.

## FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH APRIL 1898.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 1ST MAY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1898 TO 30TH APRIL 1898.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1897 TO 1ST MAY 1897.			Total increase in 1898.	Total decrease in 1898.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
286	24,557	85'86	300	19,116	64'13	286	1,12,972	.....	360	84,623	.....	28,349	.....

## BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 30th April 1898 on 854 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 854 miles open ...	148,290	(a) 55,170	5,98,600	(b) 88,830	21,210	(a) 1,65,210	19,635	(c) 27,444	47,679
Or per mile of railway ...	173'64	64'60	695'08	104'02	24'83	193'45	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year (d) ...	1,846,880	7,97,786	85,86,787	11,58,719	2,74,700	22,21,205	308,802	395,352	704,154
Total for 17 weeks ...	1,995,170	8,42,956	91,80,387	12,47,549	2,95,910	23,86,415	328,437	432,796	751,233
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 815 miles open	111,954	44,466	6,78,505	77,316	20,389	1,42,171	15,389	(e) 25,227	40,616
Or per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	137'37	54'56	832'32	94'86	25'02	174'44	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,944,744	7,83,071	90,43,698	10,12,790	3,14,184	21,10,045	266,215	389,738	655,953

(a) Increase due to no special cause.

(b) Decrease in weight and increase in freight is due to longer lead.

(c) Includes 830 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

(d) .. audited figures up to week ending 26th February 1898.

(e) .. 1,234 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

## DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 7th May 1898	16,493	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	18,764	0	0
Decrease	2,271	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 7th May 1898	323	6	3
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897	367	14	9
Decrease	44	8	6
Receipts from 1st January to 7th May 1898	2,30,301	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	2,36,067	0	0
Decrease	5,766	0	0



# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1898.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

### CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
REPORT on the State of the Salt Market for the fourth quarter of 1897-98	1143	RESULTS of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 15th to 21st May 1898	1163
Resolution on the budget estimates of the Commissioners of the port of Calcutta for the year 1898-99	1147	Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee from 15th to 21st May 1898	1163
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 23rd May 1898	1151	Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of March 1898	1164
Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains and salt in the head-quarters station bazars of the districts of Bengal during the fortnight ending the 15th May 1898	1165	Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1166

### REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1897-98.

No. 367B., dated Calcutta, the 13th May 1898.

From—E. V. LIVINGE, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the fourth quarter of 1897-98, comprising the months of January, February and March 1898.

SALT.

P. NOLAN, Esq.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter under review amounted to 26,59,942 maunds, as compared with 25,13,815 maunds in the previous quarter, and 26,63,599 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 62,57,638 against Rs. 58,09,049 in the previous quarter, and Rs. 63,09,759 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.



3. The quantity of locally-made salt removed from the *Golas* in Orissa during the quarter under review, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shown in table I below :—

TABLE I.

1	2
	Puri.
	Mds.
Balance at the close of the previous quarter ...	5,62,671
Manufactured or added during the quarter ...	.....
Total ...	5,62,671
Sold during the quarter ...	3,778
Wastage ...	.....
Total ...	3,778
Balance at the close of the quarter ...	5,58,893

The total sales of locally-made salt during the quarter under review amounted to 3,778 maunds, as compared with 5,255 maunds in the previous quarter, and 2,688 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Duty was paid during the quarter on the full quantity sold.

4. The subjoined table (II) shows in detail the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under review, as compared with the figures of the corresponding quarters of the last two years :—

TABLE II.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Fourth quarter.		Fourth quarter.		Fourth quarter.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
I.—United Kingdom ...	8,02,538	10,64,937	12,15,260	11,17,163	20,44,400	16,33,584
II.—Hamburg ...	1,91,155	3,13,284	3,88,189	2,65,040	2,51,806	1,67,003
III.—Straits Settlements ...	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zanzibar ...	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria ...	5	5	.....	.....	29,944	25,064
Madagascar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Singapore ...	.....	.....	.....	45,240	.....	36,532
Muscat ...	.....	18,934	.....	.....	.....	1,83,654
Aden ...	2,40,015	2,46,310	4,29,021	3,09,867	6,06,656	1
IV.—Jedda ...	.....	.....	.....	1,09,960	20,600	32,836
Linga ...	23,225	23,430	21,100	3,51,835	.....	1,35,970
Ras Rawayah ...	.....	2,69,196	.....	88,886	3,67,799	75,415
Sallef ...	.....	33,440	2,17,773	.....	1,63,555	79,683
.....	.....	72,150	.....	65,162	20,064	16,372
V.—Panjam ...	.....	.....	.....	7,868	.....	1,20,697
Madras ...	2,032	2,032	16,006	.....	.....	.....
VI.—Bombay ...	1,12,936	1,12,102	57,825	1,16,861	1,10,168	.....
Total ...	13,71,930	21,55,904	23,44,779	24,77,382	36,14,994	24,17,840



5. Table III shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter under review, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

TABLE III.

WHERE STORED.	Fourth quarter of 1896-97.	First quarter of 1897-98.	Second quarter of 1897-98.	Third quarter of 1897-98.	Fourth quarter of 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sulkea Government salt golas	Mds. 10,11,939	Mds. 8,10,746	Mds. 16,05,486	Mds. 13,46,153	Mds. 19,23,851
Kidderpore Dock ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto private salt golas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong Government salt golas	34,824	4,135	6,104	56,104	5,39,083
Ditto private ditto	16,361	91,121	2,62,022	1,95,683	1,31,723
Narayanganj (Bonded Warehouse of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,97,077
Khulna	21,464	10,860	2,185	22,700	20,485
Balasore	4,332	3,823	1,850	1,770	2,664
Chandbali	910	6,742	4,374	408	6,388
Bhairab Bazar	10,524	22,966	16,082	11,702	15,036
Jhalakati	225	175	12,000	2,000	9,000
Bhagalpur	.....	.....	9,500	23,369	23,500
Total	11,00,279	9,50,568	19,19,603	10,59,835	28,73,105

6. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing the several pass-stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, as well as the despatches by steamers and flats during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years, are shown in table (IV) below:—

TABLE IV.

PERIOD.	BY WATER.					BY RAIL.		BY STEAMERS AND FLATS.		
	Via Balakhal.	Via Sankrail.	Via Gowan- khali.	Via Kidder- pore.	Via Ballin- ghatta.	Via Rutherford Ghat.	By the East Indian Rail- way.	By the Eastern Bengal, Cen- tral and South- Eastern Rail- ways or via Chittipur.	Quantity de- spatched into the interior (excluding Orissa).	Quantity de- spatched to Orissa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Fourth quarter of 1895-96...	Mds. 85,808	Mds. 1,26,544	Mds. 81,546	Mds. 47,300	Mds. 3,46,628	Mds. 1,211	Mds. 9,35,630	Mds. 1,64,087	Mds. 1,72,770	Mds. 29,370
Ditto of 1896-97...	87,578	1,24,211	88,482	54,480	4,64,919	652	10,92,501	1,64,087	2,24,117	37,570
Ditto of 1897-98...	1,01,177	1,23,737	90,308	35,566	4,01,207	427	11,27,992	1,68,998	2,12,483	43,490

7. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar during the quarter under review amounted to 1,873 maunds and 30 seers, as noted in the margin, against 1,498 maunds and 30 seers in the previous quarter and 3,747 maunds and 20 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

8. The quantity of saltpetre salt removed from the refineries during the quarter on payment of duty amounted to 11,166 maunds, as compared with 4,640 maunds in the previous quarter, and 13,333 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

9. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to the published market reports, were as follows:—

		Tons.
January	...	15,880
February	...	22,800
March	...	10,580
Total	...	49,260

It is reported that a vessel was *en route* for Calcutta at the close of the quarter with 3,450 tons of salt from Hamburg.

10. Table V shows the average wholesale price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt during each fortnight of the quarter:—

TABLE V.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Fortnight ending the 15th January 1898.	Fortnight ending the 31st January 1898.	Fortnight ending the 15th February 1898.	Fortnight ending the 28th February 1898.	Fortnight ending the 15th March 1898.	Fortnight ending the 31st March 1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Liverpool Panca ... ..	71 3 7	65 4 9	63 1 1	71 7 2	69 1 4	64 1 4
Hamburg Karkach ... ..	...	61 14 2	62 14 4	68 10 0	64 11 5	58 11 2
Muscat ditto ... ..	55 7 1	53 6 8	51 0 0	49 8 10	46 2 0	45 0 0
Jeddah ditto ... ..	58 13 0	56 7 1	53 15 1	52 2 2	50 15 3	49 14 0
Bombay ditto ... ..	47 8 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
Rock ditto ... ..	...	...	...	...	88 0 0	...

11. The following table (VI) shows the quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at the several outports and inland warehousing stations:—

TABLE VI.

PORT OR STATION.	Description of salt.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
		Fourth quarter of 1896-97.	Fourth quarter of 1897-98.	Fourth quarter of 1896-97.	Fourth quarter of 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Chittagong ... ..	Liverpool ... ..	16,267 0 0	1,97,077 20 0	53,468 33 4	59,516 0 0
	Hamburg ... ..	...	...	...	2,410 0 0
	Maldiva ... ..	...	...	0 10 0	...
Narayanganj ... ..	Liverpool ... ..	69,434 0 0	48,000 0 0	50,990 0 0	78,435 0 0
Khulna ... ..	Ditto ... ..	23,276 0 0	10,866 0 0	22,521 0 0	9,765 0 0
Balasore ... ..	Ditto ... ..	4,510 0 0	12,000 0 0	7,239 16 12	5,792 25 0
Chandbali ... ..	Ditto ... ..	21,705 0 0	25,760 0 0	21,674 37 8	22,140 6 0
Bhairab Bazar ... ..	Ditto ... ..	25,000 0 0	26,000 0 0	26,634 12 0	19,009 0 0
Jhalakati ... ..	Ditto ... ..	...	42,500 0 0	...	40,656 0 0
Bhagalpur ... ..	Ditto ... ..	...	3,998 0 0	...	600 0 0
	Total ... ..	1,63,186 0 0	3,66,201 20 0	1,82,528 29 8	2,38,314 31 0

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from Cuttack and Puri.

RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE COMMISSIONERS  
OF THE PORT OF CALCUTTA FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 975 Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE.

Dated Calcutta, the 3rd May 1898.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter No. 3534, dated 19th March 1898, from the Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, submitting the budget estimates of the Commissioners for the year 1898-99.

Hitherto the budget estimate of the Port Commissioners has provided for transactions on Revenue account only; but, in accordance with a suggestion made by the Government of India, the estimate has been prepared so as to include the receipts and expenditure on Capital account also. The transactions under each account will be dealt with separately.

REVENUE.

2. A general summary of the estimate, as submitted by the Commissioners, is given below :—

RECEIPTS.				Estimate for 1898-99.	Estimate for 1897-98.
1				2	3
Part I.—Jetties	...	...	...	Rs. 16,39,750	Rs. 15,99,750
" II.—Inland Vessels' Wharves	...	...	...	5,16,000	4,87,000
" III.—Strand Bank lands	...	...	...	1,66,994	1,58,994
" IV.—Port or Harbour Master's Department	...	...	...	5,13,700	5,34,050
" VI.—Railway	...	...	...	4,00,000	4,30,000
" VII.—Port Approaches	...	...	...	4,51,125	4,09,375
Total				36,87,569	36,19,169
Part VIII.—Kidderpore Docks	...	...	...	13,31,500	8,26,500
Total				50,19,069	44,45,669
Special Toll	...	...	...	10,00,000	8,80,000
GRAND TOTAL				60,19,069	53,25,669
EXPENDITURE.					
Part I.—Jetties	...	...	...	11,71,481	11,87,314
" II.—Inland Vessels' Wharves	...	...	...	4,39,728	4,48,106
" III.—Strand Bank lands	...	...	...	1,36,214	1,20,260
" IV.—Port or Harbour Master's Department	...	...	...	6,77,753	6,51,056
" VI.—Railway	...	...	...	3,73,065	3,62,723
" VII.—Port Approaches	...	...	...	5,64,314	5,76,383
Total				33,62,555	33,45,842
Part VIII.—Kidderpore Docks	...	...	...	26,59,941	23,50,944
Total				60,22,496	56,96,786
Special Toll	...	...	...	20,907	20,937
Total				60,43,403	57,17,723
Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	...	...	...	50,000	40,000
GRAND TOTAL				60,93,403	57,27,723

Estimated probable balance on 31st March 1899 ... Rs. 6,80,940.



## RECEIPTS.

3. *Part I.—Jetties.*—The receipts are estimated at Rs. 40,000 in excess of those for 1897-98, and have been based on the actuals for nine months, plus one-third of the same for the remaining three months.

4. *Part II.—Inland Vessels' Wharves.*—The receipts are estimated at Rs. 29,000 over last year's estimate. The increase is based on actuals.

5. *Part III.—Strand Bank lands.*—The receipts are taken at Rs. 8,000 over last year's estimate, and have been based on the actual collections to end of December 1897.

6. *Part IV.—Harbour Master's Department.*—The revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 20,350, which is entirely due to a decrease in the earnings of the steam-tug *Rescue*.

7. *Part VI.—Railway.*—Under this head also there is a decrease of Rs. 30,000, which is due not to any falling off in the traffic, but to the Commissioners' action in foregoing railway freight on goods landed at the jetties and booked direct up-country, and also to a too high proportion of charges earned for shipment at the docks, being credited to the railway in previous years.

8. *Part VII.—Port Approaches.*—The receipts are estimated at Rs. 41,750 over last year's estimates. This is based on the actual revenue realized from Port dues.

9. *Part VIII.—Kidderpore Docks.*—The receipts are estimated at Rs. 13,31,500, and have been based on the actuals of the past year with Rs. 1,20,000 added for growth of business and Rs. 1,00,000 for payments on coal to be made by the East Indian Railway. The increase over those of last year is Rs. 5,05,000, and is due to the introduction of the system of dealing with the whole of the export trade at the docks instead of at the Jetties. It is satisfactory to observe that, though the entire export trade is now sent to the docks, there has been no falling off in the receipts at the Jetties.

10. *Special toll.*—The actual receipts for the nine months from April to December 1897 have been Rs. 8,28,053, and on these figures an estimate for the whole year of Rs. 11,04,070 has been arrived at. It has, however, been decided to entirely exempt coal from the special toll, which now yields about Rs. 1,25,000, and, allowing for this, the estimate will be reduced to Rs. 9,79,070. The growth of receipts from this toll on goods other than coal has, however, been uninterrupted; and, as there is no reason why it should not continue, an estimate of Rs. 10,01,000 for the current year has been made.

## EXPENDITURE.

11. *Part I.—Jetties.*—The estimated expenditure amounts to Rs. 11,71,481 against Rs. 11,87,314 of the previous year, or a reduction of Rs. 15,833. Under Jetty Establishment, twenty additional tallymen at Rs. 15 each have been provided for in accordance with the revised schedule approved by the Finance and Establishment Committee. The staff of gunners has similarly been increased. There is, on the other hand, a large decrease, aggregating Rs. 44,001, under Working Expenses and Repairs to the Petroleum Depot.

12. *Part II.—Inland Vessels' Wharves.*—The expenditure is estimated at Rs. 4,39,728. The decrease is Rs. 8,378, due to a reduction in the provision for repairs and renewals, as only petty repairs will be needed this year.

13. *Part III.—Strand Bank lands.*—There is an increase under this part of Rs. 15,954, due to the large provision of Rs. 18,500 for improving the sanitation of the Commissioners' property between Mayo Hospital land and the Juggernath Ghat.

14. *Part IV.—Port or Harbour Master's Department.*—The provision made is Rs. 6,77,753, against Rs. 6,51,056 during the previous year. Under Port Police establishment, there is an increase of Rs. 9,432, due to a revision of the establishment of Kidderpore Dock Police, and to its entire cost being charged to the Port Trust. Repairs to boats, vessels, &c., show an increase of Rs. 13,000, and salaries of Rs. 20,585. The latter is not entirely an increase, as hitherto the cost of working the *Rescue*, which included Establishment as

well as Repairs and Working Expenses, was shown in a lump sum. In the present budget, the cost of working has been separated, and the charges shown under their respective heads. This also accounts for the decrease of Rs. 33,876 under Working Expenses.

15. *Part VI.—Railway.*—There is an increase of Rs. 10,342 under this head, mainly due to the items (1) Proportion of Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans and (2) Salaries. That under the latter has been made in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance and Establishment Committee. Working expenses show a decrease of Rs. 14,688.

16. *Part VII.—Port Approaches.*—The estimated expenditure is Rs. 5,64,314, showing a decrease of Rs. 12,069, which is due entirely to the large reductions under Repairs to vessels and blowing up wrecks.

17. *Part VIII.—Kidderpore Docks.*—The expenditure proposed is Rs. 26,59,941, against Rs. 23,50,944 during the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 3,08,997. Owing to the transfer of the export trade to the docks, they are now being largely utilized; and, in order that the system introduced from 1st July 1897 should be a success, it is necessary that every facility in the way of appliances and staff should be afforded to the shippers. It is satisfactory to observe that, while the receipts are estimated to increase by Rs. 5,05,000, the increase in expenditure is Rs. 3,08,997 only. The docks should, however, be made self-supporting, and it behoves the Commissioners to carefully scrutinize every proposal for expenditure in order to relieve the Port of some of its burdens.

#### ESTABLISHMENT.

18. It is observed that in all departments there are proposals to increase the staff, both superior and subordinate, and His Honour understands that in all cases these proposals have been carefully scrutinized and approved by the Finance and Establishment Committee. The largest increases are:—

- (1) New post of Assistant Secretary on Rs. 600 rising to Rs. 700 per mensem.
- (2) Increase on the salary of the Accountant from Rs. 550 to Rs. 650 per mensem.
- (3) New appointments of Shop Foreman and Shipwright on Rs. 250 per mensem each.
- (4) Increase on the pay of a Gate Inspector from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem.

The Lieutenant-Governor has carefully considered these proposals, and sees no reason to disallow them.

#### CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

19. As mentioned in the opening paragraph, the budget now before Government takes into account the receipts and expenditure under Capital. The receipts are estimated at Rs. 28,58,610, made up as under:—

	Rs.
Unexpended balance from 1897-98 ... ..	2,20,000
Contributions from Revenue .. ..	1,38,610
Stock charged to works ... ..	5,00,000
Sale of land to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway ... ..	10,00,000
Proposed debenture loan ... ..	10,00,000
Total ... ..	28,58,610

20. In regard to the last item, the Commissioners will submit separately an application for the debenture loan of Rs. 10 lakhs, showing the necessity, and how it is to be utilized. The Lieutenant-Governor will then submit the application for the sanction of the Government of India, as required by the Act.

21. The credit of Rs. 10,00,000 anticipated from the sale of land to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is a doubtful one. Proposals are at present under

consideration by the Government of India for the acquisition by the Railway of a river frontage at Shalimar for their riverside station. His Honour considers that it will suffice to allow of a credit of Rs. 5,00,000 under this head, and a corresponding decrease of Rs. 5,00,000 may be allowed on the side of expenditure in the item "Shalimar Coal Yard," on which it is not proposed to incur an expenditure of more than half the amount of the estimate of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs until the expansion of the trade, or the transfer of it from Howrah to Shalimar, shows it to be required. The balance under Capital Account will in this case remain as before.

22. The full amount of the Capital grant is proposed to be spent. Most of the works will require the sanction of higher authority. The preparation of the plans and estimates may be taken in hand, but no work costing over Rs. 50,000 should be commenced before obtaining proper sanction.

23. Subject to the remarks contained in the foregoing paragraphs, the Lieutenant-Governor, in pursuance of the powers vested in him by section 71 of Act III of 1890, approves of the estimate of income and expenditure of the Commissioners for the year 1898-99.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,

*Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*



WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 23rd May 1898.

**Burdwan.**—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Raniganj nil, Kalna .75, Katwa .42. Weather very hot. Lands being ploughed and manured. Cattle-pox reported from thanas Kalna and Manteswar. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar ...	12 to 16	} per rupee.
Kalna ...	13	
Katwa ...	13½ to 14	
Raniganj ...	15	

**Birbhum.**—Rainfall at Sadar .05, Rampur Hât nil. Weather sultry. Ploughing continues. Price of rice at Sadar 12·12 seers and at Rampur Hât 13·14 seers per rupee. No want of fodder.

**Bankura.**—No rain. Weather very hot and occasionally cloudy. Rain wanted for ploughing. Sugarcane growing. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice at Sadar 14½ seers per rupee.

**Midnapore.**—Rainfall at Tamluk .32. Lands are being prepared. Prospects of indigo, sugarcane, and *til* good. Prices of common rice are as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar ...	13	} per rupee.
Contai ...	14 to 16	
Tamluk ...	12½	
Ghatal ...	13	

**Hooghly.**—No rain throughout the district during the week. Rain badly wanted. Common rice sells from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

**Howrah.**—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *boro* (spring rice) still continues. Sugarcane and vegetables doing well. Preparation of land for *aus* going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

**24-Parganas.**—Rainfall at Sadar .47, Diamond Harbour .95. Weather hot. Sowing of *aus* and jute and tillage for *aman* going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Want of good water is being felt in a few places in Barasat. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar ...	10 to 12½	} per rupee.
Barasat ...	10½	
Basirhat ...	12-13 Ch.	
Diamond Harbour ...	12½ "	

**Nadia.**—Rainfall at Sadar .22, Meherpur .10, Chuadanga .04, Ranaghat .07. Weather very hot. Sowing of *aus* and *aman* still progressing. Rain still wanted. Common rice selling from 10 to 13½ seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. Water scarce in parts. Cattle-pox in thana Tehatta.

**Murshidabad.**—No rain. Weather hot. Sowing of *aman*, *aus*, and jute continues. Indigo, mulberry, and *til* doing well. More rain is wanted. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar ...	11½	} per rupee.
Kandi ...	13½	
Jangipur ...	14	

**Jessore.**—Rainfall at Jessore 2·02, Jhenida 1·81, Magura 2·60, Narail 1·15, Bangaon .71. The rainfall of the 21st and 22nd has been very beneficial to the cultivation. Ploughing and sowing of *aus*, *aman*, jute, and indigo being carried on vigorously. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder not sufficient. Water somewhat scarce in Jhenida, Magura, and Narail subdivisions. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Jessore ...	10½ to 12	0	} per rupee.
Jhenida ...	11	0	
Magura ...	10½ to 11½	0	
Narail ...	11	6½	
Bangaon ...	12 to 13	0	

**Khulna.**—Rainfall at Sadar ·23, Bagerhat ·99, Satkhira 1·47. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *boro* almost over. Cultivation of *aus* going on. Fodder and water available. Cattle-disease again reported from thana Baitaghata. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	11 to 13	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	12½	
Satkhira	...	...	...	13	

**Rajshahi.**—No rain. Weather very hot. Rain wanted. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water ample. Price of rice ranges from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

**Jalpaiguri.**—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Alipur Duars ·64. Weather hot. Sowing of *bhadoi* and jute going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

**Darjeeling.**—Rainfall at Darjeeling ·04, Kurseong ·03, Siliguri 1·56. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Bhutta*, potatoes, and *chota marua* progressing. *Terai*—*Bhadoi*, jute, and sugarcane progressing. Prospects good. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

Hills—9 to 10 seers per rupee.  
Terai—12 to 16 „ „ „

*Bhutta* sells from 18 to 28 seers per rupee.

**Rangpur.**—Rainfall nil. Weather extremely hot. Weeding of jute continues. Prospects of *aus* and jute favourable. Common rice selling at 12 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from places in Kurigram.

**Bogra.**—Rainfall nil. Sowing of jute and *aus* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 10½ to 13½ seers per rupee.

**Pabna.**—No rain. Weather partially cloudy and hot. Prospects of standing crops good, but more rain is wanted. Common rice sells from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

**Dacca.**—Rainfall at Sadar ·02, Manikganj ·10, Munshiganj nil, Narainganj ·07. Weather hot and cloudy at intervals. Rice and jute plants thriving. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 10 seers per rupee.

**Mymensingh.**—Rainfall at Tangail 2·16, Netrokona ·55. Weather hot and cloudy, but no rain at Sadar. More rain urgently wanted. Jute at present doing very well and *aus* looking promising. No cattle-disease. Fodder ample, but want of water beginning to be felt. Common rice selling at 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

**Faridpur.**—Rainfall at Sadar ·18, Goalundo ·34. Weather seasonable. Rain badly wanted for the crops. Prospects of *aus* paddy not favourable. Rice sells at 10½ seers per rupee.

**Backergunge.**—Rainfall at Sadar ·55. Weather warm. Rain has done a little good to crops. Common rice sells from 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

**Tippera.**—Rainfall at Sadar ·64, Brahmanbaria nil, Chandpur 1·99. Weather seasonable. Sowing of paddy and jute continues. *Boro* and *til* being cut. Fodder available. Scarcity of water in places. Rice 9 to 12¾ seers per rupee.

**Noakhali.**—Rainfall at Sadar 1·62. Prospects of crops and condition of fodder and water slightly improved. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

**Chittagong.**—Rainfall nil. *Rabi* harvesting continues; outturn below the average. Rain badly wanted. Rice selling at 9 seers per rupee on an average.

**Patna.**—Rain wanted for *bhadoi* sowings. *China*, sugarcane, and mangoes doing well. Prices stationary. Common rice selling at 15½ seers a rupee in Patna. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

**Gaya.**—Sugarcane doing well. *China* millet being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at 13 seers, barley 21 seers, wheat 13 seers, gram 17½ seers, and *rahar* 19 seers per rupee.

**Shahabad.**—No rain. Sugarcane and *china* doing well. Cattle-disease reported from some villages in Sasaram. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Arrah 13 seers per rupee.



**Saran.**—Weather seasonable. Indigo very good. Fields being prepared for *bhadoi* sowings. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices continue falling and are—common rice 12 seers 13 chataks and *makai* 20 seers 14 chataks, against 8 seers 7 chataks and 9 seers 14 chataks respectively last year.

**Champanan.**—No rain. Weather hot. Cultivation of lands continues. *China*, sugarcane, and *bhadoi* on low lands doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice and maize sell at Sadar at 11 seers 13 chataks and 21 seers respectively, against average 14 seers 2 chataks and 19 seers 6 chataks.

**Muzaffarpur.**—No rain. Prospects good. *Mung* and *china* doing well. Prices are—common rice 12 to 13 seers, wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 22½ seers, *makai* 20 seers, gram 16 to 17 seers, and *rahar* 20 to 21 seers per rupee.

**Darbhanga.**—Rainfall nil. Preparation for *bhadoi* continues. *Mung* and *dhan* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice 14 seers per rupee at Sadar.

**Monghyr.**—Rainfall at Sadar .01, Begusarai nil, Jamui nil. Days and nights very hot, but pleasant in the morning and occasionally cloudy. Sowing of *bhadoi* paddy commenced at Sadar. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* crops in the subdivisions, but more rain is wanted. Cattle-disease reported from Begusarai subdivision. Common rice sells as follows:—

Monghyr	...	...	...	12 to 13½ seers	per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	13	" "
Jamui	...	...	...	13	" "

**Bhagalpur.**—Weather hot with strong west wind. *Bhadoi* sowings continue. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Supaul. Prices of common rice are—

				Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	...	...	...	...	13 14	} per rupee.
Banka	...	...	...	...	15 0	
Madhipura	...	...	...	...	14 0	
Supaul	...	...	...	...	16 0	

**Purnea.**—No rain. Weather hot and seasonable. Standing *bhadoi* crops doing fairly well. Weeding in full swing. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

Sadar	...	...	...	15 seers	per rupee.
Kishanganj	...	...	...	} 15 to 16	" "
Araria	...	...	...		

**Malda.**—No rain. Weather very hot. Harvesting of *boro* paddy has begun in some places. Ploughing and sowing of *bhadoi* paddy going on. Rice selling at 13 seers per rupee.

**Sonthal Parganas.**—Rainfall at Jamtara .63. Rain wanted for ploughing and for fodder and water-supply. Mango crop good. Prices are—rice 13 to 14½ seers, and maize 16 to 21 seers per rupee.

**Cuttack.**—Rainfall at Sadar .15, Jajpur .01, Kendrapara .58, Banki .31. Weather cloudy and hot. *Dalua* and tobacco being harvested. Cotton in pod. Sugarcane growing. Fields being ploughed for rice. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	13 13	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	...	15 12	
Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	18 6	
Banki	...	...	...	...	16 13	

**Balasore.**—Rain .16 at Sadar. Sugarcane growing well. Cotton flowering. Jute being sown. Ploughing continues. Price of rice varies from 13 to 18 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 13 and 15 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

**Angul.**—Rainfall at Angul .33 and at Khondmals 2.98. Ploughing for next paddy and *bhadoi* crops commenced. Common rice sells at 20 seers at Angul and 13½ seers at Khondmals.

**Hazaribagh.**—Weather hot. Mango promising. Rice 11 to 13 seers per rupee.



**Lohardaga.**—Rain wanted for sowing *gora dhan* and *gondli*. Mango crop promising. Rice sells at Kanchi 11 seers per rupee, and in the interior from 11 to 16 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

**Palamau.**—Rainfall nil. Weather very hot. *China* crop reaped. Sugarcane doing well. Rice sells from 11 to 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

**Manbhum.**—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease reported from thana Purulia. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

**Singhbhum.**—Rainfall nil. Rice plentiful, and the price is from 13 to 15 seers per rupee.

**General Summary.**—There were scattered showers of rain over Bengal Proper and Orissa during the week. Autumn rice and jute are still being sown, and the preparation of land for the sowing of *bhadoi* crops and winter rice is going on; but more rain is still required in parts. The young rice and jute plants, sugarcane, indigo and *china* and *mung* millets are doing well. The harvesting of spring rice is still proceeding. There has been no important change in the price of rice since last week. Cattle-disease is still reported from Burdwan, Nadia, Khulna, Rangpur, Shahabad, Bhagalpur, Lohardaga, and Manbhum. Fodder-supply is generally sufficient, but there is still want of water in places in Central and Eastern Bengal.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 24th May 1898.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE HEAD-QUARTERS  
STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL DURING THE  
FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15<sup>TH</sup> MAY 1898.

## PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Bengal

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																		
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON			JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum & V. g.)						
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.				
BENGAL.																					
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	7 8	12 14	12 14	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum	...	...	...	7 8	...	...	...	9 12	10 0	6 12	12 12	12 12 to 13 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Bankura	...	...	...	9 0	No sale.	24 0	11 0	11 4	11 4	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Midnapore	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 8	12 12	12 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	Hooghly	...	...	...	9 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	10 0	10 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 14	11 10	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7	24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	11 4	11 10	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	Calcutta	...	...	...	8 0	14 8	14 8	10 0	7 4	7 4	5 12	11 7	11 7	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...
	9	Nadia	...	...	...	9 0	13 5	13 5	10 0	5 11	5 11	6 2	11 7	11 13	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10	Murshidabad	...	...	...	12 4	12 12	Jamall 9 0 Gangajali 8 12	20 0	20 0	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	12 8	13 0 (nona)	8 8	...	...	...	...
	11	Jessore	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 12	10 0	6 0	11 12	11 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
	12	Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	7 0	12 10	12 6	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	9 0	22 8	22 8	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 4	12 6	8 4	...	...	...	...
	14	Dinajpur	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	9-9-3	9-9-3	6-14-3	13 4	13-12-8	7-14-4	...	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	7 8	...	...	...	...
	16	Darjeeling	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	4 8	10 0	11 0	7 0	...	...	...	...
	17	Rangpur	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	5 8	12 0	12 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
	18	Bogra	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	6 9	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 6	12 0	12 0	7 8	...	...	...	...
DACC DIVISION.	19	Pabna	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	9 6	22 8	22 8	14 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 4	12 0	8 12	...	...	...	...
	20	Dacca	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	8 4	20 0	20 0	13 4	9 0	9 0	7 4	11 0	11 8	9 0	...	...	...	...
	21	Mymensingh	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...
	22	Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 6	5 8	9 12	10 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
	23	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 0	10 8	11 8	8 4	...	...	...	...

- A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga) and 10½ seers (karkatch); Katwa 10½ seers (karkatch); Rariganj 10½ seers.
- B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 7½ seers per rupee.
- C. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 5½ seers (panga); Tamruk 10 seers; Ghatal 9 seers.
- D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahangabad 10 seers (panga).
- E. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
- F. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetia 10½ seers; Barasat 10 seers; Badura 9 seers 13½ chitaks; Magrahat 9 seers 1½ chitaks.
- G. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhal) 10½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 8 seers (panga); Moherpur 8 seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 9 seers (crushed).
- H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 9 seers; Kandi 9 seers; Jangipur 10½ seers.
- I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chitak; Magura 9½ seers; Narail 8 seers 11 chitaks; Bongson 9 seers 2 chitaks.
- J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bagerhat 10 seers; Satkhira 11 seers.



ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

MARUA OR CUMBU.  
*Marua typhoid*  
(*Eleusine Corocana*.)

MARUA OR RAGL.  
*Marua typhoid*  
(*Eleusine Corocana*.)

Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. ( <i>Setaria Italica</i> .)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADAI OR SUNAGA. ( <i>Cicer arvensis</i> )		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...	...	...	...	13	12	13	12	13	12	13	12
...	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0
...	...	...	...	14	0	13	12	14	0	13	12
...	...	...	...	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8
...	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0
...	...	...	...	11	0	10	8	11	0	10	8

...	...	...	...	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8
10	0	10	0	8	0	14	8	13	5	14	8
...	...	...	...	15	3	15	7	15	3	15	7
...	...	...	...	17	0	16	8	17	0	16	8
...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0
...	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8

...	...	...	...	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0
...	...	...	...	14	0	12	13	14	0	12	13
...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0
...	...	...	...	9	0	8	0	9	0	8	0
...	...	...	...	11	8	11	4	11	8	11	4
...	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0
...	...	...	...	15	12	15	12	15	12	15	12

...	...	...	...	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8
...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
...	...	...	...	10	0	5	8	10	0	5	8
...	...	...	...	7	0	7	8	7	0	7	8

## quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th May 1898.

												WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus Indicus.)			SALT.			SALT.								
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.				
...	...	...	16	0	17	0	11	0	11	4	11	4	11	4	Crushed.	Burdwan.	1
...	...	...	18	0	18	12	7	8	9	12	10	8	10	8	Karkatch.	Birbhum.	2
...	...	...	12	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	10	7	10	0	Panga.	Bankura.	3
...	...	...	16	0	16	0	...	...	9	11	10	0	10	0	Panga.	Midnapore.	4
...	...	...	6	8	6	8	7	0	9	8	11	0	10	8	Crushed.		5
...	...	...	11	0	11	0	8	4	10	0	10	0	9	8	Crushed.	Hooghly.	6
...	...	...	11	4	11	8	8	0	10	8	10	8	9	0	Panga.	Howrah.	7
16	0	16	0	9	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	10	0	Panga.	24-Parganas.	8
...	...	...	16	13	17	12	12	5	8	6	11	0	10	10	Panga.	Calcutta.	9
...	...	...	20	0	18	12	13	0	9	4	11	0	11	0	Panga.	Nadia.	10
...	...	...	16	0	18	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	8	8	Panga.	Murshidabad.	11
...	...	...	7	8	7	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Panga.	Jessore.	12
...	...	...	22	8	22	8	12	0	9	0	9	12	9	0	Panga.	Khulna.	13
...	...	...	24	0	20	0	12	0	10	12	10	12	10	8	Panga.	Rajshahi.	14
...	...	...	10	0	10	8	8	8	9	8	10	0	19	0	Panga.	Dinajpur.	15
18	0	18	0	11	0	6	8	5	8	0	18	0	7	0	Panga.	Jalpaiguri.	16
16	0	16	0	10	0	7	4	7	4	7	0	7	0	8	Panga.	Darjeeling.	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	19	12	17	14	Panga.	Rangpur.	18
...	...	...	20	0	20	0	13	8	9	13	9	13	9	12	Panga.	Bogra.	19
...	...	...	11	12	11	12	8	4	10	0	10	0	10	0	Panga.	Pabna.	20
...	...	...	5	8	5	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Panga.	Dacca.	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	9	13	8	12	Panga.	Mymensingh.	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	Panga.	Faridpur.	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	Panga.	Backergunge.	24
K. In the...																	

- K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are :—Nator 7½ seers ; Nowgong 8 seers.  
 L. At Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 7 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.  
 M. At Kurseong and Siliguri the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.  
 N. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers ; Nilphamari 9 seers ; Kurigram return not received.  
 O. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.  
 P. In the marts in the interior the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 10 seers 10 chitaks ; Manikganj 9 seers ; Munshirhat 10 seers 10 chitaks ; Mirkadam 10 seers 10 chitaks.  
 Q. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers 6 chitaks ; Jamalpur 8 seers 14 chitaks ; Kagramari 8 seers ; Netrokona 8 seers.  
 R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goulundo 10 seers (panga) ; Madaripur 10½ seers (crushed).  
 S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 2 seers.



## PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum Vulgare).				
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
BENGAL—concluded.																		
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24	Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	10 10	8 0	...	...	...	
	25	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	7 8	9 8	11 4	8 0	...	...	...	
	26	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	
BIHAR.																		
PATNA DIVISION.	27	Patna	...	13 0	14 0	10 8	24 0	24 0	13 8	12 0	12 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	9 0	18 8	19 0	...
	28	Gaya	...	14 4	14 0	9 0	21 8	21 8	12 4	8 0	8 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	7 12	19 0	21 8	9 4
	29	Shahabad	...	13 8	13 0	9 8	19 0	18 0	12 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	8 8	...	...	...
	30	Saran	...	13 8	13 0	10 6	20 8	20 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	12 8	12 0	9 0	...	...	...
	31	Champanan	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	24 0	23 0	13 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	8 4	...	...	...
	32	Muzaffarpur	...	14 0	14 0	9 8	22 8	20 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	7 12	...	...	...
	33	Darbhanga	...	12 0	12 0	8 4	20 0	18 8	11 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	12 0	11 0	7 8	...	...	...
BAGALPUR DIVISION.	34	Monghyr	...	15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 13	8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
	35	Bhagalpur	...	13 14	13 14	9 8	21 8	20 4	12 10	11 6	11 6	7 9	13 14	13 14	8 14	...	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	...	15 8	16 0	9 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	7 8	16 0	14 8	8 0	...	...	...
	37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	7 0	12 8	13 0	8 4	...	...	...
	38	Sonthal Parganas.	...	11 0	11 0	7 12	15 0	13 0	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	7 12	...	...	...
ORISSA.																		
ORISSA DIVISION.	39	Cuttack	...	8 13	8 13	7 14	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 8	13 13	13 13	11 8	...	...	...
	40	Balasore	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...
	41	Puri	...	8 2	8 2	6 9	...	...	...	6 9	13 2	7 14	15 0	15 12	11 13	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																		
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42	Hazaribagh	...	11 8	11 0	8 4	16 0	18 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	12 0	12 0	7 8	...	...	...
	43	Lohardaga	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	12 0	12 0	7 8	...	...	...
	44	Palamau	...	15 12	14 10	8 12	27 12	23 10	12 6	12 6	12 6	6 12	13 8	13 8	7 5	...	...	...
	45	Manbhum	...	11 0	10 0	8 8	13 0	20 0	12 8	9 12	9 12	8 0	15 0	15 8	8 8	...	...	...
46	Singhbhum	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	9 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	

- T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chandpur 8 seers; Brahmanbaria 9 seers 2 chittaks.  
 U. At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  seers per rupee.  
 V. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  seers per rupee.  
 W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Barh 10 seers, Bihar 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  seers, Dinapore return not received.  
 X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Aurangabad 9 seers, Nowada 8 seers, Jahanabad 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  seers.  
 Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bhabua 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  seers; Sasaram 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  seers; Buxar 11 seers.  
 Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Siwan 11 seers; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 11 seers 14 chittaks.  
 a. At Bottiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.  
 b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Hajipur 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.  
 c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Samastipur 10 seers; Madhipura 10 seers 6 chittaks.

LESS OF 80 TOLARS.

ALBA OR CUMBU. ( <i>Conium maculatum</i> typical- cum.)	MARUA OR RAGI. ( <i>Eleusine Coracana</i> .)
---	---

[illegible]

KANONI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET. ( <i>Setaria italica</i> .)	GRAM, CHAN CHHOLA, KADA OR SURAGA ( <i>Cicer arietinum</i> )
---	---

Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.
-----------------	-----------------------------	---	-----------------	-----------------------------

S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8 8	8 8
...	...	...	10 4	8 12

10 0	10 0	13 0	20 0	19 0
16 0	11 0	8 8	18 4	17 12
...	...	...	18 8	18 8
...	...	...	19 0	19 0
10 8	8 0	10 0	19 0	17 0
...	...	...	18 8	17 8
...	...	...	16 0	18 0
...	...	...	15 8	15 8

...	...	...	18 6	18 10
...	...	...	17 10	17 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0
13 0	13 0	...	19 0	20 0
...	...	...	14 0	13 0

...	...	...	14 7	14 7
...	...	...	10 0	10 0
...	...	...	12 0	12 0
...	...	...	11 0	11 0

...	...	...	15 0	14 8
...	...	...	13 0	8 0
...	...	...	23 0	21 0
...	...	...	13 0	13 0
...	...	...	9 0	9 0



## Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th May 1898—(concluded).

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zea mays.)												ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)						SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.	Number.			
Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.					Corresponding return of last year.		
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
BENGAL—concluded.																												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							

- d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 11 seers, Jamni 8½ seers.  
e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers; Madhipura 9½ seers; Supaul 8 seers.  
f. In the Araria and Kishanganj subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.  
g. At Balia Nawabganj the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers and (karkatch) 10 seers per rupee.  
h. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10 seers; Godda 9 seers (mixed); Jamtara 9 seers (panga); Rajmahal 11 seers (karkatch); Pakour return not received.  
i. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jajpur 7 seers (panga); Kendrapara 9 seers (panga).  
j. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.  
k. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.  
l. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,  
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

## PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood

Number.	MARTS.	RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE ( <i>mota chaul</i> ).			WHEAT ( <i>Triticum sativum</i> ).			BARLEY ( <i>Hordeum vulg</i> ).	
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	2	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	5 4 0	5 4 0	6 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	4 4 0	2 8 0	2 6 0
2	Burdwan ...	3 8 0	3 9 0	5 4 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	4 6 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 8 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	3 8 9	3 5 3	4 9 0	3 2 3	3 2 3	4 4 0	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	5 0 0	4 12 0	7 0 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	5 4 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	...	...
6	Dacca ...	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 7 0	3 10 0	3 7 0	4 7 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	4 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
7	Chittagong ...	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 14 0	2 8 0	2 9 6	4 6 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	3 7 0	1 9 6	1 9 6
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 11 3	5 11 6	8 0 0	3 1 2	3 1 6	5 1 7	2 13 6	2 13 6	4 3 6	1 12 3	1 9 6
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 7 6	3 7 6	5 4 0	2 14 0	2 13 6	4 8 0	2 14 0	2 13 6	4 3 6	1 13 9	1 15 0
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 6	3 6 6	4 5 6	2 12 6	2 12 6	3 4 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 13 0	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	4 7 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \ 4 \ 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 4 \ 7 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	6 2 0	3 5 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \ 3 \ 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 3 \ 5 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \ 0 \ 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 5 \ 5 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \ 0 \ 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 6 \ 10 \ 6 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \ 0 \ 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 6 \ 10 \ 6 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \ 0 \ 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 7 \ 4 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	2 13 6	2 13 6

CALCUTTA,  
The 24th May 1898.

KAR OR CHOLUM ( <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> ).		BAJRA OR CUMBU ( <i>Pennisetum typhoideum</i> ).			MARUA OR RAGI ( <i>Eleusine corocana</i> ).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA ( <i>Cicer arietinum</i> ).		
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
0 2 4 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 12 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 13 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 6	2 8 6	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 2 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14 0	4 8 0	5 0 0
2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 6	2 0 0	3 1 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 5 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6	2 10 6	3 0 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai.		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1 0	3 5 0	4 11 0
									to	to
									5 0 0	5 11 0



PRICES PER MAU										
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE ( <i>Zea mays</i> ).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR — CADJAN PEA ( <i>Cajanus indicus</i> ).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 2 0	2 1 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 12 0	3 14 0	3 14 0
...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 13 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 7 6	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	5 4 0
2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	11 8 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14 0	4 0 0
1 11 0	1 9 6	...	1 10 0	1 14 6	2 10 6	2 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0
2 0 0	2 0 0	4 1 9	3 5 3	3 5 6	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
1 12 0	1 10 0	...	2 2 0	2 4 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 1 6	4 0 0
...	...	...	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 14 6	...	...	...	4 3 6	4 3 6
...	...	...	4 7 0	4 7 0	8 0 0	} 3 1 0	3 1 0	6 2 6	3 1 0	3 1 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 6 6				3 3 0	3 5 0

## STANDARD SEERS.

TIL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	17 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	5 4 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 2 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	4 4 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	5 14 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	14 0 0	14 8 0	14 0 0	...	...	...
8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	4 0 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 14 0	4 0 0	...	15 0 0	15 8 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
10 6	3 10 6	3 5 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	20 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	5 11 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...

GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER).			TOBACCO LEAF.			HIDES (COW).			GRASS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
34 0 0	33 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	250-0-0 per 10 pieces.	245-0-0 per 100 pieces.	260-0-0 per 100 pieces.	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0
34 0 0	33 0 0	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No import	35 0 0	28 8 0 to 32 0 0	5 12 0	...	4 8 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece— 0 6 0 to 1 14 0	0 8 0 to 2 0 0	0 8 0 to 2 2 0	...	...	...
40 0 0	40 0 0	27 0 0	6 6 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	Cleaned hides, per piece— 0 10 0 to 2 2 0	0 12 0 to 2 12 0	0 12 0 to 2 6 0	...	...	...
36 0 0	34 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	8	8	6
35 0 0	35 0 0	33 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	7 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	27 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8
40 0 0	40 0 0	36 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
30 0 0	30 0 0	22 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6
32 0 0	32 0 0	24 9 9	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 0 0	35 2 0	24 1 6	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	36 0 0	30 8 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	22 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0
32 0 0	32 0 0	24 9 9	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 0 0	40 0 0	30 7 6	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 4



the undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal on the 15th May 1898.

STRAW.		JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.												M&RTS.
					IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.						
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.				
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78			
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
0 6 0 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	1. Calcutta.			
0 5 0 0	6 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	2. Burdwan.			
0 1 12 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	6 4 0	0 4 0	4 2 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	3. Midnapore.			
0 1 0 0	0 15 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 8 0								4 0 0	3 8 0	
8	10	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	6 3 14 0	4 1 0	4. Pabna.			
...	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5. Rangpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	6. Dacca.			
...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	7. Chittagong.			
0 5 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	8. Patna.			
...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	9. Muzaffarpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	...	3 10 0	3 14 0	4 8 0	10. Bhagalpur.			
2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 6 0	0 4 6 0	0 4 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.			
fixed rate.	...	...	...	...	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 6 0	4 2 0	4 12 0	12. Ranchi.			

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from  
15th to 21st May 1898

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1898.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
May	15th	153.4	9.9	29.688	88.1	100.1	21.6	78.5	78.5	0.851	74.4	67	N, SW by S and calm.	45	Nil	Morning partial cloudy, day and night clear.
"	16th	154.1	10.9	.597	89.3	100.7	21.3	79.4	76.8	.760	71.0	59	SW by W and WNW.	99	"	Clear.
"	17th	154.6	10.3	.565	90.5	102.8	22.7	80.1	78.6	.812	73.0	61	SW and WNW...	83	"	Chiefly clear, A
"	18th	153.5	10.0	.627	90.2	103.2	22.8	80.4	80.5	.911	76.4	67	SW and variable	91	"	Chiefly clear, A
"	19th	156.4	10.6	.689	90.4	100.9	19.9	81.0	82.4	1.000	79.2	72	SW and SSW ...	110	"	Chiefly clear. A
"	20th	153.5	4.6	.676	89.0	99.7	18.5	81.2	81.6	0.985	78.8	73	SW and SSW ...	125	"	Chiefly cloudy, t, <.
"	21st	154.2	6.0	.652	82.3	99.4	21.4	78.0	77.4	.875	75.2	79	SW and variable	100	0.44	Chiefly cloudy, d, p, t, <, /

The mean pressure of the seven days ... .. Inches. 29.646

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... .. 29.667

The total number of hours of bright sunshine ... .. Hours. 62.3

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ... .. 92.5

The mean temperature of the seven days ... .. 88.5

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... .. 86.5

The extreme variation of temperature ... .. 25.2

The maximum temperature ... .. 103.2

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ... .. Miles. 10

The mean relative humidity ... .. % 68

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... .. 73

The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st May 1898 ... .. Inches. 0.44

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... .. 0.90

The total fall from 1st January to 21st May 1898 ... .. 4.00

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... .. 7.58

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 8 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed at the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph. The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

dew; t, thunder; o, overcast; <, lightning; d, drizzling rain; g, gloomy; p, passing temporary showers; /, strong wind.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,  
Calcutta, the 23rd May 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,  
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 15th to 21st May 1898.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfa. past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1898.		Inches.	°	°		°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
May	15th	29.769	90.6	101.7	22.2	79.5	93.1	79.5	.825	73.4	53	Nil.
"	16th	.667	90.9	102.0	22.2	79.8	95.1	81.5	.893	75.8	51	Nil.
"	17th	.639	92.5	104.1	23.3	80.8	97.6	75.0	.565	62.4	32	Nil.
"	18th	.681	92.5	104.2	23.4	80.8	96.6	82.5	.921	76.7	54	Nil.
"	19th	.763	92.6	103.4	21.6	81.6	95.6	84.5	1.036	80.3	62	Nil.
"	20th	.738	91.9	102.0	20.2	81.8	93.6	84.5	1.063	81.1	68	Nil.
"	21st	.729	89.5	100.2	21.4	78.8	91.1	84.5	1.056	80.9	66	Nil.

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ... Inches. 29.711

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 91.5

The extreme variation of temperature ... 25.4

The maximum temperature ... 104.2

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ... % 56

The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st May 1898 ... Inches Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 23rd May 1898.

G. W. KÜCHLER,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.



## Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of March 1898.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.																REMARKS.	
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.		Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.		Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
					ed.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	ed.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	ed.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	ed.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	ed.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	ed.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	ed.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,291,880	3,666	30.72	40	.24	80	.36	1,686	17.04	10	.72	12	.10	611	5.16	9,706	4,869	41.64	4.869	41.64	
	Birbhum	798,364	2,646	33.16	51	.73	21	.26	1,294	16.22	12	.72	12	.08	484	7.90	1,921	2,902	36.88	2,902	36.88	
	Bankura	1,069,868	2,094	19.57	21	.20	63	.06	4,752	44.41	97	.72	97	.08	1,385	4.32	1,773	7,081	66.42	7,081	66.42	
	Haldimuri	2,631,518	8,184	30.72	54	.26	5	.04	2,931	26.76	138	1.54	92	.24	1,386	5.84	2,385	3,684	55.48	3,684	55.48	
Presidency	Howrah	763,825	3,400	44.53	228	3.48	15	.08	1,061	13.86	311	4.80	33	.48	467	7.52	91.09	4,203	54.52	4,203	54.52	
	24 Parganas	1,852,033	4,543	24.53	351	1.91	15	.08	2,941	15.86	388	4.08	78	.48	374	2.98	3,709	4,902	26.44	4,902	26.44	
	Calcutta	681,600	816	12.00	117	.17	65	.09	2,412	35.40	286	4.08	97	.56	981	14.40	2,689	2,406	35.36	2,406	35.36	
	Nadia	1,644,108	4,868	29.61	176	.10	14	.02	2,032	12.44	8	.04	17	.12	450	2.76	2,081	56.63	41.98	56.63	41.98	
Raishahi	Murshidabad	1,254,946	3,333	26.57	111	.09	14	.02	2,032	16.22	9	.04	17	.12	389	3.06	2,146	8,870	70.78	8,870	70.78	
	Jessore	1,888,827	6,190	32.75	24	.15	4	.02	2,658	14.06	13	.04	34	.24	470	2.52	2,146	6,083	32.75	6,083	32.75	
	Khulna	1,177,692	4,457	37.84	23	.19	4	.02	2,745	23.30	13	.04	34	.24	470	2.52	2,146	4,103	34.52	4,103	34.52	
	Raishahi	1,485,470	4,457	30.03	23	.15	4	.02	2,745	18.56	13	.04	34	.24	470	2.52	2,146	4,321	29.00	4,321	29.00	
Raishahi	Dinajpur	689,736	2,385	34.58	18	.26	4	.02	1,738	25.40	91	1.02	97	.12	143	1.70	1,896	4,953	72.00	4,953	72.00	
	Faizpur	2,983,464	7,141	23.93	122	.06	4	.02	1,738	5.86	58	2.76	97	.12	143	1.70	1,896	2,007	68.44	2,007	68.44	
	Darjeeling	768,035	3,905	50.72	145	.06	4	.02	1,738	16.68	58	2.76	97	.12	143	1.70	1,896	733	96.00	733	96.00	
	Rangpur	1,061,233	3,905	36.72	145	.06	4	.02	1,738	16.68	58	2.76	97	.12	143	1.70	1,896	6,301	59.48	6,301	59.48	
Dacca	Patna	3,905,000	7,732	19.81	483	.09	8	.06	3,733	9.48	298	.06	11	.12	103	1.56	1,311	1,311	33.48	1,311	33.48	
	Dacca	3,905,000	7,732	19.81	483	.09	8	.06	3,733	9.48	298	.06	11	.12	103	1.56	1,311	1,311	33.48	1,311	33.48	
	Myrningh	3,905,000	7,732	19.81	483	.09	8	.06	3,733	9.48	298	.06	11	.12	103	1.56	1,311	1,311	33.48	1,311	33.48	
	Faridpur	1,823,543	6,190	33.75	24	.15	4	.02	2,658	14.06	13	.04	34	.24	470	2.52	2,146	5,814	31.72	5,814	31.72	
Chittagong	Chittagong	1,752,003	8,184	46.68	234	.13	4	.02	2,931	16.84	163	.60	50	.36	110	1.52	3,393	4,333	24.78	4,333	24.78	
	Nonchal	1,006,603	3,916	38.93	117	.13	4	.02	3,333	33.84	144	1.32	50	.36	110	1.52	3,393	2,915	29.00	2,915	29.00	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	3,857	29.86	98	.07	80	.19	1,607	12.44	66	.36	53	.24	545	3.60	2,391	3,793	29.00	3,793	29.00	
	South Lushai Hills	1,772,352	3,341	18.84	8	.01	80	.19	1,607	12.44	66	.36	53	.24	545	3.60	2,391	4,473	25.08	4,473	25.08	
Patna	Gaya	3,158,331	3,869	12.44	3	.01	108	.06	2,403	7.64	91	.06	47	.12	383	1.80	1,656	4,333	13.72	4,333	13.72	
	Shahabad	3,080,579	4,186	13.57	3	.01	92	.05	2,403	7.64	91	.06	47	.12	383	1.80	1,656	4,333	13.72	4,333	13.72	
	Saran	2,468,065	5,814	23.56	31	.03	92	.05	2,403	7.64	91	.06	47	.12	383	1.80	1,656	4,333	13.72	4,333	13.72	
	Champanan	1,839,405	5,814	31.64	31	.03	92	.05	2,403	7.64	91	.06	47	.12	383	1.80	1,656	4,333	13.72	4,333	13.72	
Bhagalpur	Monahpur	2,712,857	6,092	22.44	4	.01	6	.02	4,433	16.38	15	.06	83	.72	111	4.56	3,258	4,494	16.38	4,494	16.38	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	6,092	21.75	3	.01	3	.01	4,433	15.32	81	.24	83	.72	96	2.40	3,258	6,844	24.41	6,844	24.41	
	Monahpur	2,038,021	4,784	23.48	8	.01	37	.12	2,714	13.36	98	.12	50	.24	440	2.52	3,272	4,694	22.60	4,694	22.60	
	Bhagalpur	2,038,608	4,979	24.44	8	.01	30	.12	2,443	12.44	98	.12	13	.07	367	2.98	3,393	2,163	10.76	2,163	10.76	
Orissa	Purnea	84,919	2,095	24.56	5	.07	24	.12	1,594	18.60	24	.12	12	.07	134	1.84	1,795	2,163	25.76	2,163	25.76	
	Kailash	1,753,775	4,283	24.44	564	.34	187	.08	2,761	15.86	403	2.40	07	.56	1,338	7.56	5,169	5,169	29.56	5,169	29.56	
	Cuttack	1,637,571	3,211	19.60	508	.30	199	.09	1,293	7.88	288	3.00	21	.24	86	10.20	2,332	2,414	14.88	2,414	14.88	
	Balansore	944,685	1,257	13.32	41	.04	199	.09	594	6.36	248	3.00	21	.24	86	10.20	2,332	2,414	14.88	2,414	14.88	
Chota Nag.	Angul and Khondals	1,161,321	1,630	14.03	...	...	5	.04	1,615	13.96	25	.24	44	.36	210	1.76	1,795	3,135	26.92	3,135	26.92	
	Keonjhar	1,298,825	1,630	12.53	...	...	9	.08	1,615	12.44	63	.60	85	.36	568	4.36	1,795	2,880	22.44	2,880	22.44	
	Keonjhar	1,298,825	1,630	12.53	...	...	9	.08	1,615	12.44	63	.60	85	.36	568	4.36	1,795	2,880	22.44	2,880	22.44	
	Manikpur	1,193,328	1,630	13.66	...	...	22	.36	1,615	13.66	20	.12	16	.24	135	1.16	1,502	2,414	20.44	2,414	20.44	
Total	Singhabum	545,488	1,355	24.86	89	.16	...	...	728	13.36	16	.24	22	.48	81	1.68	1,054	1,054	19.56	1,054	19.56	
	Total	62,124,359	183,822	29.57	6,506	1.03	2,254	.56	111,821	18.56	3,215	.48	1,506	.24	22,864	3.96	148,202	178,194	28.68	178,194	28.68	
Averages of corresponding years.		...	233,372	40.44	16,338	2.76	1,969	.24	144,033	22.48	3,404	.48	1,315	.12	26,115	4.44	173,104	...	...	...	...	

Net under registration

Return not yet received.

Not under registration.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of March 1898.

DISTRICTS.	TOWNS.	Population under registra- tion.	BIRTHS.		CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INFLUX.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.		AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PRE- VIOUS FIVE YEARS.		REMARKS.
			Number Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	24,377	40	15.92	2	4.08	14	4.90	50	17.40	14	4.80	1	2.4	10	3.48	91	37.56	150	44.88	
Medinipur	Medinipur	32,761	63	23.40	11	3.6	...	...	64	23.76	14	5.76	3	1.08	24	6.88	116	43.68	115	42.72	
Hooghly and Chinsura	Hooghly and Chinsura	33,060	56	20.28	1	3.6	...	...	63	22.44	10	3.60	1	3.6	17	6.12	91	33.00	144	49.20	
Howrah	Howrah	35,832	57	18.99	2	4.0	...	...	78	25.92	22	8.64	...	...	22	7.32	129	42.00	103	54.36	
Chittagong	Chittagong	116,008	229	25.52	26	2.76	...	...	186	17.92	57	8.98	4	3.6	68	6.72	319	32.76	404	41.52	
Chittagong	Chittagong	31,423	83	12.60	...	...	...	...	19	7.20	8	9.08	...	...	4	1.44	27	10.20	64	24.56	
Chittagong	Chittagong	39,866	81	11.28	2	7.2	...	...	17	6.12	4	1.44	...	...	10	3.60	33	12.60	107	37.44	
Chittagong	Chittagong	34,278	41	14.28	20	6.96	...	...	46	15.72	10	3.48	...	...	7	2.40	83	39.04	107	37.44	
Chittagong	Chittagong	29,642	64	9.24	...	...	...	...	84	14.40	7	2.40	...	...	2	1.44	100	17.76	140	24.72	
Chittagong	Chittagong	25,557	10	8.64	4	1.32	...	...	49	16.44	9	3.60	...	...	6	1.92	69	23.16	75	23.90	
Chittagong	Chittagong	28,724	45	18.12	...	...	...	...	180	66.04	...	...	...	...	8	3.12	180	66.04	107	43.08	
Chittagong	Chittagong	20,980	19	10.80	3	1.68	...	...	14	7.08	...	...	...	...	3	1.68	24	16.56	80	43.72	
Chittagong	Chittagong	681,000	865	15.12	117	2.04	...	...	603	12.12	285	4.08	...	...	881	17.16	2,065	36.24	2,406	42.36	
Chittagong	Chittagong	25,000	69	28.20	...	...	...	...	40	16.72	3	1.32	...	...	6	3.84	49	23.04	98	46.08	
Chittagong	Chittagong	20,437	70	27.48	...	...	...	...	16	16.56	...	...	...	...	10	3.84	51	20.04	98	38.82	
Chittagong	Chittagong	23,516	37	18.84	...	...	...	...	16	28.56	...	...	...	...	5	2.52	61	23.64	53	27.00	
Chittagong	Chittagong	21,407	24	13.44	...	...	...	...	29	16.20	...	...	...	...	4	2.16	34	18.96	62	34.68	
Chittagong	Chittagong	25,267	33	19.76	...	...	...	...	37	16.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	Chittagong	83,321	156	22.56	3	2.4	...	...	184	19.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	Chittagong	24,009	14	6.96	...	...	...	...	83	16.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	Chittagong	22,009	114	6.96	...	...	...	...	138	9.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	Chittagong	106,192	265	25.80	...	...	...	...	61	16.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	Chittagong	47,723	103	25.80	...	...	...	...	133	19.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	Chittagong	44,419	55	14.76	...	...	...	...	38	9.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	Chittagong	80,383	109	15.56	...	...	...	...	63	19.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	Chittagong	46,906	69	17.64	...	...	...	...	43	19.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	Chittagong	22,713	48	25.32	...	...	...	...	20	10.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	Chittagong	57,393	92	19.70	...	...	...	...	53	10.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	Chittagong	22,789	60	31.56	...	...	...	...	59	20.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	Chittagong	49,192	78	18.96	...	...	...	...	82	16.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	Chittagong	21,457	38	24.12	...	...	...	...	41	9.96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	Chittagong	73,561	174	26.72	...	...	...	...	67	19.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	Chittagong	67,077	114	25.38	...	...	...	...	68	19.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	Chittagong	69,108	112	19.44	...	...	...	...	90	15.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	Chittagong	47,186	70	17.78	...	...	...	...	64	16.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	Chittagong	39,776	60	34.56	...	...	...	...	29	11.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	Chittagong	38,794	35	14.52	...	...	...	...	38	15.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	Chittagong	20,306	42	24.72	...	...	...	...	17	9.96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.		2,203,945	3,405	18.12	202	1.20	89	1.12	2,768	14.40	574	3.00	73	3.6	1,792	9.12	5,488	28.44	6,799	35.52	
Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.		...	4,650	24.32	1,069	5.52	247	1.08	3,214	16.80	632	3.24	89	3.6	1,548	8.04	6,799	35.52	...	...	
Difference + or -		...	-1,155	-6.12	-817	-4.32	-208	-.96	-456	-2.40	-58	-.24	-16	equal	+214	+1.08	-1,311	-7.08	...	...	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL.

The 20th May 1898.

H. J. DYSON, Surgeon-Major, F.R.C.S.,  
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.



## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th May 1898 on 1,705.09 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	(a)	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	412,675	3,95,984 15 0	44,21,026 10	8,93,542 3 0	22,223 0 0	13,11,150 2 0	91,073	167,215	2,58,288
Or per mile of railway ...	231 14 2			524 0 9	13 0 6	768 15 5			
For previous 17½ weeks of half-year.	5,699,094*	61,95,074 11 0*	7,63,65,377 0†	1,48,28,666 13 0†	3,88,785 0 0†	2,14,12,526 8 0	1,618,750‡	2,832,642‡	4,451,392‡
Total for 18½ weeks ...	6,111,769	65,90,459 10 0	8,07,86,403 10	1,57,22,209 0 0	4,11,008 0 0	2,27,23,676 10 0	1,709,822‡	2,999,737‡	4,709,559‡
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	370,636‡	3,43,631 3 2	40,80,034 10	8,83,230 14 0	23,854 10 3	12,50,716 11 5	90,559	157,487	248,046
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	201 13 6	.....	518 12 9	14 0 2	734 10 5	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 18½ weeks of previous year ...	5,768,746	60,11,420 14 4	7,58,95,792 20	1,57,20,189 14 11	4,04,920 9 0	2,21,36,531 6 3	1,665,365	2,807,254	4,472,619

(a) The increase is due to movements of pilgrims and marriage parties.

\* Deducted No. of passengers 12,639 and added Rs. 1,853

† Added Mds. 3,00,556 and

‡ Deducted

87 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 26th March 1898.

## TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th May 1898 on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	25,016	6,274 13 0	13,648 10	557 4 0	10 0 0	6,842 1 0	1,163	114	1,276
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	282 4 4	.....	25 1 1	0 7 2	307 12 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17½ weeks of half-year.	469,442*	1,24,313 7 0*	3,00,651 30†	12,183 11 0†	163 0 0†	1,36,659 2 0	19,034	2,026	21,160
Total for 18½ weeks ...	494,458	1,30,588 4 0	3,14,300 0	12,740 15 0	173 0 0	1,43,501 3 0	20,250	2,140	22,390
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	25,455‡	6,343 13 0	13,647 0	566 8 0	9 8 9	6,919 13 9	1,115	73	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	285 5 11	.....	25 7 9	0 6 11	311 4 7	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 18½ weeks of previous year ...	473,037‡	1,18,030 15 0	3,38,972 0	12,822 11 0	128 12 3	1,30,982 6 3	20,279	1,677	21,956

\* Added number of passengers 2,239 and

† Do. Mds. 1,972 and

‡ Do.

Rs. 458

" 41

" 1

on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 26th March 1898.

## DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th May 1898 on 162.24 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,238	15,988 12 0	73,097 10	16,305 12 0	70 0 0	26,314 8 0	7,396	5,082	12,478
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	98 3 10	.....	61 8 4	0 6 11	162 3 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17½ weeks of half-year.	532,914*	3,69,517 15 0*	17,42,086 10†	2,59,610 11 0†	1,885 0 0†	6,30,613 10 0	132,130	82,092	214,222
Total for 18½ weeks ...	551,152	3,85,456 11 0	18,15,177 20	2,69,916 7 0	1,465 0 0	6,56,828 2 0	139,526	87,104	226,630
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	17,705‡	14,754 9 2	71,838 0	12,497 6 11	62 3 6	27,314 3 7	7,111	5,882	12,993
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	91 15 2	.....	77 14 1	0 6 2	170 3 5	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 18½ weeks of previous year ...	513,748	2,80,735 1 10	15,91,990 20	2,04,040 9 11	1,176 8 3	4,85,952 4 0	123,917	69,142	193,059

\* Added No. of passengers 1,917 and

† Deducted Mds. 8,574 and

‡ Ditto

Rs. 5,233

" 875

" 9

on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 26th March 1898.



## EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 14th May 1898 on 818 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week ...	185,040	98,370 0 0	5,45,510 0	1,01,090 0 0	5,790 0 0	2,03,250 0 0	34,100	32,348	66,448
Mile of railway ...	228	118 0 0	667 0	124 0 0	1 0 0	1243 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Previous 17 weeks of half- year ...	3,797,709	19,73,513 0 0	1,65,35,348 0	27,52,409 0 0	2,92,889 0 0	*50,18,871 0 0	635,153	709,815	1,344,968
Total for 18 weeks ...	3,982,809	20,69,883 0 0	1,70,80,858 0	28,53,559 0 0	2,98,079 0 0	52,22,121 0 0	6,69,253	742,163	1,411,416
COMPARISON.									
Corresponding period of previous year ...	187,721	93,559 0 0	7,58,492 0	1,14,404 0 0	7,791 0 0	2,15,754 0 0	33,997	36,498	70,495
Mile of railway correspond- ing of previous year ...	231	116 0 0	932 0	140 0 0	1 0 0	256 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Corresponding date of year ...	3,842,427	20,26,738 0 0	1,63,01,751 0	22,64,417 0 0	2,74,652 0 0	45,64,807 0 0	643,200	653,625	1,296,825

\* Audited up to 26th March 1898.  
† Excluding steamer earnings.

## DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 14th May 1898 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week ...	19,260	7,060 0 0	17,800 0	1,890 0 0	120 0 0	9,070 0 0	2,646	1,186	3,832
Mile of railway ...	224	82 0 0	207 0	22 0 0	1 0 0	105 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Previous 17 weeks of half- year ...	467,927	1,51,314 0 0	718,606 0	71,137 0 0	3,889 0 0	*2,26,340 0 0	50,271	25,690	75,967
Total for 18 weeks ...	487,187	1,58,374 0 0	736,306 0	73,027 0 0	4,009 0 0	2,35,410 0 0	52,917	29,882	82,799
COMPARISON.									
Corresponding week of previous year ...	18,904	5,401 0 0	14,830 0	1,404 0 0	49 0 0	6,854 0 0	2,544	1,262	3,806
Mile of railway correspond- ing of previous year ...	220	63 0 0	172 0	16 0 0	1 0 0	80 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Corresponding date of year ...	466,889	1,22,318 0 0	639,055 0	53,802 0 0	3,845 0 0	1,79,965 0 0	49,356	23,814	73,170

\* Audited up to 26th March 1898.

## BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 7th May 1898 on 854 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Traffic for the week on 854 miles ...	152,860	62,200	4,57,690	65,320	19,750	(a) 1,47,270	19,660	(b) 24,754	44,414
Mile of railway ...	178'40	72'83	655'94	76'49	23'13	172'45	.....	.....	.....
Previous 17 weeks of half- year ...	1,997,213	8,41,316	92,37,344	12,56,655	2,89,232	23,87,223	329,039	422,107	751,146
Total for 18 weeks ...	2,149,873	9,03,516	96,95,034	13,21,975	3,09,002	25,34,493	348,639	446,861	795,500
COMPARISON.									
Corresponding week of year on 815 miles open ...	183,700	55,381	6,50,540	81,100	24,503	1,60,984	16,091	(d) 25,721	41,812
Mile of railway correspond- ing of previous year ...	164'05	67'95	798'22	99'51	30'07	197'53	.....	.....	.....
Corresponding date of year ...	2,078,444	8,38,451	96,94,244	10,93,890	3,38,688	22,71,029	282,306	415,459	697,765

(a) Decrease due to block at Mokameh Ghat, the East Indian Railway being unable to provide stock to clear Bengal and North-Western Railway traffic.  
 (b) Includes 825 miles of ballast trains run on open line.  
 (c) " audited figures up to week ending 5th March 1898.  
 (d) " 1,462 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

## ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 7th May 1898 on 286 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	24,417	14,023 0 0	2,54,396 0	8,974 0 0	412 0 0	23,409 0 0	2,936	4,866	
Or per mile of railway ...	85'37	49'03	839'60	31'38	1'44	81'85	10'27	17'01	
For previous 17 weeks of half-year* ...	472,521	2,90,219 0 0	40,26,380 0	1,43,635 0 0	12,120 0 0	4,45,974 0 0	52,907	76,557	
Total for 18 weeks ...	496,938	3,04,242 0 0	42,80,776 0	1,52,609 0 0	12,532 0 0	4,69,383 0 0	55,843	81,423	
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	20,530	12,185 0 0	1,99,732 0	8,312 0 0	209 0 0	20,706 0 0	3,466	7,338	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	58'99	35'01	554'81	23'09	0'58	58'68	9'26	20'38	
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	378,804	2,18,312 0 0	31,51,768 0	1,55,801 0 0	8,265 0 0	3,83,378 0 0	69,220	130,993	

\* Includes audited figures for week ending 2nd April 1898.

## FINANCIAL YEAR.

*Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.*

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH MAY 1898.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 8TH MAY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1898 TO 7TH MAY 1898.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1897 TO 8TH MAY 1897.			Total increase in 1898.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
286	23,409	81'85	360	20,706	58'68	286	1,36,730	.....	360	1,05,329	.....	31,401	.....

## ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th May 1898 on 286 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,313	13,014 0 0	2,45,461 0	8,439 0 0	294 0 0	21,747 0 0	3,190	5,071	
Or per mile of railway ...	81'51	45'50	858'25	29'51	1'03	76'04	10'84	17'73	
For previous 18 weeks of half-year(a) ...	496,638	3,03,208 0 0	42,42,445 0	1,53,077 0 0	12,477 0 0	4,68,762 0 0	55,972	81,867	
Total for 19 weeks ...	519,951	3,16,222 0 0	44,87,906 0	1,61,516 0 0	12,771 0 0	4,90,509 0 0	59,072	86,938	
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	18,859	10,572 0 0	1,84,524 0	10,141 0 0	195 0 0	20,968 0 0	3,291	7,581	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	54'17	30'38	512'57	28'17	0'54	59'09	9'46	21'06	
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	397,654	2,28,884 0 0	33,80,292 0	1,65,942 0 0	9,460 0 0	4,04,286 0 0	72,511	1,33,574	

(a) Includes audited figures for week ending 9th April 1898.

## FINANCIAL YEAR.

*Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.*

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH MAY 1898.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH MAY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1898 TO 14TH MAY 1898.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1897 TO 15TH MAY 1897.			Total increase in 1898.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
286	21,747	76'04	360	20,908	59'09	286	1,57,856	...	360	1,26,237	...	31,619	...



## DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

						Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 14th May 1898						18,511	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897						19,021	0	0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	510	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 14th May 1898						362	15	4
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897						372	15	4
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
Receipts from 1st January to 14th May 1898						2,48,812	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897						2,55,088	0	0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	6,276	0	0





# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1898.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

### CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
WEATHER and Crop Report for the week ending 30th May 1898	1171	RESULTS of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee from 22nd to 28th May 1898	1180
Statement showing the quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported and exported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of March 1898	1175	Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 21st May 1898	1180
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 22nd to 28th May 1898	1179	Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1181

### WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 30th May 1898.

**Burdwan.**—Rainfall at Sadar .08, Kalna 2.87, Katwa 2.99, Raniganj .01. Weather hot. Ploughing and manuring of fields and sowing of *aus* paddy continue. *Til* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar ... ..	12 to 16	} per rupee.
Kalna ... ..	13	
Katwa ... ..	13 $\frac{1}{6}$	
Raniganj ... ..	15	

**Birbhum.**—Rainfall at Sadar .31, Hât Rampur 2.45. Weather cool and cloudy. Ploughing continues. Sugarcane plantation commenced. Prices stationary. Fodder sufficient.

**Bankura.**—Rainfall at Bankura .15. Weather seasonable. Rain urgently needed. Sugarcane growing. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice at Sadar 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  seers and at Vishnupur 15 seers per rupee.

**Midnapore.**—Rainfall at Sadar .74, Contai .65, Tamluk 1.11. Prospects of indigo, sugarcane, and *til* good. Lands are being prepared, and sowing of *aus* paddy going on. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar ... ..	13	} per rupee.
Contai ... ..	12 to 16	
Tamluk ... ..	13	
Ghatal ... ..	12 to 13	

**Hooghly.**—Rainfall at Sadar 6·64, Serampur 2·02. Jute sown. Cultivation of *aus* and *aman* paddy going on. Cow-pox reported from Hooghly. Common rice sells from 10 to 12½ seers per rupee.

**Howrah.**—Rainfall at Sadar 1·87, Ulubaria 70. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *boro* over. Sowing of *aman* paddy commenced. Sugarcane and vegetables doing well. *Aus* and jute, where sown, germinating well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

**24-Parganas.**—Rainfall at Sadar 1·43, Barasat 2·50, Basirhat 1·72, Diamond Harbour 2·21. Weather hot. Sowing of *aus* and jute and tillage for *aman* going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10 to 12	} per rupee.
Barasat	10-1½ ch.	
Basirhat	12-13 "	
Diamond Harbour	12½	

**Nadia.**—Rainfall at Sadar 6·30, Kushtia 3·26, Meherpur 4·53, Chuadanga 3·79, Ranaghat 7·00. Paddy seedlings doing well; also indigo, jute and sugarcane. Common rice selling at 10 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.

**Murshidabad.**—Rainfall at Sadar 2·35, Jangipur 1·32, Kandi 2·27. Weather seasonable. The recent rain has done much good to *bhadoi* plants. Sowing of *aman*, *aus*, and jute going on. State of indigo and mulberry favourable. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11½	} per rupee.
Kandi	13½	
Jangipur	14	

**Jessore.**—Rainfall at Jessore 6·08, Jhenida 7·61, Magura 3·17, Narail 4·03, Bangaon 2·64. Weather cloudy and rainy. The rainfall has benefited the cultivation of *aus*, *aman*, and jute, which is going on briskly. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder available. Water somewhat scarce in the Magura subdivision. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Jessore	10 to 12	} per rupee.
Jhenida	10	
Magura	10½ to 11½	
Narail	11 6½ ch.	
Bangaon	12 to 13	

**Khulna.**—Rainfall at Sadar 3·18, Bagerhat 3·60, Satkhira 3·59. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *boro* over. Cultivation of *aus* going on. Fodder and water available. Small-pox among cattle in thana Paikgachha caused 309 deaths. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11 to 13	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	12½	
Satkhira	13	

**Rajshahi.**—Rainfall at Sadar 1·71, Nator 3·28, Naugaon 2·87. Prospects of standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice sells from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

**Dinajpur.**—Average rainfall 1·74. Weather seasonable with occasional showers of rain. *Bhadoi* and jute much improved by the rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Rice selling at 15 seers per rupee.

**Jalpaiguri.**—Rainfall at Sadar 1·73, Alipur Duars 2·25. Weather cloudy and hot. Sowing of *bhadoi*, jute and *betri* almost finished. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 10 to 15 seers per rupee.

**Darjeeling.**—Rainfall at Darjeeling 1·83, Siliguri 1·00. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Bhutta*, potatoes, and *chhota marua* progressing. *Terai*—*Bhadoi*, jute, and sugarcane progressing. Prospects good. Coarse rice sells as follows :—

Hills—8 to 10 seers per rupee.  
Terai—13 to 16 " " "

*Bhutta* sells from 16 to 30 seers per rupee.

**Rangpur.**—Rainfall at Sadar 3·00. Gaibanda 2·60, Nilphamari 2·28, Kurigram 1·27. Weather cool and cloudy. Weeding of jute continues. Rain beneficial both to *aus* and jute. *Aus* promises well. Common rice selling at 10½ to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.



**Bogra.**—Average rainfall 2·26. Sowing of jute and *aus* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 10½ to 12 seers per rupee.

**Pabna.**—Rainfall at Sadar 4·46, Sirajganj 1·42. Weather cool and cloudy. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

**Dacca.**—Rainfall at Sadar 1·00, Manikganj 2·38, Munshiganj 4·25, Narainganj 1·87. Weather cloudy and rainy. Rice and jute plants thriving. Recent rain has done much good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 10 seers per rupee.

**Mymensingh.**—Rainfall at Sadar 4·12, Jamalpur 1·60, Kishorganj 4·60, Tangail, 4·02, Netrokona 2·24. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Supply of water improved. Common rice 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

**Faridpur.**—Rainfall at Sadar 3·66, Goalundo 3·30, Madaripur 3·12. Rain and storms in the afternoons. Weather very damp. Cultivation of paddy and jute going on. Prospects of both crops fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at 10½ to 11½ seers per rupee.

**Backergunge.**—Rainfall at Sadar 6·41. Weather stormy. Rain has done much good to crops. Common rice sells from 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

**Tippera.**—Weather generally cloudy and hot with intermittent showers. Rainfall, Sadar report not received, Brahmanbaria 1·83, Chandpur 4·98. Sowing of *aus* and jute nearly over, and that of *aman* going on. Til being out and chillies gathered. Rice from 9½ to 12 seers per rupee.

**Noakhali.**—Rainfall at Sadar 4·80. Feni 2·65. Prospects of crops improved. Cattle-disease reported from Senbag. Fodder and water available. Price of rice 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

**Chittagong.**—Rainfall 3·32. Weather seasonable. Lands being prepared for *aus*. *Rabi* crops nearly harvested. Rice selling at 9 seers per rupee.

**Patna.**—Rain wanted for ploughing and sowing of *bhadoi* crops. *China* and mango doing well. Prices stationary. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee in Patna. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

**Gaya.**—Sugarcane doing well. *China* being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at 13 seers, barley 21 seers, wheat 13 seers, gram 18 seers, *arhar* 18 seers, and maize 20 seers per rupee.

**Shahabad.**—No rain. Sugarcane is being irrigated and doing well. *China* harvesting commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Arrah 12 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease as before.

**Saran.**—Weather seasonable. Indigo very good. Fields being prepared for *bhadoi* sowings. Fodder and water sufficient. Average prices are—common rice 13 seers and *makai* 20·5 seers, against 8·1 and 9·9 seers respectively last year.

**Champaran.**—Rainfall at Motihari 4·60, Ramnagar 4·70. Weather hot. A hail-storm on 25th. Sowing of *bhadoi* and winter rice continues. *Mung* and *china* doing well. Prospects good. Common rice and maize at Sadar sell at 12½ and 21 seers respectively, against average 14 seers 2 chataks and 19 seers 6 chataks.

**Muzaffarpur.**—Rainfall 1·13 at Sitamarhi. Prospects good. Cultivation of lands in progress. Prices are—common rice 12 to 13 seers, barley 21 seers, *makai* 20 seers, gram 17 to 18 seers, and *rahar* 21 to 22 seers per rupee.

**Darbhanga.**—Rainfall at Madhubani 1·15. Weather hot. Prospects of *mung* and *dhan* good. The former on high lands is being harvested at Madhubani. Preparation for *bhadoi* in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice 12 seers per rupee at Sadar.

**Monghyr.**—No rain. Mornings and evenings cool and cloudy. Days hot. High east wind prevails. *Bhadoi* sowings going on. Rain much wanted for preparation of lands for *bhadoi* crops. Common rice sells as follows:—

Monghyr	...	...	...	11 to 13½ seers per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	11 to 12½ " "
Jamui	...	...	...	13½ " "

**Bhagalpur.**—Weather cool and cloudy. Rainfall at Sadar 1·57, Banka nil, Madhipura 4·87, Supaul 1·18. *Bhadoi* sowings still continue. Standing crops doing well. Cattle-disease reported from Supaul. Fodder ample everywhere except in thana Katuria. Water sufficient. Prices of common rice are—

Sadar	...	...	...	Srs. ch.	
Banka	...	...	...	13	14
Madhipura	...	...	...	15	0
Supaul	...	...	...	16	0
				16	0

per rupee.



**Purnea.**—Rainfall at Sadar ·80, Kishanganj ·37, Araria ·56. Weather hot and seasonable. All standing crops doing well. Weeding and harrowing continue. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at Sadar, Kishanganj and Araria 15 seers per rupee.

**Malda.**—Rainfall at Sadar ·83. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *boro* rice continues with good outturn. Lands are being prepared for winter rice. Price of coarse rice 13 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

**Sonthal Parganas.**—Rain everywhere except at Jamtara. Average rainfall ·72. Rain wanted in Deoghur and Jamtara. Ploughing in progress elsewhere. Fodder and water-supply improved except in the subdivisions named above. Price of rice 12 seers 12 chittacks to 14 seers 11 chittacks, and of maize 16 to 21 seers per rupee.

**Cuttack.**—Rainfall at Sadar ·43, Jajpur ·84, Kendrapara 1·03, Banki ·93. Weather hot and cloudy. Beali and sarad being sown in places. Cotton maturing. Sugarcane growing. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

					Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	13	2	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	...	15	12	
Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	18	6	
Banki	...	...	...	...	16	13	

**Balasore.**—Rainfall at Sadar ·08. Sugarcane growing well. Cotton flowering. Jute being sown. Ploughing continues. Sowing of paddy going on. Price of rice varies from 13 to 18 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 13½ and 15 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

**Angul.**—Rainfall at Angul 3·23 and at Khondmals ·83. Heavy rainfall last evening (27th), attended with storm. Cultivation for early crops (paddy, cotton, and oilseed crops) in full progress. Price of rice and other food-grains stationary.

**Puri.**—Rainfall at Puri ·96. *Dalua* paddy cut. Cultivation of *sarad* paddy briskly going on. Sowing of *sarad* and *beali* commenced in places. Sugarcane, cotton, and other miscellaneous crops growing well. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

					Srs.	ch.	
Puri	...	...	...	...	15	12	} per rupee.
Khurda	...	...	...	...	14	7	
					15	2	
Interior of district	...	...	...	...	17	1	

**Hazaribagh.**—Weather cloudy. Rainfall at Giridih ·12. Rain wanted. Rice 11 to 12 seers per rupee.

**Lohardaga.**—Paddy and *goondli* are being sown. Rice sells at Ranchi 11 seers and in the interior from 11 to 16 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

**Palamau.**—Very slight rain in places. Weather cloudy and very hot. Sugarcane and *tewa dhan* doing well. Rice selling from 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Water and fodder getting scarce in places.

**Manbhum.**—Rainfall at Sadar ·04. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on the ground good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Puralia and Raghunathpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13½ seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

**General Summary.**—There was general rain in Bengal Proper and Orissa, and light scattered showers in North Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Rain is required in parts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, but elsewhere the cultivation of the *bhadoi* crops and winter rice is in progress. The young crops of autumn rice, jute, sugarcane and indigo are doing well. The harvesting of spring rice is almost over, and that of *mung* and *china* millets has commenced. The price of rice continues steady. Fodder is generally sufficient, and the supply of water has somewhat improved where it was scanty before. There was cattle-disease in Hooghly, Khulna, Noakhali, Shahabad, Bhagalpur, Lohardaga, and Manbhum.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 31st May 1898.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

*The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of March 1898.*

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.						FIBROUS PRODUCTS.				OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.		Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags,†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Unrefined.	Refined.						Manufactured.	Manufactured.		
	Rice.	Paddy.																		Total (in rice).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Bardhaman	2,16,700	28,187	2,34,077	33	7,702	2,42,142	797	14,340	989	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,74,278	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Birbhum	1,89,477	2,187	1,91,664	717	13,142	1,93,524	1,376	4,305	1,429	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	18,319	.....	.....	.....	43	44	
Bidnapore	1,24,933	41,205	1,44,785	.....	.....	1,97,282	66,557	3,239	1,893	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	6,463	.....	.....	.....	476	.....	
Hughly	1,41,671	28,377	4,51,157	1,575	4,996	1,35,951	88,098	5,297	5,297	405	.....	.....	.....	6	7,796	.....	.....	.....	6,236	2,193	
24-Parganas	17,610	1,200	18,390	5,460	1,90,929	2,17,179	59,293	4,235	75,956	1,300	.....	.....	.....	218	14,493	.....	.....	.....	10,157	.....	
Murshidabad	14,472	1,472	11,472	355	40,759	53,668	25,434	690	2,250	3,073	.....	.....	.....	61	7,796	.....	.....	.....	41,671	.....	
Jessore	3,090	3,090	11,472	355	40,759	53,668	25,434	690	2,250	3,073	.....	.....	.....	.....	432	.....	.....	.....	892	1	
Kushtia	2,722	2,722	11,472	355	40,759	53,668	25,434	690	2,250	3,073	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,688	.....	
Dinajpur	5,422	5,422	11,472	355	40,759	53,668	25,434	690	2,250	3,073	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,140	.....	
Jaisankari	9,335	9,335	11,472	355	40,759	53,668	25,434	690	2,250	3,073	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	323	.....	
Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Rangpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bogra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pabna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dacca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mymensingh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Faridpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Behergunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tippera	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Noakhali	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total of Bengal	16,45,425	1,32,339	17,60,636	8,179	3,02,092	20,73,222	18,24,078	1,843,938	1,25,537	50,163	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,97,883	.....	.....	.....	26,313	3,199	
BHAR.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Patna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Gaya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chauran	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Munshipur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Darbhanga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Monohar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bhagalpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Katwa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Khanna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sonthal Parganas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total of Bihar	6,297	2	6,305	345	52,541	64,442	72,073	10,954	1,01,405	89,856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,226	1,711	

\* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.



Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.														SUGAR.				TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.				Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).						Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags, †	Linseed.	Mustard seed.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<b>ORISSA.</b>																				
Cuttack	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Balsore	2,09,137	27,235	2,36,100	.....	6,799	.....	2,32,960	2,286	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Orissa	2,09,137	27,235	2,36,100	.....	6,799	.....	2,32,960	2,286	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>CHOTA NAGPUR.</b>																				
Hazaribagh	427	.....	427	.....	.....	.....	427	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shughbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Chota Nagpur.	427	.....	427	.....	.....	.....	427	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	13,81,226	1,76,576	19,58,491	5,324	3,81,383	7,643	23,71,041	19,07,897	1,848,773	2,23,346	1,43,270	.....	344	11,653	1,866	48,86,375	466	18,894	96,409	27,776
<b>OTHER PROVINCES.</b>																				
Assam	3,204	.....	2,204	2,65,367	20,031	.....	2,204	33,706	.....	363	.....	.....	7,009	2,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	177	65	217	.....	.....	.....	2,94,616	178	4,165	46,871	5,761	1,04,750	312	31,836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Punjab	34	.....	34	700	3,874	1,548	6,166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	10,219	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces	5,266	.....	5,266	.....	15,654	618	21,641	.....	.....	.....	1,124	466	.....	1,638	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajputana and Central India.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,982	.....	4,982	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,751	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pondicherry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other places	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total (1898 of imports in March, 1897)	19,00,298	1,76,641	20,12,573	2,77,438	4,13,326	9,873	27,13,370	19,41,721	1,877,972	3,21,692	2,60,092	.....	7,784	1,08,830	1,868	46,01,317	460	2,77,884	1,61,653	27,845
	21,56,767	2,44,830	23,09,508	69,769	4,46,272	19,587	28,45,626	11,48,969	1,803,266	96,419	3,31,032	.....	2,706	1,23,575	1,609	38,60,041	163	60,291	1,04,981	45,183

\* On a\* mound of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.







Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from  
22nd to 28th May 1898.

Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
	°		Inches.	°	°	"	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
22nd	149.4	8.2	29.701	86.6	95.4	19.7	75.7	81.8	1.023	79.9	81	SSE, SSW, and S	175	0.08	Chiefly cloudy, o, t, d.
23rd	148.5	8.7	705	88.2	94.9	14.5	80.4	82.8	1.051	80.7	79	SSW and S	227	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.
24th	148.8	9.4	698	89.0	95.5	12.5	83.0	82.3	1.016	79.7	75	SSW and SSE	272	"	Partially cloudy.
25th	150.0	9.8	734	87.4	92.7	14.5	78.2	80.8	0.962	78.1	74	SSE and ESE	231	"	Partially cloudy.
26th	152.0	9.8	746	86.5	94.9	18.6	76.3	78.6	0.876	75.2	70	SSW and variable	255	0.08	Day partially cloudy, o, p, lr.
27th	148.5	11.0	756	86.0	94.9	24.1	70.8	78.7	0.887	75.6	72	S and variable	210	0.10	Day partially cloudy, o, g, p, t, <.
28th	151.5	9.5	751	82.3	93.0	22.0	71.0	77.3	0.875	75.2	80	ESE and SSE	166	1.25	Partially cloudy, o, p.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... .. inches.  
29.727

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... ..  
29.618

The total number of hours of bright sunshine ... .. Hours.  
66.4

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ... ..  
93.1

The mean temperature of the seven days ... ..  
86.6

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... ..  
86.7

The extreme variation of temperature ... ..  
24.7

The maximum temperature ... ..  
95.5

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ... .. Miles.  
17

The mean relative humidity ... ..  
76

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... ..  
75

The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th May 1898 ... .. Inches.  
1.46

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... ..  
1.32

The total fall from 1st January to 28th May 1898 ... ..  
5.46

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... ..  
8.90

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet from the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, held at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.  
o, overcast; t, thunder; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; lr, light reflection; g, gloomy; <, lightning.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,  
Calcutta, the 30th May 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,  
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.



Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 22nd to 28th May 1898.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, last 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1898.		Inches.	°	°		°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
May	... 22nd ...	29.759	87.9	98.0	20.2	77.8	92.6	85.6	1.133	83.1	74	0.26
"	... 23rd ...	.765	89.3	97.7	16.9	80.8	93.4	84.3	1.055	80.9	68	Nil.
"	... 24th ...	.746	90.5	98.2	15.4	82.8	94.4	84.5	1.051	80.8	65	0.94
"	... 25th ...	.899	86.5	94.9	16.8	78.1	90.6	82.5	1.003	79.3	70	Nil.
"	... 26th ...	.780	87.1	97.5	20.9	76.6	92.6	81.4	.922	76.8	60	...
"	... 27th ...	.814	83.1	96.0	25.9	70.1	91.6	82.5	.989	78.9	67	0.45
"	... 28th ...	.786	83.5	95.4	23.8	71.6	89.6	81.5	.968	78.2	70	1.27

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.
				29.780
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	86.8
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	28.1
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	98.2
				%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...	...	68
				Inches
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th May 1898	...	...	...	2.12

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 30th May 1898.

G. W. KÜCHLER,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 21st May 1898, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 21ST MAY 1898.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 22ND MAY 1897.		
			Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
			No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	...	...	138	31,050	398	139	14,595	169
Jute	...	...	11	5,040	94	9	8,750	81
Firewood	...	...	85	77,500	1,207	65	27,700	409
Other articles	...	...	467	2,09,260	2,351	436	85,360	1,060
Total	...	...	701	3,22,850	4,050	649	1,36,405	1,719

## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th May 1898 on 1,705·09 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	(a)	Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	338,460	3,98,887 3 0	44,39,988 20	8,64,069 4 0	22,215 0 0	12,85,171 7 0	91,080	178,536	269,616
Or per mile of railway ...	...	233 15 0	...	506 12 2	13 0 5	753 11 7	...	...	...
For previous 18½ weeks of half-year.	6,118,315*	65,91,472 10 0*	8,06,06,779 10	1,57,29,848 0 0†	4,08,223 0 0†	2,27,39,543 10 0	1,709,823½	2,990,757½	4,700,581
Total for 19½ weeks ...	6,506,775	69,90,359 13 0	8,51,06,767 30	1,65,93,917 4 0	4,30,433 0 0	2,40,14,715 1 0	1,800,903½	3,178,293½	4,979,197
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	348,928	3,00,729 6 8	43,20,862 30	8,88,093 11 3	26,526 10 0	12,15,349 11 11	87,102	159,383	246,485
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	176 10 4	...	521 10 5	15 9 4	713 14 1	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 19½ weeks of previous year ...	6,107,674	63,12,150 5 0	8,02,16,655 10	1,66,08,283 10 2	4,31,447 3 0	2,33,51,881 2 2	1,752,467	2,966,637	4,719,104

(a) The increase is in outward traffic, principally from Howrah.

\* Added No. of passengers 6,546 and Rs. 1,013 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 2nd April 1898.  
† Deducted Mds. 1,19,62½ and added .. 7,639 }  
‡ Ditto .. 2,755 }

## TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th May 1898 on 22·23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,059	5,160 0 0	12,687 30	558 13 0	9 0 0	5,797 13 0	1,089	99	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	...	232 1 11	...	25 2 2	0 6 6	257 10 7	...	...	...
For previous 18½ weeks of half-year.	494,506*	1,30,503 4 0*	3,15,181 0†	12,649 15 0†	171 0 0†	1,43,324 3 0	20,256	2,140	22,396
Total for 19½ weeks ...	515,565	1,35,663 4 0	3,27,868 30	13,208 12 0	180 0 0	1,49,052 0 0	21,345	2,239	23,584
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	23,958	5,881 6 6	16,878 30	736 4 0	8 6 6	6,626 1 0	1,095	93	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	264 9 1	...	33 1 11	0 6 1	298 1 1	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 19½ weeks of previous year ...	495,995½	1,23,912 5 6	3,55,350 30	13,558 15 0	137 2 9	1,37,008 7 3	21,374	1,770	23,144

\* Added number of passengers 48 and deducted Rs. 85 }

† Do. Mds. 881 and .. 91 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 2nd April 1898.  
‡ Deducted .. 1 }

## DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th May 1898 on 162·24 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,383	16,215 15 0	96,188 10	14,219 14 0	80 0 0	30,508 13 0	7,188	4,160	11,348
Or per mile of railway ...	...	99 15 2	...	87 9 8	0 7 11	188 0 9	...	...	...
For previous 18½ weeks of half-year.	552,276*	3,89,369 11 0*	18,17,493 20†	2,70,023 7 0†	1,532 0 0†	6,60,866 2 0	130,526	87,104	226,630
Total for 19½ weeks ...	571,659	4,05,525 10 0	19,13,681 30	2,84,236 5 0	1,612 0 0	6,91,373 15 0	146,714	91,264	237,978
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	17,464½	14,753 7 0	67,007 20	10,014 11 0	32 0 0	24,800 2 0	6,609	3,943	10,552
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	91 15 0	...	62 6 7	0 3 2	154 8 9	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 19½ weeks of previous year ...	331,212½	2,95,488 8 10	16,68,998 0	2,14,055 4 11	1,208 8 3	5,10,732 6 0	130,526	73,085	203,611

\* Added No. of passengers 1,124 and Rs. 3,853 }

† Ditto Mds. 2,316 and .. 107 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 2nd April 1898.  
‡ Ditto .. 77 }



## EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st May 1898 on 818 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	190,500	98,720 0 0	5,47,290 0	93,330 0 0	5,100 0 0	1,97,150 0 0	32,900	33,660	66,560
Or per mile of railway ...	233	121 0 0	669 0	114 0 0	1 0 0	†236 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 18 weeks of half-year* ...	3,979,248	20,69,008 0 0	1,72,45,943 0	28,64,141 0 0	3,00,812 0 0	52,33,961 0 0	640,157	639,404	1,279,561
Total for 19 weeks ...	4,169,748	21,67,728 0 0	1,77,93,233 0	29,57,471 0 0	3,05,912 0 0	54,31,111 0 0	673,057	733,153	1,406,210
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	207,498	1,02,151 0 0	8,02,238 0	1,15,720 0 0	7,964 0 0	2,25,835 0 0	33,543	34,885	68,428
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	255	125 0 0	985 0	142 0 0	1 0 0	268 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	4,049,925	21,27,889 0 0	1,71,03,989 0	23,80,137 0 0	2,82,616 0 0	47,90,642 0 0	674,833	688,610	1,363,443

\* Audited up to 2nd April 1898.

† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

## DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st May 1898 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,720	6,720 0 0	15,860 0	1,600 0 0	90 0 0	8,410 0 0	2,647	1,745	4,392
Or per mile of railway ...	241	78 0 0	184 0	19 0 0	1 0 0	98 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 18 weeks of half-year* ...	486,517	1,51,300 0 0	751,261 0	73,818 0 0	4,007 0 0	*2,29,125 0 0	52,917	29,882	82,799
Total for 19 weeks ...	507,237	1,58,020 0 0	7,67,121 0	75,418 0 0	4,097 0 0	2,37,535 0 0	55,564	31,627	87,191
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	22,184	6,383 0 0	15,297 0	1,448 0 0	25 0 0	7,856 0 0	2,555	1,277	3,832
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	258	74 0 0	178 0	17 0 0	.....	91 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	429,073	1,28,701 0 0	6,54,352 0	55,250 0 0	3,870 0 0	1,87,821 0 0	51,911	25,091	77,002

\* Audited up to 2nd April 1898.

## BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 14th May 1898 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,106	12,368 0 0	33,735 0	2,387 0 0	53 0 0	14,888 0 0	5,213	2,007	7,220
Or per mile of railway ...	249	99 0 0	318 0	19 0 0	1 0 0	119 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 18 weeks of half-year* ...	5,86,853	2,56,242 0 0	11,21,656 0	79,341 0 0	46,481 0 0	3,82,064 0 0	90,634	38,594	129,228
Total for 19 weeks ...	6,17,964	2,68,610 0 0	11,61,391 0	81,728 0 0	46,564 0 0	3,96,902 0 0	95,847	40,601	136,448
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	31,847	11,607 0 0	46,695 0	3,692 0 0	41 0 0	15,340 0 0	5,199	2,371	7,570
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	255	98 0 0	374 0	30 0 0	.....	123 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	6,45,456	2,45,297 0 0	13,33,242 0	80,445 0 0	8,710 0 0	3,34,452 0 0	80,162	32,247	112,409

\* Audited up to 19th March 1898.



## BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 11th May 1898 on 854 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steamboat.	Totalearnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 854 miles open	149,850	Rs. (a) 61,590	Mds. 5,37,230	Rs. (b) 83,670	Rs. 18,840	(a) 1,64,120	21,635	(c) 24,384	46,019
Or per mile of railway	175.46	72.12	629.07	98.03	22.06	192.18	.....	.....	.....
For previous 18 weeks of half-year (d)	2,150,336	9,02,421	97,36,854	13,28,914	3,00,930	25,32,265	340,886	416,755	796,641
Total for 19 weeks	2,300,186	9,4,011	1,02,74,084	14,12,654	3,19,770	26,93,385	371,521	471,189	812,630
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 815 miles open	130,928	52,267	5,41,827	82,880	19,628	1,54,775	16,785	(c) 24,547	41,332
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	160.65	64.13	664.86	101.69	24.09	189.91	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,209,372	8,90,718	1,02,36,101	11,76,771	3,38,315	24,25,834	299,091	410,006	739,097

(a) Increase due to auspicious season for celebrating Hindu marriages.

(b) Decrease in weight and increase in freight is due to no. of lead.

(c) Includes 830 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

(d) .. audited figures up to week ending 12th March 1898.

(e) .. 1,394 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

## DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate earnings for the week ending 21st May 1898

	Rs.	A.	P.
Corresponding period of 1897	12,725	0	0
Decrease	20,647	0	0
	7,922	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 21st May 1898	249	8	2
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897	401	13	6
Decrease	155	5	4
Receipts from 1st January to 21st May 1898	2,61,537	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897	2,75,735	0	0
Decrease	14,198	0	0



# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1898.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

### CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
RESOLUTION on the Administration Report of the Jail Department for the year 1897	1185	RESULTS of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee from 29th May to 4th June 1898	1213
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 6th June 1898	1201	Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 29th May to 4th June 1898	1214
Stocks of rice in and around Calcutta	1205	Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of April 1898	1215
Prices-current (retail) of Food-stuffs and salt in the head-quarters station bazzars of the districts of Bengal during the fortnight ending the 31st May 1898	1206	Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major and Minor works for the month of March 1898	1216
Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of May 1898	1212	Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 28th May 1898	1217
Abstract of the Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at 10 A.M. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of May 1898	1213	Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1218

### RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE JAIL DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1897.

#### RESOLUTION.—No. 13P.D.

JAILS.

*Dated Darjeeling, the 30th May 1898.*

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Jail Department for the year 1897.

READ also—

The Reports for the years 1895 and 1896, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. D. Comins held charge of the Department throughout the year. The report which was due on the 15th April, has been submitted with commendable punctuality. Statement No. VI (Judicial), showing the offences committed by the convicts and the punishments inflicted on them, has been amended in accordance with the orders of the Government of India contained in the letter from the Home Department, No. 316, dated the 20th July 1897, a copy of which was communicated to this Government with the Home Department endorsement No. 317 of the same date. The effects of the famine of 1896-97 are plainly visible in the statistics of Jail Administration during the year under review.

2. *Judicial statistics.*—No change was made in the classification and number of central and district jails during the year. The conversion of the subsidiary jail at Angul into a third class district jail was sanctioned in Government order No. 464P., dated the 12th February 1897, but it has been treated as a subsidiary jail in the present report. It should, in future reports, be shown as a district jail. The following table shows the total number of prisoners of



all classes confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Province during 1897 and the preceding ten years:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number of prisoners of all classes in jails and subsidiary jails on the last day of previous year ...	14,629	13,210	13,985	15,048	15,211	16,609	17,794	17,530	16,822	16,907	18,760
Total number admitted during the year ...	75,664	81,136	84,639	80,959	87,925	95,523	91,842	91,740	85,967	92,701	116,270
Total ...	90,293	94,346	98,624	96,007	103,136	112,132	109,636	109,270	102,779	109,608	135,026
Total discharged ...	77,083	80,361	83,576	80,800	86,546	94,335	92,106	92,448	85,871	90,858	115,578
Balance at the end of the year ...	13,210	13,985	15,048	15,207	16,590	17,794	17,530	16,822	16,908	18,760	19,447
Daily average of all classes	12,250	13,731	15,026	14,777	15,916	17,180	17,724	17,344	16,929	17,499	19,554

The total number of prisoners admitted rose from 92,701 to 116,270, and the daily average population from 17,499 to 19,554. Notwithstanding the special release of 3,796 persons on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign, the average daily jail population exceeded that in any of the preceding ten years. The increase, which was largest in Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, is mainly attributable to the pressure occasioned by the scarcity and high prices of food-grains which prevailed throughout the greater part of the year. The number of convicts admitted direct increased from 35,843 to 43,834.

The following table shows the districts which furnished the highest ratio of convicts per mille of population:—

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of convicts admitted.	Ratio per mille of population.
1	2	3	4
Calcutta ...	681,560	2,125	3.11
Singhbhum ...	545,488	885	1.62
Darjeeling ...	223,314	274	1.22
24 Parganas ...	1,892,033	2,202	1.16
Hazaribagh ...	1,136,866	1,157	1.01
Manbhum ...	1,193,328	1,204	1.00
Sonthal Parganas ...	1,753,775	1,720	.98
Hooghly (with Howrah) ...	1,797,921	1,575	.87
Gaya ...	2,138,331	1,809	.84
Champaran ...	1,859,465	1,495	.80
Khulna ...	1,177,652	941	.79
Puri ...	944,998	747	.79
Lohardaga ...	1,128,885	899	.79
Birbhum ...	798,254	620	.77
Palamau ...	596,770	442	.74
Backergunge ...	2,153,965	1,570	.72
Patna ...	1,772,352	1,206	.68
Jessore ...	1,888,827	1,226	.64
Faridpur ...	1,835,543	1,163	.63
Rajshahi ...	1,313,336	777	.59
Nadia ...	1,644,108	961	.58
Shahabad ...	2,060,579	1,215	.58
Cuttack ...	1,937,671	1,087	.56
Bhagalpur ...	2,032,696	1,099	.54
Burdwan ...	1,391,880	740	.53
Monghyr ...	2,036,021	1,182	.53
Saran ...	2,466,065	1,294	.52
For whole Province ...	71,070,233	43,834	.61

The lowest ratio is shown by Rangpur (.27), Purnea (.31), Dacca (.32), Noakhali (.33), Dinajpur (.34), and Balasore (.35).



The following statement is interesting as showing the extent to which there was an increase of crime in the districts officially declared distressed:—

DISTRICT.	Average ratio of admissions to population per mille during last five years.	Ratio of admissions to population per mille in 1897.
1	2	3
Shahabad	·19	·58
Saran	·25	·52
Champaran	·34	·80
Muzaffarpur	·18	·46
Darbhanga	·12	·41
Bhagalpur	·18	·54
Sonthal Parganas	·21	·98
Hazaribagh	·34	1·01
Palamau	·47	·74
Manbhum	·45	1·00
Bankura	·31	·46
Nadia	·14	·58
Murshidabad	·20	·49
Khulna	·23	·79
Puri	·35	·79

In every one of these cases the increase in the ratio of convicts admitted to the district population was most marked.

3. *Releases.*—The following table compares the number of releases under the various heads during the past eight years:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Released on expiry of sentence ...	28,464	28,873	32,543	33,046	29,169	25,967	26,867	31,833
" on appeal ...	2,033	2,120	2,156	1,931	1,997	1,911	1,733	2,064
" under remission rules ...	1,622	1,661	1,598	1,771	4,529	4,971	5,090	5,307
" on medical grounds ...	39	105	140	44	67	57	67	35*
" on other grounds ...	9	9	6	9	5	...	8	8,978

\* Excluding on emoriband prisoner who was released under Rule 594 (a) of the Jail Code and included as a death.

The increase in the number of prisoners released on expiry of sentence is due to a larger number of convicts passing through the jails. It is satisfactory to note that the ratio per cent. of prisoners released on appeal has fallen from 5·72 in 1895 and 4·83 in 1896 to 4·70 in 1897; but, considering the probable character of the increased number of cases resulting in conviction in a year of scarcity, it would be rash to conclude that this connotes an improvement in the quality of judicial work. The percentage was, however, very high in Rangpur (17·57), Burdwan (11·89), and Shahabad (11·76), and demands the attention of the Magistrates of these districts. Of the 3,978 prisoners released "on other grounds," 3,796 were liberated on the occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. The number of prisoners transported from Bengal jails was 116, the same as in the previous year. The number of death-sentences carried out during the year was 15 against 21 in 1896.

4. *Classification of convicts.*—The number of Burman convicts in the Bengal jails at the close of 1897 was 243 against 287 on the 31st December 1896. The health and conduct of these prisoners were on the whole fairly good. Of the 43,834 convicts admitted direct into jail, 26,034 or 59·39 per cent. were Hindus, 15,140 or 34·55 per cent. Muhammadans, 360 or ·81 per cent. Christians, and 206 or ·47 per cent. Buddhists. The number of juvenile prisoners admitted rose from 402 to 590, of whom 495 were males and 95 females. This increase was to be expected in a year of scarcity. The number of boys confined in the reformatory schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh was 553 against 529 in 1896. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Magistrates will make free but judicious use of the provisions of section 31(1)

of the Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1897, under which youthful offenders, who do not belong to or consort with the criminal classes may, it is hoped, be restrained from evil courses without being sent to a Jail or a Reformatory. The total number of female convicts admitted direct into jail was 2,030 against 1,318 in 1896, the ratio per cent. of such convicts to total admissions being 4·6 against 3·7 in the preceding year. Generally speaking, the number of female prisoners appears to have been small in the part of Bengal in which Muhammadans form a large proportion of the population and the *parda* system is most extensively observed. The statistics relating to the avocations followed by the male convicts previous to their admission into jail show that 22,953 or 52·36 per cent. belonged to the cultivator class against 20,325 or 58·87 per cent. in the previous year. The greatest increase was among persons whose occupations are unclassified, including daily labourers, who feel the pressure of scarcity most severely of all.

The following table classifies the convicts admitted direct into jail according to length of sentence, showing the percentage on the total number sentenced for each class:—

LENGTH OF SENTENCE.	1896.		1897.	
	Number of admissions.	Ratio per cent. to total number sentenced.	Number of admissions.	Ratio per cent. to total number sentenced.
1	2	3	4	5
Not exceeding one month ...	11,742	32·8	15,603	35·6
Over one month and not exceeding three months.	8,032	22·4	9,696	22·1
Over three months and not exceeding six months.	6,359	17·7	7,321	16·7
Over six months and not exceeding one year	5,486	15·3	6,319	14·4
" one year ditto ditto two years	2,347	6·6	2,806	6·4
" two years ditto ditto five do.	1,206	3·4	1,345	3·1
" five ditto ditto ditto ten do.	419	1·2	464	1·1
" ten years ...	7	·0	14	·0
Transportation for life ...	151	·4	148	·3
Ditto for a term ...	52	·1	69	·2
Sentenced to death ...	42	·1	49	·1
Total ...	36,843	100·0	43,834	100·0

The above statement shows that short-term prisoners with sentences of six months and less formed nearly 75 per cent. of the total admissions, against nearly 73 per cent. in 1896. The number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment was 2,761 against 2,423 in 1896, and to rigorous imprisonment 41,073 against 33,420. Solitary confinement and whipping were combined with rigorous imprisonment in 124 and 283 cases respectively against 139 and 277 in the previous year.

5. *Re-convictions, whippings, &c.*—The total number of re-convictions increased from 4,436 to 5,247, but the ratio per cent to total convictions fell from 13·10 to 11·97. The decrease in the ratio was to be expected in a year in which the pressure of scarcity drove many of the non-criminal classes to commit petty crime. The Bertillon system of anthropometry and the system of taking finger impressions, recently brought into operation, facilitated the identification of old offenders in 492 cases against 334 in 1896. The number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for bad livelihood rose from 1,723 in 1894, 2,129 in 1895 and 2,245 in 1896 to 2,468 in 1897. The number of judicial whippings was 4,422 against 2,226 in 1896 and 1,930 in 1895, and of these more than 4,000 were not combined with a sentence of imprisonment. Nearly 78 per cent. of the total whippings were inflicted in cases of theft. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to impress upon Magistrates the salutary effect a sentence of whipping has in certain classes of cases. Of the persons subjected to this punishment, 14 were entered as being between 45 and 50 years of age and 3 as exceeding that age. The sentences of whipping passed in the cases of these persons, if the ages noted are correct, were in contravention of the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to which the attention



of all magisterial officers was recently drawn by Government. The Inspector-General will now be asked to submit a list of these cases for the orders of Government.

6. *Under-trial prisoners.*—The total number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year was 47,376, as compared with 34,340 in 1896 and 31,211 in 1895. Of the total number admitted and those who were in jail at the commencement of the year, 26,844 or 55·10 per cent. were convicted and 17,068 or 35·08 per cent. released, as compared with 50·04 per cent. convicted and 38·92 per cent. released in 1896. The increased percentage of convictions was to be expected, considering the class of cases most prevalent in a year of famine. As in the case of the convicts, the number of admissions as well as the daily average number of under-trial prisoners in 1897 exceeded the record for the past decade. This will be commented on later on in this Resolution. The mortality among the under-trial prisoners was abnormal in 1897, the number of deaths being 93 against 40 in 1896 and 45 in 1897. Fifteen under-trial prisoners, including one female, escaped during the year, and six were re-captured, against nine escapes and six re-captures in 1896. The figures relating to the average detention of under-trial prisoners are far from satisfactory in both sessions cases and cases in the magisterial courts. The average period of detention in sessions cases was 47·54 days against 46·01 days in 1896, 44·35 days in 1895, and 39·99 days in 1894, while in the cases before Magisterial courts, it was 16·17 days, as compared with 13·77 days in 1896, 12·96 days in 1895 and 11·96 days in 1894. The Lieutenant-Governor notices this steady annual increase with much regret, and trusts that a marked improvement will take place during the current year when the volume of business with which Magistrates have to deal may be expected to be much less than during 1897. The following table shows the fourteen districts in which the average detention in cases under trial before Magistrates exceeded 15 days, with the corresponding figures for the preceding two years :—

DISTRICT.	Average detention in days.		
	1897.	1896.	1895.
1	2	3	4
Dacca ...	23·35	17·87	12·24
Hazaribagh ...	22·56	15·25	11·53
Lohardaga ...	22·21	17·48	23·45
Burdwan ...	21·39	17·00	14·10
Saran ...	20·96	20·53	22·52
Jessore ...	20·08	8·02	8·37
Tippera ...	18·92	15·57	16·20
Bhagalpur ...	16·82	14·59	11·94
Faridpur ...	16·37	17·67	14·55
Purnea ...	15·98	11·20	9·54
24 Parganas ...	15·97	10·68	11·42
Darbhanga ...	15·75	10·76	15·72
Mymensingh ...	15·63	13·78	12·53
Shahabad ...	15·41	13·50	16·79

In these cases a report will be called for from the District Officers as to whether there were special reasons to account for the unusually long average period of detention.

7. *Civil and State prisoners.*—There were 59 civil prisoners in confinement at the close of 1896, and 765 were admitted during the year, making a total of 824. Of these 10 were transferred and 763 released, leaving 51 confined at the end of the year. One civil prisoner escaped from the Gaya Jail, but was recaptured and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The number of State prisoners was 12, of whom 8 were received during the year: all belonged to Madras. One of them died of heart disease in the Bhagalpur Central Jail, and the remaining 11 are reported to be in good health.

8. *Jail buildings.*—The total expenditure upon major and minor works and repairs in jails and subsidiary jails during the year amounted to



Rs. 1,68,332, excluding the sum of Rs. 13,205 expended on the Reformatory Schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh and the *hajats* at Jagatsingpur and Mokutpore. Much damage was done to jail buildings by the great earthquake of the 12th of June 1897. Almost every jail from Mymensingh to Monghyr and from Jalpaiguri to Chittagong felt its effects. The preliminary estimate for repairing this damage amounted to Rs. 49,835, and it was accordingly found necessary to defer several of the more important projects it had been contemplated to undertake. Among the latter were the construction of additional barracks and cubicles in the Bhagalpur and Buxar Central Jails, schemes for water-supply in the Buxar, Dacca and Hazaribagh Central Jails, extension of the jail compound at Mymensingh, improvement of ventilation in the wards and hospital in the Gaya Jail, and the construction of a new jail at Angul. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was spent on minor works and Rs. 14,000 on sanitary improvements. Forty additional cubicles were constructed in the Bhagalpur Central Jail, and three rows of five cubicles were put up in one of the upper-storey wards of the Presidency Jail.

9. *Guards and Escapes.*—The temporary conversion of the third class district jails at Suri and Purulia into first and second class district jails respectively necessitated the increase of the warder guard of the Province to 234 head-warders and 1,508 warders, including 112 apprentice warders, and 47 warder recruits, the figures for the preceding year being 233 head-warders and 1,377 warders. The grant of grain compensation allowances and other concessions while the scarcity lasted facilitated the obtaining of recruits, although comparatively of inferior class and poor physique. The discontinuance of these concessions since the beginning of the current year has, it is reported, revived the discontent among the recruits and lowest grade warders, and has been followed by the resignation of many of them. The Inspector-General has submitted a proposal for increasing the subsistence allowance paid to the warder recruits, which is now under consideration.

In the number of departmental offences committed by warders the increase was inconsiderable, but in the more serious offences dealt with by the Courts there was an increase from 37 to 64. There is, moreover, still a tendency among many of them to combine and display an insubordinate spirit. Combinations among warders are reported to have taken place in the jails at Bankipore, Malda, Ranchi and Chuadanga, and to have been put down with some difficulty.

In reviewing the Jail Administration Report for 1895, Sir Alexander Mackenzie expressed his willingness to consider any representation which the Inspector-General of Jails might put forward for the improvement of the jail warder service. Sir John Woodburn fears, from the facts reported, that its present state is most unsatisfactory, and trusts that the Inspector-General of Jails will submit well-considered proposals at an early date.

The number of escapes among convicts was 31 against 13 in 1896 and 23 in 1895. Of these 16 were from inside the jail and 15 from outside. Twenty-six of the prisoners were recaptured during the year, besides two who had escaped in previous years.

10. *Prison discipline.*—The following table shows the nature of offences committed by convicts during the year as compared with 1896:—

			4										5				
1		2		3		OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENT.											
		Daily average population.		Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.		A		B		C		D		E		F	
						Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.		All other breaches of Jail rules.		Total.		GRAND TOTAL.	
						Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.		
1897	...	...	17,366	72	16,034	1,110	3,673	914	536	306	14,680	1,153	34,923	3,483	38,40		
1896	...	...	15,895	38	15,190	1,150	3,532	711	417	199	13,417	1,132	32,356	3,192	35,548		

The larger number of offences recorded, as compared with 1896, is due to the increase in the jail population. Excluding warnings, the number of punishments awarded during the year was 28,346 against 26,870 in 1896 (which was the lowest figure since 1890) and 28,581 in 1895. As compared with the daily average population, however, the ratio of punishments in each of these years was as 1·63, 1·69 and 1·84 respectively to 1. The number of warnings rose from 8,678 to 10,060. The number of whippings inflicted was 232 against 223 in the preceding year. The ratio per cent. of whippings to total punishments was highest in the jails at Puri (2·41), Hooghly (2·24), Muzaffarpur (1·56), Bankipore (1·42), Midnapore (1·33), Mymensingh (1·23), Hazaribagh (1·10), and Barisal (1·01). In 14 jails corporal punishment was not inflicted at all. Fetters were imposed in 7,870 cases against 7,708 in 1896.

11. *Convict officers, mark remissions, &c.*—A daily average of 926 male and 952 and 17, respectively, in 1896. The number of prisoners released under the mark system was 5,306 against 5,090 in 1896. Besides the 3,796 prisoners released at the time of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee, 8,928 convicts were granted partial remissions of sentence on that occasion.

Relief was granted from the Claude Martin Fund to 2,117 prisoners on release as against 1,530 in the preceding year.

12. *Expenditure.*—The gross expenditure on jails and subsidiary jails during the year as compared with the expenditure in 1896, is shown below:—

	1896.	1897.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	4,70,216	4,94,829
Dietary charges	5,00,470	7,42,835
Hospital charges	92,061	95,644
Clothing and bedding	79,866	74,981
Sanitation charges	27,019	32,736
Moving prisoners	46,065	47,623
Miscellaneous services and supplies	65,050	63,995
Travelling allowances	6,350	7,386
Contingencies	41,342	44,433
Charges on live-stock, tools and plant	22,301	31,603
Petty construction and repairs	28,257	24,340
General supervision	59,142	53,559
Total	14,38,139	17,13,964
Public Works Department	1,54,464	1,68,332

The principal increase is that of nearly two and-a-half lakhs under the head "Dietary charges," which is due to the larger jail population and to the higher prices paid for food. The main cause of the increase in establishment charges was the grant of grain compensation allowance to the warder staff. The gross cost per head of average population amounted to Rs. 83-11 as against Rs. 77-3 in 1896, a smaller increase than might have been expected considering the great rise in the price of food-grains during the first eight or nine months of the year. Deducting the average cash earnings, the net cost per head works out to Rs. 73-8 as against Rs. 66-6 in 1896.

13. *Average prices of articles of diet.*—The following table shows the average rates paid for the principal articles of diet in 1897, as compared with the corresponding rates during the preceding five years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice	3 7 2	3 6 11	2 5 0	2 9 4	2 10 8	2 9 1
Wheat (flour)	4 12 4	4 3 9	3 1 5	3 7 4	3 4 3	3 10 7
Maize	3 2 10	2 3 7	1 13 10	1 12 6	1 12 7	1 13 5
Dal	3 15 6	2 14 0	2 13 4	2 8 8	2 8 10	2 11 9
Meat	8 9 0	8 12 7	7 7 11	6 2 0	6 10 8	6 3 10
Fish	8 14 10	7 9 9	7 7 2	6 14 3	6 5 8	6 7 5
Salt	4 0 0	3 11 10	3 11 7	3 13 7	3 11 5	3 11 6



The considerable rise in the prices paid for all the articles, except meat, which shows a slight reduction, is due to the general scarcity that prevailed during the year.

14. *Expenditure on dieting.*—The following table compares the expenditure per prisoner on diet in each jail during the past two years :—

JAILS.	1897.	1896.	JAILS.	1897.	1896.	JAILS.	1897.	1896.
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Presidency—European	127 9 0	94 0 2	Bankipore	38 6 4	22 12 7	Darbhanga	32 11 6	22 9 2
Darjeeling	40 14 8	38 13 2	Buxar	38 1 4	26 6 8	Balasore	32 11 9	21 3 6
Burdwan	48 13 0	22 13 11	Suri	37 15 0	22 2 11	Rangpur	32 3 11	31 9 6
Jalpaiguri	48 6 5	27 7 6	Chapra	37 14 5	31 3 9	Chaibassa	32 3 0	31 10 4
Dacca	45 14 6	31 3 0	Presidency—Native	37 3 9	31 0 10	Comilla	31 15 0	22 15 1
Midnapore	44 12 4	38 0 0	Mymensingh	37 2 8	24 13 10	Naya Dumka	31 11 8	29 9 4
Dinajpur	43 6 3	32 12 11	Bankura	36 15 8	24 2 11	Monghyr	30 11 5	22 15 6
Barasat	41 2 7	30 8 4	Daltonganj	36 4 5	23 10 3	Cuttack	30 10 5	21 8 3
Hoochly	40 15 5	33 7 0	Faridpur	36 1 5	28 11 4	Rampur Boalia	30 9 9	22 14 6
Hazaribagh	40 11 11	31 15 4	Jessore	35 9 4	24 9 4	Noakhali	29 14 5	26 7 4
Krishnagar	40 5 2	28 0 4	Rauchi	35 3 1	24 14 1	Khulna	29 2 10	23 2 2
Pabna	39 11 6	29 12 6	Barisal	35 0 6	30 10 9	Arrah	25 9 6	27 0 2
Bhagalpur	39 9 3	28 3 0	Motihari	34 15 11	26 14 8	Malda	22 13 7	18 1 1
Alipore	39 9 2	29 12 6	Berhampore	34 14 7	25 14 9	Puri	22 10 1	18 0 8
Chittagong	39 5 9	30 11 1	Gaya	34 7 11	21 14 8			
Bogra	39 2 7	31 7 8	Purnea	34 7 6	18 1 5			
Muzaffarpur	39 0 1	26 15 8	Purulia	33 4 10	24 15 3			
						Average	38 0 8	28 7 6

With the exception of the Arrah Jail, the expenditure per prisoner in all the jails was higher than in the previous year. It was, as usual, highest of all in the Presidency European Jail and in the Darjeeling Jail. The increase of expenditure in the Burdwan, Jalpaiguri, Dacca, Midnapore, Dinajpur, Barasat, Chittagong and Chapra Jails was principally due to the issue of animal and extra food to the weakly prisoners. The high prices paid for food-grains sufficiently explain the increased cost in other jails; but in these also a larger quantity of the better kinds of food than usual had to be issued owing to the great increase in the number of prisoners admitted in poor health and condition.

15. The following table shows the average cost per prisoner in each jail, calculated on the expenditure under the three controllable heads of "Diet," "Hospital Charges" and "Clothing," and the death-rate per mille of all admissions, together with the average cost per prisoner and the death-rate of all the jails collectively :—

JAILS.	Average cost per prisoner during 1897.	Death-rate per mille of daily average strength of convicts and under-trial prisoners.	JAILS.	Average cost per prisoner during 1897.	Death-rate per mille of daily average strength of convicts and under-trial prisoners.
1	2	3	1	2	3
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Puri	28 12 10	9.7	Chittagong	40 0 4	27.1
Noakhali	30 7 4	43.6	Bankipore	40 7 3	20.0
Arrah	34 12 1	11.7	Buxar	40 8 9	13.5
Cuttack	36 9 11	49.3	Barisal	46 15 11	88.3
Purulia	36 13 2	83.6	Chapra	48 1 2	71.5
Khulna	36 15 0	.....	Bhagalpur	48 7 10	53.3
Naya Dumka	37 8 1	10.3	Bankura	48 15 5	69.5
Rampur Boalia	39 0 8	11.9	Krishnagar	49 1 7	50.5
Balasore	39 1 10	36.1	Ranchi	49 10 6	135.4
Monghyr	41 0 9	34.3	Presidency, Native	50 3 7	19.3
Berhampore	41 13 9	8.8	Suri	50 9 4	58.9
Gaya	42 6 5	23.4	Hazaribagh	50 12 3	61.9
Darbhanga	42 10 9	35.4	Midnapore	52 1 11	33.2
Chaibassa	42 14 8	79.3	Hoochly	53 0 5	16.3
Motihari	42 14 10	47.7	Barasat	55 3 1	32.9
Faridpur	43 1 1	52.0	Dinajpur	55 4 4	55.0
Alipore	43 9 0	17.1	Pabna	55 10 4	16.1
Malda	43 10 1	53.3	Jalpaiguri	55 10 11	.....
Daltonganj	43 11 0	279.4	Darjeeling	57 8 3	23.7
Rangpur	44 3 5	34.1	Dacca	58 11 7	9.8
Jessore	44 9 11	43.5	Burdwan	61 13 10	23.8
Mymensingh	45 2 0	19.3	Presidency, European	103 13 8	.....
Muzaffarpur	45 3 0	43.1			
Bogra	45 9 6	10.6			
Comilla	45 9 8	60.8			
Purnea	45 14 4	30.8			
			Average for all jails	47 3 10	34.3

The statement shows, as in previous years, that no general conclusions can be drawn as to the relation between the death-rate and the average expenditure incurred on each prisoner.

16. *Employment of prisoners, and manufactures.*—The daily average number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days was 17,096 against 15,696 in the preceding year. The average number of sick, convalescent and infirm fell from 2,093 to 2,079, while the number not employed for other reasons rose from 113 to 202, and of those employed on unremunerative labour from 919 to 1,002. The average number engaged on various prison duties increased from 5,423 to 5,725, and on jail buildings from 978 to 1,256. In



accordance with recent orders limiting extramural employment, the average number of prisoners so employed was only 61. The average number employed on manufactures increased from 6,001 to 6,771, but there was a slight falling off in the percentage of convicts thus employed to the total number sentenced to labour from 38·86 to 38·43. The net profits from manufactures amounted to Rs. 4,36,842, and the average profit per head sentenced to labour to Rs. 25·8 against Rs. 5,13,295 and Rs. 32·11, respectively in 1896. In that year, however, the original value of the existing stock of the Presidency Jail was raised by Rs. 76,863; and if this sum be deducted, the results of 1896 would not be very different, being Rs. 4,36,432 and Rs. 27·13, respectively. In 1895 the corresponding figures were Rs. 4,16,810 and Rs. 27·2.

17. *Average earnings in Central Jails.*—The following table compares the average earnings per prisoner sentenced to labour in Central Jails during the past two years:—

				1896.	1897.
				Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Buxar	...	...	...	83 3	93 2
Presidency	...	...	...	86 3	79 4
Alipore	...	...	...	49 3	46 13
Midnapore	...	...	...	23 14	27 11
Dacca	...	...	...	23 9	17 12
Rampur Boalia	...	...	...	6 2	13 5
Bhagalpur	...	...	...	26 13	9 3
Hazaribagh	...	...	...	6 2	7 4

In the Buxar Central Jail manufactures were carried on on an extensive scale, with remarkable success, under the skilful supervision of the Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Babu Nauranga Marwari. No less than 3,214 tents manufactured in this jail were supplied to Government departments during the year. The profits amounted to Rs. 1,02,725 against Rs. 91,334 in 1896. The average earnings per prisoner sentenced to labour in this jail have steadily risen from Rs. 51·6 in 1894 to Rs. 93·2 in 1897. The printing industry in the Presidency Jail was placed at some disadvantage in consequence of the release of nearly 200 trained prisoners on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee. The Lieutenant-Governor notices, however, that the average earnings have steadily fallen each year since 1893, when they amounted to Rs. 121·14, till they now stand at only Rs. 79·4 per head. The spinning mill in the Alipore Jail could not be worked for three months in the beginning of the year as a new engine was being set up. In spite of this, the manufacturing results compared favourably with those of former years, and the aggregate value of manufactured articles supplied to the Commissariat and other departments amounted to Rs. 2,30,533 against Rs. 1,22,036 in 1896. The Midnapore Central Jail shows a satisfactory progress, and the profits amounted to Rs. 22,652 against Rs. 20,624 in 1896. The principal industry carried on in the Dacca Central Jail is the manufacture of chaukidari clothing. After the first rush to supply chaukidars with uniforms, fewer orders were received, with the result that the profits fell from Rs. 24,047 to Rs. 18,932. In the Rampur Boalia Jail the favourable terms offered by the Northern Bengal State Railway for the supply of castor-oil increased the profits from Rs. 4,104 to Rs. 8,549·8. In the Bhagalpur Central Jail machine work in the woollen factory had to be suspended from the 12th June 1897 for the rest of the year, as the chimney was so much damaged by the earthquake that it had to be entirely rebuilt, and a new engine had also to be erected. This caused a reduction in the profits from Rs. 31,541 to Rs. 14,279. In the Hazaribagh Central Jail the profits amounted to Rs. 6,750 as compared with Rs. 5,572 in 1896. The ordinary profits from district jails rose from Rs. 79,904 to Rs. 86,494. The question of utilising to the best advantage the large quantity of convict labour available, especially in the Central Jails, is one which demands constant attention. The varying results obtained in the different Central Jails shows that there is much room for progress in this respect, although it is recognised that this must be limited to some extent by the nature of the plant already set up at much expense and of the accommodation available.

18. *Quinine and its distribution.*—This industry was started in the Alipore Jail in December 1892, and has proved to be a profitable one. The number of 5-grain powders prepared and packed during the year was 4,511,288

against 3,776,958 in 1896, although a daily average of only 26 prisoners was employed on this work. The profit amounted to Rs. 5,326. The boon is great to those to whom, through the medium of the Post-office the drug is made easily accessible.

19. *Subsidiary Jails.*—On the re-establishment of the Chuadanga subdivision, in the district of Nadia, a new subsidiary jail was opened in that place from the 1st April 1897. The total number of subsidiary jails in the Province, however, remained the same as in the previous year, as the subsidiary jail at Angul was converted into a district jail during the year. Seven of the subsidiary jails are reported not to have been visited the prescribed number of times, and explanations will be called for from the Superintendents concerned. The total expenditure on subsidiary jail buildings amounted to Rs. 9,399 against Rs. 5,632 in 1896. A large portion of this amount was spent in repairing the damages caused by the earthquake. The number of convicts admitted direct rose from 16,275 to 19,301. Twenty-five convicts, or 63·3 per mille of the average daily population, died during the year against 11 and 32·2 respectively in the preceding year. The total number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year was 21,404 against 15,981 in 1896. The average detention of such prisoners was 13·71 days as compared with 13·07 days in the preceding year. This average, it may be noticed, was lower than that at head-quarter stations. The longest average detention occurred in Gobindpur (24·28 days), Raniganj (21·86 days), Sasaram (20·49 days) and Diamond Harbour (20·28 days). The number of deaths among under-trial prisoners rose from 7 to 32, or from 11·5 to 39·4 per mille of the average daily number. The increase in the ratio of deaths both among convicts and under-trial prisoners was due to the bad state of their health when they were admitted. This may be inferred from the fact that the average period of detention of the convicts was only a week and of under-trial prisoners only a fortnight. Their health cannot therefore be affected by the rigours of jail discipline. Dysentery and diarrhoea caused 21 deaths and cholera 12. The number of civil prisoners admitted fell from 16 to 11. Of the 13 convicts and the same number of under-trial prisoners who escaped during the year, 12 and 6 respectively were re-captured; one convict who had escaped in a previous year was also caught. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,20,200 to Rs. 1,45,602, but the average gross expenditure per prisoner, excluding charges on account of public works and petty construction and repairs, fell from Rs. 117-0-1 to Rs. 108-12-8, against Rs. 81-14-10 in the case of district and central jails. The net profits from manufactures amounted to Rs. 4,071 against Rs. 4,028 in 1896.

20. *Accommodation and food.*—The central and district jails are capable of accommodating 17,883 convicts, 1,067 under-trial prisoners, and 347 civil prisoners, or in all 19,297 prisoners. Notwithstanding the relief afforded by the Jubilee remissions, there was overcrowding in many of the jails from time to time in consequence of the increase in the jail population and the reduction of accommodation on account of the damage caused by the earthquake, and temporary sheds were constructed to meet the requirements. The dieting of the prisoners, many of whom were admitted in an ill-nourished condition and feeble health, received careful attention. So poor was the condition of many on admission that they immediately gained weight when put on jail diet, and the percentage of convicts discharged during the year who lost weight in jail was only 14·6 as compared with 16·8 in 1896, while 62 per cent. gained weight as compared with 58·8. Animal food, fish, and other expensive articles of diet were issued liberally with a view to improving the health of the prisoners. Great attention was also paid by the Superintendents of jails to growing vegetables in the jail gardens. The cultivation of China and Roman cabbages was attended with varying success; potatoes and onions were grown abundantly, and efforts are being made to preserve these articles for use at a season when good vegetables are hardly available.

21. *Water-supply, other Sanitary Improvements, &c.*—The scheme for the water-supply of the Buxar Central Jail could not be brought to a completion, as the funds allotted for it as for other works were utilized in repairing the damage caused to jail buildings by the earthquake. For the same reason the installation of Pasteur-Chamberland filters in certain jails was postponed.



The water-works at Hooghly were completed and the arrangements for water-supply at Hazaribagh are approaching completion. The reports on the effect of the use of the Pasteur-Chamberland filters on the health of the prisoners in the Motihari, Dumka and Bogra Jails show that in all three jails there has been a diminution in bowel-complaints, but the Inspector-General is of opinion that "the observations are too few and extend over too short a time to be able to draw any definite conclusions." The chemical and bacteriological examinations of water for the Jail Department were conducted by Surgeon-Captain C. H. Bedford, Chemical Examiner to Government, whose services are acknowledged by Dr. Comins.

In regard to the scale prepared by Dr. Buchanan showing the weight of prisoners in relation to height, the following remarks reproduced from the present report are interesting:—

"For practical purposes the following formula for readily computing the normal approximate weight of a prisoner of a certain height may be of service to jailors in apportioning task-work:—

'Taking 5 feet to be equal to 100lbs, add 3lbs. for every inch up to a height of 5 feet 8 inches. For heights above this, add 4lbs. per inch.'

"The above formula has already been in use in the Emigration Department as a rough test of health of coolies in the West Indies. It has also been used as a standard in comparing the health of prisoners admitted to jails in the famine districts with prisoners admitted in former years. By placing the prisoner's normal weight, as taken from the above table, with the figures of weight on admission on the history ticket, the Jail authorities can see at a glance whether the physical condition of the prisoner is below or above par. This is done in the Central Provinces."

Fewer sanitary improvements were carried out during the year owing to limited funds. Arrangements were made for better ventilation in the hospitals and sleeping wards in the Presidency, Motihari, Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur Jails, and in the tent factory at the Buxar Central Jail. Sheds were constructed in the Buxar Jail to afford protection from the sun to the prisoners while at work. Ventilated flooring was provided in the Faridpur and Buxar jails to remove damp. The compound of the Comilla Jail was greatly extended by throwing back the enclosure wall. Other minor improvements were also effected.

A sum of Rs. 4,825 was distributed among 49 Civil Hospital Assistants employed in the Jail Department as rewards for good work done by them during the year. The Inspector-General points out that under the existing system of employment of medical subordinates in jails the best results cannot be expected, and that the remedy lies in the selection and training of young Civil Hospital Assistants who will remain permanently in the service of the Department and will look to it for promotion and advancement. This is a question which should be dealt with separately, and any proposals which Dr. Comins may submit on the subject will receive due consideration.

22. *Sickness and mortality.*—The following table shows the mortality among prisoners of all classes (including under-trial prisoners) both in jails and in subsidiary jails for each year, as well as for each decade, from 1844 to 1897:—

YEAR.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	NUMBER OF DEATHS—			DEATH-RATE PER MILE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH—			REMARKS.
				From cholera.	From all other causes.	Total number of deaths.	From cholera.	From all other causes.	From all causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1844 ... ..	22,785	No figures available.		338	1,038	1,376	14.8	45.5	60.3	
1845 ... ..	22,488			511	1,120	1,631	22.7	49.8	72.5	
1846 ... ..	21,636			219	1,311	1,530	10.1	60.5	70.6	
1847 ... ..	21,251			217	1,219	1,436	10.2	57.3	67.5	
1848 ... ..	20,121			187	1,026	1,213	9.3	50.9	60.2	
1849 ... ..	20,515			272	918	1,190	13.3	44.7	58.0	
1850 ... ..	18,673			161	787	948	8.6	42.1	50.6	
1851 ... ..	18,540			223	763	986	12.0	41.1	53.1	
1852 ... ..	18,285			482	1,074	1,556	26.3	58.7	85.0	
1853 ... ..	18,104			426	1,334	1,760	23.5	73.7	97.2	
Total ... ..	202,418	...	...	3,036	10,590	13,626	15.0	52.3	67.3	



YEAR.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	NUMBER OF DEATHS—			DEATH-RATE PER MILE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH—			REMARKS.
				From cholera.	From all other causes.	Total number of deaths.	From cholera.	From all other causes.	From all causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1854 ...	17,670	No figures available.		179	943	1,122	10.1	53.3	63.4	
1855 ...	17,835			344	1,267	1,611	19.3	71.0	90.3	
1856 ...	16,817			320	1,331	1,651	19.0	79.1	98.1	
1857 ...	16,617			364	1,674	2,038	21.9	100.7	122.6	
1858 ...	18,728			322	1,979	2,301	17.1	105.7	122.8	
1859 ...	17,773	833	46.8	309	1,551	1,860	17.4	87.2	104.6	
1860 ...	16,466	975	59.2	633	1,523	2,156	38.4	92.5	130.9	
1861 ...	15,323	834	53.7	231	1,163	1,394	14.9	74.9	89.8	
1862 ...	16,476	1,180	71.6	106	1,047	1,153	6.4	63.5	69.9	
1863 ...	16,453	847	51.4	338	1,223	1,561	20.5	74.3	94.8	
Total ...	170,358	4,669	56.4	3,146	13,701	16,847	18.4	80.4	98.8	
1864 ...	16,729	814	48.6	231	864	1,035	13.8	48.0	61.8	
1865 ...	17,439	756	43.3	162	790	952	9.2	45.3	54.5	
1866 ...	20,683	746	35.6	684	1,539	2,223	33.0	74.0	107.0	
1867 ...	18,733	668	35.6	162	916	1,078	9.0	49.0	58.0	
1868 ...	18,061	646	37.7	122	802	924	7.0	44.0	51.0	
1869 ...	18,804	676	35.9	176	767	943	9.3	40.7	50.0	
1870 ...	18,533	634	34.2	174	657	831	9.4	35.4	44.8	
1871 ...	17,803	637	35.7	38	668	706	2.1	37.5	39.6	
1872 ...	19,252	675	35.0	128	880	1,008	6.6	45.7	52.3	
1873 ...	20,298	690	33.9	140	824	964	6.9	40.5	47.4	
Total ...	186,335	6,942	37.2	2,017	8,647	10,664	10.6	46.4	57.2	
1874 ...	21,701	784	36.1	145	1,030	1,175	6.7	47.4	54.1	
1875 ...	21,381	836	39.1	96	951	1,047	4.5	44.4	48.9	
1876 ...	21,818	852	39.0	271	1,244	1,515	12.4	44.6	57.0	
1877 ...	18,853	731	38.7	151	915	1,066	8.0	40.5	48.5	
1878 ...	18,811	805	42.7	216	1,417	1,633	11.4	57.2	68.6	
1879 ...	18,691	947	50.6	343	1,103	1,446	18.3	75.8	94.1	
1880 ...	18,001	941	52.2	31	1,015	1,046	1.7	61.2	62.9	
1881 ...	16,747	874	52.1	85	1,033	1,118	5.0	60.6	65.6	
1882 ...	16,155	850	52.6	152	701	853	9.4	37.7	47.1	
1883 ...	15,026	730	48.5	62	763	825	4.1	46.6	50.7	
Total ...	187,184	8,350	44.6	1,552	9,963	11,515	8.3	53.2	61.5	
1884 ...	15,101	726	48.0	62	682	744	4.1	45.1	49.2	
1885 ...	15,177	774	50.9	167	730	897	10.3	48.1	58.4	
1886 ...	14,806	649	43.8	41	507	548	2.8	34.2	37.0	
1887 ...	12,250	540	44.0	21	380	401	1.7	31.0	32.7	
1888 ...	13,731	631	45.9	132	482	614	9.6	35.1	44.7	
1889 ...	15,026	695	46.2	132	556	688	8.7	37.0	45.7	
1890 ...	14,777	580	39.2	33	444	477	2.2	36.0	38.2	
1891 ...	15,915	610	38.3	54	430	484	3.4	27.5	30.9	
1892 ...	17,178	687	39.9	68	684	752	3.9	39.8	43.7	
1893 ...	17,721	642	36.2	21	552	573	1.2	31.1	32.3	
Total ...	151,682	6,534	43.0	721	5,456	6,177	4.7	36.0	40.7	
1894 ...	17,288	743	43.0	80	735	815	4.6	42.5	47.1	
1895 ...	16,875	716	42.4	51	432	483	1.8	25.5	27.3	
1896 ...	17,437	658	37.7	65	436	501	3.7	25.0	28.7	
1897 ...	19,495	695	35.6	72	612	684	3.6	31.4	35.0	
Total for last four years.	88,816	3,454	38.8	269	2,767	3,036	3.0	31.1	34.1	
GRAND TOTAL	969,072	29,307	30.2	10,720	50,572	61,292	11.1	52.1	63.2	
Average ...	17,946	543	30.2	199	936	1,135	11.1	52.1	63.2	

The death-rate per mille rose from 27.3 in 1895 and 28.7 in 1896 to 35.0 in 1897. The general health of the Province was better than usual during the two former years, which were exceptionally dry in the autumn, the season when malaria is most prevalent in a fatal form. Except for the deterioration in the physique of the people caused by the famine, the public health continued good in the early part of the year. Everywhere, however, malarial fevers of a bad type became prevalent in the autumn after the heavy rains that characterized the latter part of the monsoon. These diseases were more fatal than usual, attacking as they did constitutions weakened through privations and insufficient and unsuitable food. This was most marked in Chota Nagpur, where, as noticed in the Resolution of this Government upon the famine, the aboriginal tribes evinced a reluctance to come on to relief works, preferring an independent life of extreme privation while subsisting on jungle products. Dysentery of a persistent type was the inevitable result in that part of the province, as also in some other districts, and Dr. Nott of Hazaribagh remarks upon the great difficulty of checking this disease when induced by such circumstances.

These remarks apply to the public health generally, but the conditions were usually prevalent in an aggravated form among those who were impelled to commit crime by want and reluctance to accept State relief under the prescribed tests, and so found their way to the jails. These causes, and a severe outbreak of cholera, which will be noticed below, produced an unusually high mortality in the jails of Chota Nagpore; and even where actual famine did not prevail, the privations resulting from the unprecedentedly high prices of the necessaries of life that ruled everywhere, tended to increase the fatality of disease. Nevertheless, as will be seen below, if we exclude Chota Nagpur, the jail mortality was not abnormally high in most of the districts in which State relief was undertaken on an organized scale. Indeed Sir John Woodburn considers it a matter of congratulation that in a year characterized by such unfavourable circumstances, the general death-rate in the jails was lower than any on record except 1887, 1890, 1891, 1893, 1895 and 1896. The true test of the attention paid to the health of prisoners is to be found in the mortality among convicts confined in the Central and District Jails, and the death-rate among these in 1897 was only 33·3, or, excluding mortality from cholera, only 30·8 per mille.

The ratio of daily average sick per mille to daily average population among convicts fell from 39·6 to 36·2. The highest ratios were recorded at Chapra (93·3), Jessore (90·6), Chaibassa (89·2), Motihari (79·6), Purnea (76·1), and Malda (72·9), and the lowest at Puri (11·0), Naya Dumka (11·6), Khulna (13·3), and Balasore (15·8).

23. *Principal diseases causing sickness and death.*—The following table shows the principal diseases from which prisoners suffered during the year:—

	1897.		1896.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5
Malarial fever ... ..	5,989	54	4,643	58
Dysentery ... ..	4,041	186	3,693	115
Other diseases of group A, sub-group I, including small-pox, mumps, simple continued fever, &c.	1,834	13	3,059	17
Diarrhoea ... ..	1,745	36	1,598	19
Abscess, boils and ulcers of all kinds ...	982	8	1,010	5
Other respiratory diseases, other than pneumonia, tubercle of lungs, &c.	469	12	576	8
Pneumonia ... ..	281	67	257	46
Anæmia and general debility ...	284	15	234	20
Tubercle of lungs, hæmoptysis and pneumonic phthisis.	157	58	165	53
Cholera ... ..	81	46	112	60
Other diseases not included in above ...	2,952	93	3,112	57

The prophylactic treatment of malarial disease by the sulphate of cinchonidine, combined either with the sulphate, or the tincture of perchloride, of iron, has continued to be attended with beneficial results, and the almost unanimous opinion of the Medical Officers is that, if it does not lessen the incidence of malarial fever, it diminishes the duration and severity of the pyrexia. Experiments are being made with cinnamon powder as a preventive against bowel complaints.

To the extended use of prophylactics Dr. Comins is disposed to attribute the reduction in the number of deaths from malarial fever from 58 to 54 in spite of the large increase in admissions into hospital from 4,643 to 5,989. Dysentery and diarrhoea accounted for 5,786 admissions to hospital and



222 deaths, as compared with 5,291 admissions and 134 deaths in 1896. The largest number of deaths from these diseases occurred in the Midnapore, Bhagalpur and Hazaribagh Central Jails and the District Jails at Bankura, Barisal, Ranchi, Purulia and Chaibassa. The largely increased proportion of deaths to admissions is, no doubt, attributable to the great difficulty experienced in checking famine dysentery, of which Dr. Nott of Hazaribagh speaks. The admissions and deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs were 907 and 137 respectively, against 998 and 107 in 1896. The jails which suffered most in this respect were Alipore, with 144 admissions and 17 deaths, and Hazaribagh, with 39 admissions and 13 deaths. Anæmia and debility show an increase in the number of admissions from 234 to 284, but the number of deaths fell from 20 to 15.

The number of admissions from cholera decreased from 112 to 81\*, and the number of deaths from 60 to 46\*. Half the deaths occurred in the Hazaribagh and Daltonganj Jails, and Ranchi and Purulia, also in the same division, contributed seven more. In these jails the death-rate from this disease per mille of daily average strength was 11·7, 164·4, 26·2, and 10·5 respectively, whereas in 1896 there was only one death from cholera in all the jails of the Chota Nagpore Division. The interesting account given by Dr. Comins in regard to the cases of cholera in these jails is reproduced below:—

“At Hazaribagh the first case occurred in July in an under-trial prisoner who had been for three days in the segregation camp outside the jail. He came from a cholera-infected area. The first case on jail premises occurred in the family of a jail officer, the disease being probably brought from a neighbouring village, where it prevailed severely, as well as in the town and round the jail lands, and continued for some months. The precautions taken to prevent the disease spreading to the jail were the formation of a segregation camp outside for new arrivals and under-trials, issue of boiled water to under-trials for use while at court. Sulphuric acid was given to all prisoners every morning. Drinking-water reservoirs were frequently washed with permanganate of potash, and wells were disinfected. After the first cases the source of supply of water was changed twice. The wards were fumigated, scraped and lime-washed. One hundred and eighty prisoners were inoculated. No prisoners so inoculated were attacked. There was no doubt as to the nature of the disease, for the *comma bacillus* was cultivated in two or three instances. Under-trial prisoners were most severely affected. Out of one batch of 17, 8 died within 36 hours of admission. Altogether there were 26 cases and 19 deaths of cholera, and six cases choleraic diarrhoea and two deaths. At Ranchi the first case occurred in an under-trial prisoner attending the court, and who slept in the segregation ward, where all newly admitted prisoners were kept for ten days. He was attacked in this ward after return from court. Three days afterwards another prisoner in the same ward showed the disease. Altogether there were 15 cases and 10 deaths. All the cases were segregated in the outer grounds, and a camp prepared at a distance of four miles, which was not however used, the disease having subsided. Inoculation was commenced 10 days after the first case. Three hundred and sixty-nine prisoners were inoculated. The results added nothing to the knowledge of the prophylactic value of inoculation, as the only cases occurring more than 24 hours after they were begun were in recently-admitted under-trial prisoners from cholera-stricken villages, who had not been inoculated. \* \* \*

“At Daltonganj there were two outbreaks. In the first, which lasted from 6th to 26th July, no importation could be traced, but cholera was prevailing in an epidemic form in the bazar and adjacent villages. There were 4 prisoners attacked, of whom 2 died. The prisoners occupying the affected barrack were removed to tents in the outer grounds. The second outbreak lasted from the 16th to 28th September. The source of the infection is believed to be an under-trial prisoner admitted in very bad health, who suffered from diarrhoea. The occupants of the barrack were removed to tents in the outer grounds, and, on further cases occurring, 50 prisoners were removed to a camp about two miles off. Altogether there were 22 attacks and 13 deaths.”

The total number of deaths among convicts in jails and subsidiary jails [including one moribund prisoner released under Rule 504 (a) of the Jail Code], was 591 against 461 in 1896 and 418 in 1895, and the death-rates per mille of daily average strength were 34, 29 and 26·9 respectively. Of the convicts who died 138 or 233·5 per mille were admitted in good health, 188 or 318·11 per mille in indifferent health, and 265 or 448·39 per mille in bad health. Among under-trial prisoners there were 93 deaths against 40 in 1896 and 45 in 1895, and the death-rates were 43·6, 25·9 and 33·4 respectively. As in the case of subsidiary jails, discussed in paragraph 19 of this Resolution, the disproportionately high death-rate among under-trial prisoners was due to the bad state of their health on admission.

\* In paragraph 111 of his report, the Inspector-General gives the numbers as 99 admissions and 60 deaths, but Statement No. XV shows the correct figures to be as stated above.



24. *Jails with the highest mortality.*—The following table shows the jails in which the highest mortality among convicts occurred:—

	Death-rates from all causes per mille.		Death-rates exclusive of cholera per mille.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5
Daltonganj ... ..	315.1	168.0	150.7	168.0
Ranchi ... ..	115.3	40.8	89.1	40.8
Purulia ... ..	94.6	25.2	84.0	16.8
Barisal ... ..	91.5	50.7	91.5	45.9
Chapra ... ..	84.6	53.7	84.6	53.7
Chaibassa ... ..	84.6	38.7	84.6	38.7
Comilla ... ..	67.8	73.0	67.8	70.6
Malda ... ..	65.8	63.1	65.8	63.1
Bankura ... ..	60.4	42.5	60.4	39.0

The highest ratio of mortality is shown by the jails at Daltonganj, Ranchi and Purulia, the first of which is situated in a district in which the prices of food-grains exceeded the normal by a higher proportion than in any other district in the Province. Close after these comes Chaibassa, and the only jail in the Chota Nagpur Division not having an unusually high death-rate is the Hazaribagh Central Jail, which is mainly filled from outside the division. The following remarks made by Surgeon-Captain Nott apply to all these jails:—

“The inhabitants of a district where food supplies of an inferior description can readily be obtained from the jungles can at first stand failure of ordinary crops better than the inhabitants of thicker populated districts, yet at the end, if real famine occurs, they become weakened and readily succumb to disease.

“A very large proportion of these local admissions were in a more or less famished condition, and quite a considerable proportion came into hospital either as under-trials or shortly after conviction.”

These remarks are specially applicable to the Chota Nagpur Division, where jungle products are abundant, and the statement below shows that of twelve districts outside that Division in which famine was officially declared to exist, the jail death-rate was above 40 per mille only in Chapra, Bankura, Krishnagar, Muzaffarpur and Motihari:—

Districts in which famine was officially declared.	Average jail death-rate per mille of last five years.	Death-rate per mille for 1897 in the jail.
1	2	3
Arrah ... ..	32.0	13.1
Chapra ... ..	74.4	84.6
Motihari ... ..	52.2	43.7
Muzaffarpur ... ..	38.5	46.5
Darbhanga ... ..	57.0	32.4
Bhagalpur ... ..	21.3	21.2
Naya Dumka ... ..	44.9	14.0
Hazaribagh ... ..	41.1	51.4
Daltonganj ... ..	166.3	315.1
Purulia ... ..	52.3	94.6
Bankura ... ..	53.1	60.4
Krishnagar ... ..	22.7	52.9
Berhampore ... ..	11.8	9.3
Khulna ... ..	25.3	Nil.
Puri ... ..	49.0	11.2

Jalpaiguri is classed for the first time with the healthy jails with no mortality, and great credit is due to Dr. Clarke, the Superintendent of that Jail, for the improvement effected. It is also satisfactory to find the jails at Dacca,

Berhampore, Rampur Boalia, Arrah, Dumka, Pabna, Bankipore, Burdwan and Barasat included among the jails showing the lowest mortality.

25. *Inspections.*—Dr. Comins visited 37 Central and District Jails, 11 Subsidiary Jails and the Reformatory Schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh. The number of visits paid by all classes of official visitors was 2,084 as compared with 2,207, and by non-official visitors was 349 against 361. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that visitors, both official and non-official, will not allow their interest to flag.

26. *Officers of the Department.*—Among the Medical Officers specially commended by the Inspector-General are Dr. R. Macrae at Dacca, Dr. J. French-Mullen at Rampur Boalia, Dr. W. F. Murray at Arrah, Dr. R. L. Dutt at Hooghly, Dr. U. C. Mukherjee at Malda, Dr. A. H. Nott at Hazaribagh, Dr. F. P. Maynard at Ranchi, Dr. R. R. H. Whitwell at Bankipore, Dr. W. J. Buchanan at Buxar, Dr. W. Clarke at Jalpaiguri and Assistant Surgeon Behari Lall Pal at Rangpur. The Inspector-General acknowledges the valuable assistance constantly rendered by the Superintendents of Central Jails, and makes particular mention of the services of Mr. A. D. Larymore among Superintendents, and of Mr. J. Stewart and Babu Nauranga Marwari among Deputy Superintendents.

The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor are specially due to Dr. Comins for the thoroughly efficient manner in which he has continued to administer the Department and for the interesting report submitted by him.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails for information and guidance.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this Resolution and a copy of the report be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. J. MACPHERSON,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 6th June 1898.

**Burdwan.**—Rainfall at Sadar .63, Kalna 1.99, Katwa .85, Raniganj .93. Weather seasonable. Sowing of paddy continues. Prospects good. Some cattle-disease in Kalna thana. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar ...	11½ to 16	} per rupee.
Kalna ...	12 to 13	
Katwa ...	13½ to 14	
Raniganj ...	12½	

**Birbhum.**—Rainfall at Sadar .57, Rampur Hât 1.88. Weather hot and cloudy. Sugarcane plantation going on. Prices stationary. Fodder sufficient.

**Bankura.**—Rainfall at Bankura 1.32, Vishnupur 1.66. Weather seasonable; occasionally stormy. Sowing has commenced, but more rain is wanted. Sugarcane growing. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Bankura 14½ seers and at Vishnupur 14 seers per rupee.

**Midnapore.**—Rainfall at Sadar .40, Contai 1.39, Tamluk 1.61, Ghatal .76. Prospects of indigo, sugarcane, and *til* good. Lands are being prepared, and the sowing of *aus* paddy has commenced. Prices of common rice are as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar ...	13	} per rupee.
Contai ...	14 to 16	
Tamluk ...	12½ to 13	
Ghatal ...	12 to 13	

**Hooghly.**—Rainfall at Sadar 2.78, Serampur 1.57, Jahanabad 1.55. Sowing has commenced. Common rice sells from 10 to 12½ seers per rupee.

**Howrah.**—Rainfall at Sadar 1.12, Ulubaria .90. Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing of *aman* continues. *Aus* and jute doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

**24-Parganas.**—Rainfall at Sadar .66, Barasat .99, Basirhat 1.57, Diamond Harbour 5.22. Weather hot. Ploughing and sowing going on. Young plants of *aus* and jute are doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Diamond Harbour decreasing. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar ...	10 to 12	} per rupee.
Barasat ...	10½	
Basirhat ...	12½	
Diamond Harbour ...	11½	

**Nadia.**—Rainfall at Sadar .72, Kushtia 1.48, Meherpur 1.17, Chuadanga 1.70, Ranaghat .60. Paddy seedlings thriving; other standing crops in good condition. Common rice sells from 10 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. A few cases of cattle-pox in thana Kaligunge.

**Murshidabad.**—Rainfall at Sadar 2.02, Jangipur 2.58, Kandi 1.84. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *aman*, *aus*, and jute going on. *Til*, indigo, mulberry and sugarcane doing well. Fodder sufficient for cattle. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar ...	12	} per rupee.
Kandi ...	13½	
Jangipur ...	14	

**Jessore.**—Weather cloudy and rainy. Rainfall at Sadar 3.14, Jhenida 3.98, Magura 3.08, Narail 3.48, Bangaon .57. Incessant and heavy rain has submerged and damaged certain portion of *aus* and *aman* paddy on low *beel* lands. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Jessore ...	10 to 12	} per rupee.
Jhenida ...	10	
Magura ...	11 to 12	
Bangaon ...	11½ to 12½	
Narail ...	11.6¢ ch.	



**Khulna.**—Rainfall at Sadar 5·39, Bagerhat 6·94, Satkhira ·80. Weather seasonable. Cultivation of *aus* and *aman* paddy going on. Fodder and water available. Eighty-five deaths of cattle reported from thana Paikgachha. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.
Sadar ... ..	11 to 13
Bagerhat ... ..	13
Satkhira ... ..	13

} per rupee.

**Rajshahi.**—Rainfall at Sadar 2·66, Nator 2·10, Nangaon 2·23. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of rice ranges from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

**Dinajpur.**—Average rainfall 1·58. Weather seasonable. Condition of standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Rice selling at 12½ seers per rupee.

**Jalpaiguri.**—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Alipur Duars ·68. Weather hot. Sowing of *bhadoi* paddy and jute finished. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 15 seers per rupee.

**Darjeeling.**—Rainfall at Darjeeling 2·57, Kurseong 1·36, Siliguri ·22. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Bhutta*, *chhota marua*, and potatoes progressing. *Terai*—*Bhadoi*, jute and sugarcane progressing. Prospects good. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

Hills—9 to 10 seers per rupee.  
Terai—13 to 16 „ „ „

*Bhutta* sells from 16 to 26 seers per rupee.

**Rangpur.**—Rainfall at Sadar 1·31, Gaibanda ·89, Kurigram 2·75, Nilphamari ·62. Weather hot with occasional rain. Weeding of jute continues. Prospects favourable. Common rice selling at 10½ to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

**Bogra.**—Average rainfall 2·28. Sowing of jute and *aus* about to close. Lands are being prepared for *aman*. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 10½ to 12½ seers per rupee.

**Pabna.**—Rainfall at Sadar 1·02, Sirajganj 2·33. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of standing crops very fair. Common rice sells at 10 seers per rupee in Sirajganj and 10 to 12 seers elsewhere.

**Dacca.**—Rainfall at Sadar 1·59, Manikganj 4·89, Munshiganj 3·86, Narainganj 2·90. Weather seasonable. Recent rain has done good to standing crops. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

**Mymensingh.**—Rainfall at Sadar 4·12, Kishorganj 3·92, Netrokona 3·68, Jamalpur 2·20, Tangail 2·24. Weather showery. Prospects of crops good. Condition of cattle good. Water-supply and fodder sufficient. Rice sells from 10 seers per rupee at Kishorganj to 11½ seers per rupee at Tangail.

**Faridpur.**—Rainfall at Sadar 6·35, Goalundo 5·66, Madaripur 5·12. Weather damp and close; seasonable. Prospects of paddy and jute very fair. Recent rain has done much good, and young corn is shooting up. Common rice sells at about 11 seers a rupee.

**Backergunge.**—Rainfall at Sadar 5·14. Weather showery. Rain has done good to crops. Common rice sells from 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

**Tippera.**—Rainfall at Sadar 2·28, Brahmanbaria 5·35, Chandpur 3·7. Paddy and jute thriving. Transplantation of *aman* in Sadar subdivision commenced. *Til* being out. Some damage to paddy plants by insects reported from Brahmanbaria. Fodder sufficient. Rice 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

**Noakhali.**—Rainfall at Sadar 2·75, Feni 2·99. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease continues at Senbag. Fodder and water available. Price of rice 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

**Chittagong.**—Rainfall 1·22. Weather hot. Lands are being prepared for *aus*, and in some places being sown. More rain is wanted. Rice selling at 9 seers per rupee.

**Patna.**—Rainfall at Sadar ·81, Barh 1·26, Bihar ·66, Hilsa ·15, Dinapur 1·17, Bikram ·13. Rain has facilitated ploughing for *bhadoi* sowings. *China* being harvested. Transplantation of *marua* and sowing of broad-cast paddy begun. Prices stationary. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee in Patna. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

**Gaya.**—Harvesting of *china* approaching completion. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at 13 seers, barley 20 seers, wheat 16 seers, gram 19½ seers, and *arhar* 20 seers per rupee.

**Shahabad.**—Rainfall at Sadar 1·68, Buxar ·35 Bhabua ·22. Sugarcane being irrigated and doing well. *China* being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Arrah 13 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease as before.

**Saran.**—Rainfall at Sadar ·87, Siwan ·79, Gopalganj 1·22. Weather seasonable. Rain has done good to indigo, and has facilitated preparation of fields for *bhadoi* sowings. Fodder and water sufficient. Average prices are—common rice 12·14 seers and *makai* 20·7 seers, against 7·13 and 9·8 seers respectively last year.

**Champaran.**—Rainfall at Motihari 2·10, Bettiah 1·27, Barharwa 1·04, Bagaha 1·84, Ramnagar 67. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *bhadoi* and *aghani* continues. Sugarcane, *bhadoi* and indigo crops doing well. Harvesting of *mung* and *china* commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice and maize at Sadar sell at 12½ and 21 seers respectively, against average 13½ seers and 20½ seers.

**Muzaffarpur.**—Rainfall at Sadar 2·64, Hajipur ·87, Sitamarhi 2·14. Agricultural operations are being vigorously pushed on. Sowing of *bhadoi* and *dhan* crops already begun in places. Prospects very hopeful. Prices are—common rice 11 to 13 seers, wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 21 to 22 seers, *makai* 20 seers, gram 17 to 18 seers, and *rahar* 23 seers per rupee.

**Darbhanga.**—Rainfall at Sadar 2·61, Samastipur 2·90, Madhubani 2·03. Weather hot. Prospects of *mung* and early paddy good. Sowing of *bhadoi* commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary at Sadar.

**Monghyr.**—Rainfall at Monghyr 3·38, Begusarai 2·66, Jamui 1·40. Weather cool in the beginning of the week, but latterly hot. *Bhadoi* sowing continues. Indigo doing well. More rain wanted for ploughing purposes. A very hard storm on 30th May destroyed the mango crop. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

Monghyr	...	...	...	12½ to 14 seers per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	11 to 13     "     "
Jamui	...	...	...	14             "     "

**Bhagalpur.**—Rainfall at Sadar 1·83, Banka 1·02, Madhipura 2·47, Supaul 2·46. Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* sowings continue. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Madhipura and Supaul subdivisions. Prices stationary.

**Purnea.**—Rainfall at Sadar 2·93, Kishanganj 1·61, Araria 2·11. Weather hot and seasonable. Sowing still continues. Standing crops doing well. Recent rain refreshed them. Cattle-pox reported from Sadar and Araria. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at Sadar, Kishanganj, and Araria 15 seers per rupee.

**Malda.**—Rainfall at Sadar 1·05, Chanchal 2·26, Shibganj 3·40, Gajole 4·25. Weather very hot. *Bhadoi* rice and jute much improved by the rain. Ordinary rice selling at 12½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.

**Sonthal Parganas.**—Average rainfall ·94; none in Deoghur, but plentiful in Rajmahal and Pakour; elsewhere, especially in Deoghur, rain is wanted for ploughing and to replenish fodder and water-supply. Price of rice 13 to 14½ seers, and of maize 16 to 20½ seers per rupee.

**Cuttack.**—Rainfall at Sadar ·50, Jajpur ·71, Banki ·03. Weather hot and cloudy. *Beali* and *sarad* being sown. Cotton maturing. Condition of cattle generally good, but disease has again appeared in places. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. ch.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	13   2	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	15   12	
Kendrapara	...	...	...	18   6	
Banki	...	...	...	16   13	

**Balasore.**—Rainfall at Sadar ·19. Sugarcane growing well. Harvesting of cotton commenced. Ploughing and sowing of *sarad* in progress. *Aus* seeds germinating in places. Price of rice varies from 13 to 18 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 14 and 17 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

**Angul.**—Rainfall at Angul ·35 and at Khondmals 1·01. Ploughing in progress. Sowing of paddy and early crops commenced. Price of rice stationary.

**Puri.**—Rainfall at Puri 1·73, Khurda ·36. Cultivation for *sarad* briskly going on. Sowing of *sarad* and *beali* commenced in places. Prospects of sugarcane and cotton good. No cattle-disease reported. Price of common rice almost stationary.

**Hazaribagh.**—Rainfall at Sadar ·54. Weather hot. More rain wanted. Fields being ploughed. Rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

**Lohardaga.**—Rainfall 1·21. Sowing of *gundli* and paddy in full swing. Rice sells at Ranchi 11 seers per rupee and in the interior from 11 to 16 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water and grain in stock sufficient.

**Palamau.**—Rainfall at Sadar ·06. Weather very hot. General rain, in some places light. Another heavy storm accompanied by hail. Sowing of paddy and *gundli* begun in places, *China* being reaped. Rice selling from 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Water and fodder plentiful.

**Manbhum.**—Rainfall at Sadar 2·78. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Sowing of paddy has begun. Cattle-disease reported from thana Purulia. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13½ seers and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

**Singhbhum.**—Rainfall ·20. Rice plentiful, and the price is from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

**General Summary.**—There was general and in some parts heavy rain during the week. The sowing of *aus* rice and jute and the cultivation of other *bhadoi* crops and of winter rice are satisfactory. Sugarcane and indigo are good. The *china* millet in Bihar is being harvested, and the cotton crop in Orissa is maturing. Some damage to young paddy plants caused by heavy rain in Jessore and by insects in Tippera is reported. No important change in the price of rice has occurred since last week. The supply of fodder and water is generally sufficient, but there is cattle-disease still in certain districts.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 7th June 1898.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.



M. FINUCANE,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during June 1898.

STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—													
NAMES OF MARKS.	1st week of June 1897.	1st week of July 1897.	1st week of August 1897.	1st week of Sept. 1897.	2nd week of Oct. 1897.	1st week of Nov. 1897.	1st week of Dec. 1897.	1st week of Jan. 1898.	1st week of Feb. 1898.	1st week of March 1898.	1st week of April 1898.	1st week of May 1898.	1st week of June 1898.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata	3,13,500	2,16,500	2,29,500	1,37,000	1,11,300	94,700	86,000	80,300	4,49,000	6,39,500	6,97,000	7,07,000	7,71,000
Uttaranga	28,000	31,300	18,700	15,500	14,200	12,800	10,000	16,900	34,200	43,000	53,500	47,500	52,700
Chittpur, Golsbaree, Kumar- toli, Hathola, and Gupli Ghat.	1,64,000	2,14,500	1,79,200	1,34,100	1,23,100	1,03,000	1,04,700	1,34,300	1,73,400	3,12,200	2,68,000	2,34,000	2,17,400
Pahurighatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	1,550	1,800	2,300	1,450	640	1,250	1,450	2,500	2,700	4,900	3,200	1,800	1,600
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	84,800	83,100	77,200	73,700	73,600	45,700	55,600	73,700	82,600	1,18,500	1,40,200	1,54,000	1,28,200
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,49,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,40,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur*	72,400	79,175	72,600	47,100	38,900	29,300	48,400	61,500	79,500	1,33,400	1,43,300	1,28,000	89,300
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bha- drewar, and Chandernagore.†	6,038	10,550	11,425	4,175	2,966	3,178	1,745	1,849	Figures not available.	3,429	2,207	1,564	3,580
Total	11,48,288	11,22,885	10,80,525	8,93,025	8,52,696	7,82,928	7,98,495	8,61,049	13,12,300	16,44,929	18,02,407	17,63,564	17,83,680
On Railway premises on both sides of the river ‡	1,15,092 (on 29th May 1897.)	2,09,863 (on 3rd July 1897.)	75,618 (on 31st July 1897.)	2,21,706 (on 4th Sep- tember 1897.)	7,623 (on 9th Oct. 1897.)	85,743 (on 30th Oct. 1897.)	89,295 (on 4th Dec. 1897.)	15,326 (on 1st Jan. 1898.)	21,832 (on 3rd Feb. 1898.)	19,518 (on 3rd March 1898.)	12,396 (on 3rd April 1898.)	11,293 (on 3rd May 1898.)	6,600 (on 3rd June 1898.)
On boats not yet unloaded— By Port Commissioners' re- turns.	41,668 (29th to 31st May 1897.)	36,497 (3rd to 5th July 1897.)	34,638 (31st July to 2nd Aug. 1897.)	23,826 (4th to 6th Sept. 1897.)	40,373 (9th to 11th Oct. 1897.)	25,203 (30th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1897.)	39,679 (4th to 6th Dec. 1897.)	56,681 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1898.)	46,514 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1898.)	49,670 (1st to 3rd March 1898.)	30,054 (1st to 3rd April 1898.)	24,914 (1st to 3rd May 1898.)	17,215 (1st to 3rd June 1898.)
By Canal returns ...	14,809 (29th to 31st May 1897.)	8,942 (3rd to 5th July 1897.)	6,489 (31st July to 2nd Aug. 1897.)	13,085 (4th to 6th Sept. 1897.)	9,726 (9th to 11th Oct. 1897.)	7,138 (30th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1897.)	15,723 (4th to 6th Dec. 1897.)	87,981 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1898.)	1,26,531 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1898.)	84,894 (1st to 3rd March 1898.)	60,047 (1st to 3rd April 1898.)	10,394 (1st to 3rd May 1898.)	4,528 (1st to 3rd June 1898.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	13,19,837	13,78,287	11,97,270	11,51,642	9,10,417	9,01,002	8,93,221	10,20,947	15,07,227	17,92,011	18,94,904	18,10,334	17,82,023

• This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures here are for the Howrah district.

\* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.  
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.  
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.  
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,  
The 7th June, 1898.

M. FINUCANE,  
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

## PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Ho

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON			JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum Vulgaris)					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																			
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan	...	10 6	11 8	9 2	...	...	...	10 8	10 14	7 8	12 6	12 14	9 0	...	...	...	
	2	Birbhum	...	12 0	12 0	8 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	6 12	12 12	12 12	8 4	...	...	...	
	3	Bankura	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	7 8	14 8	15 0	9 10	...	...	...	
	4	Midnapore	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	10 2	11 0	8 0	12 8	12 12	9 8	...	...	...	
	5	Hooghly	...	10 0	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	10 10	10 0	7 12	...	...	...	
	6	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	7 4	11 6	11 10	8 12	...	...	...	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7	24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	11 0	11 4	8 0	...	...	...		
	8	Calcutta	...	10 10	10 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	10 0	6 15	7 4	6 2	10 10	11 7	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	
	9	Nadia	...	11 13	11 13	9 2	14 9	13 5	...	5 11	5 11	6 6	11 7	11 7	8 4	...	...	...	
	10	Murshidabad	...	12 0	12 4	9 4	20 0	20 0	11 8	10 0	10 0	7 8	12 0	12 8	8 8	...	...	...	
	11	Jessore*	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	8 8	9 0	...	10 12	7 8	...	11 12	8 8	...	...	...	
	12	Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	8 0	12 10	12 10	8 12	...	...	...	
RAJSHAH DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi	...	12 12	13 8	9 0	20 0	22 8	...	6 0	6 0	5 4	12 0	11 4	8 1	...	...	...	
	14	Dinajpur	...	10 12	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	9-9-3d	9-9-3d	7 3	13 0	13 4	8 6	...	...	...	
	15	Jalpaiguri	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	7 8	...	...	...	
	16	Darjeeling	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 8	4 8	11 0	10 0	7 8	...	...	...	
	17	Rangpur	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	7 12	8 0	6 0	11 13	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	18	Bogra	...	15 0	12 0	7 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 12	10 8	12 0	8 4	...	...	...	
DACCA DIVISION.	19	Pabna	...	12 12	12 12	9 0	22 8	22 8	14 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 10	11 4	8 0	...	...	...	
	20	Dacca	...	10 8	13 4	8 4	18 0	20 0	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	10 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	
	21	Mymensingh	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	5 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	22	Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	5 4	10 0	9 12	8 0	...	...	...	
	23	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	7 8	10 0	10 8	8 0	...	...	...	

\* Present return not received.

- A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga) and 11 seers (karkatch); Katwa 9 seers 2 chitaks; Raniganj 10½ seers (panga).
- B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
- C. At Vishunpur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
- D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9½ seers; Tamluk 10 seers; Ghatal 9 seers.
- E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 8 seers.
- F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10½ chitaks per rupee.
- G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10½ seers; Barasat 10 seers; Badma 10½ seers; Magrahat 10 seers.
- H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bahadurkhali 10½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 10½ seers (panga); Meherpur 8 seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 9 seers (crushed).
- I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 9½ seers; Jangipur 10½ seers; Kandi return not received.
- J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chitak; Magura 9½ seers; Narail 8 seers 11 chitaks; Bongaon 9 seers 2 chitaks.

## SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

RAJRA OR CUMBU. ( <i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> .)			MARUA OR RAGL. ( <i>Eleusine Corocana</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
-----------------	-----------------------------	---	-----------------	-----------------------------	---

S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.

100	000	000	000	000	000
101	001	001	001	001	001
102	002	002	002	002	002
103	003	003	003	003	003
104	004	004	004	004	004
105	005	005	005	005	005
106	006	006	006	006	006
107	007	007	007	007	007

108	008	008	008	008	008
109	009	009	009	009	009
110	010	010	010	010	010
111	011	011	011	011	011
112	012	012	012	012	012
113	013	013	013	013	013
114	014	014	014	014	014
115	015	015	015	015	015

116	016	016	016	016	016
117	017	017	017	017	017
118	018	018	018	018	018
119	019	019	019	019	019
120	020	020	020	020	020
121	021	021	021	021	021
122	022	022	022	022	022
123	023	023	023	023	023

124	024	024	024	024	024
125	025	025	025	025	025
126	026	026	026	026	026
127	027	027	027	027	027
128	028	028	028	028	028
129	029	029	029	029	029
130	030	030	030	030	030
131	031	031	031	031	031



KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET, ( <i>Setaria Italica</i> .)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA, ( <i>Cicer arctium</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding turn.	re- Corresponding turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding turn.	re- Corresponding turn of last year.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...	...	...	...	14	0	13	12	10	8
...	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	10	0
...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	9	12
...	...	...	...	10	0	12	8	9	0
...	...	...	...	16	0	15	0	8	0
...	...	...	...	11	4	11	0	9	14

...	...	...	...	12	8	12	8	9	0
10	0	10	0	8	0	14	8	14	8
...	...	...	...	16	0	15	3	10	5
...	...	...	...	19	0	17	0	11	4
...	...	...	...	...	14	0	0	0	0
...	...	...	...	9	0	7	8	8	0

...	...	...	...	16	8	18	0	11	4
...	...	...	...	14	12	14	0	9	9
...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	10	0
...	...	...	...	10	0	9	0	8	0
...	...	...	...	11	8	11	8	10	0
...	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	9	0
...	...	...	...	15	12	15	12	10	0

...	...	...	...	10	8	10	8	9	0
...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0
...	...	...	...	14	0	10	0	12	0
...	...	...	...	10	8	7	0	8	8

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea mays.)															ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus Indicus.)															SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.															DISTRICTS.			Number.
Present return.					Next preceding return.					Corresponding return of last year.					Present return.					Next preceding return.					Corresponding return of last year.					Present return.					Next preceding return.					Corresponding return of last year.											

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 10 seers ; Satkhira 11 seers.  
L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are :—Nator 7½ seers ; Nowgaon 8 seers.  
M. At Kurseong and Siliguri the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.  
N. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers ; Nilphamari 10 seers ; Kurigram return not received.  
O. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 9¾ seers per rupee.  
P. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 10 seers 10 chitaks ; Manikganj 9 seers ; Munshirhat 10 seers 10 chitaks ; Mirkadim 10 seers 10 chitaks.  
Q. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers 6 chitaks ; Jamalpur 8 seers 6 chitaks ; Karghari 8 seers ; Netrokona 8 seers.  
Q1. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10½ seers.  
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhoia 8 seers.

## PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN															
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUR (Sorghum Vulgare).			
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL—concluded.																		
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24	Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 4	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	25	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	9 12	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	
	26	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	
BIHAR.																		
PATNA DIVISION.	27	Patna	...	16 0	13 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	8 8	18 0	18 8	...
	28	Gaya	...	14 0	14 4	8 12	23 0	21 8	11 12	9 4	8 0	6 4	14 0	14 0	7 12	18 0	19 0	9 4
	29	Shahabad	...	{ 13 0 & 13 8 }	13 8	{ 9 8 & 10 0 }	19 0	11 0	{ 6 8 & 7 0 }	6 8	{ 7 8 & 7 12 }	12 0	11 8	8 0	{ 8 0 & 8 12 }	...	...	...
	30	Saran	...	13 8	13 8	19 0	20 0	20 8	12 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	12 8	12 8	8 0	...	...	...
	31	Champaran	...	15 0	14 0	9 4	25 8	24 0	13 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	12 8	11 8	7 12	...	...	...
	32	Muzaffarpur	...	14 0	14 0	9 8	21 0	22 8	12 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	7 8	...	...	...
	33	Darbhanga	...	13 4	12 0	8 12	18 0	20 0	10 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	12 0	12 0	7 8	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34	Monghyr	...	14 5½	15 3½	9 1½	24 2½	24 2½	12 9½	5 12½	6 4½	6 4½	13 1½	12 1½	8 7½	...	...	...
	35	Bhagalpur	...	13 14	13 14	9 8	22 0	21 8	12 10	11 0	11 6	6 12½	13 14	13 14	8 7	...	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	...	15 8	15 8	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	7 0	15 8	16 0	8 0	...	...	...
	37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	14 0	14 0	19 8	...	...	11 0	8 0	8 0	6 12	13 0	12 8	7 4	...	...	...
	38	Sonthal Parganas.	...	10 0	11 0	7 12	15 0	15 0	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	14 8	13 0	7 12	...	...	...
ORISSA.																		
ORISSA DIVISION.	39	Cuttack	...	9 3	8 13	7 14	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 8	13 2	13 13	11 8	...	...	...
	40	Balasore	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	{ 8 0 to 9 0 }	{ 13 8 to 14 0 }	10 8	...	...	...	
	41	Puri	...	7 10	8 2	6 9	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 1½	13 2	15 0	11 13	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																		
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42	Hazaribagh	...	11 8	11 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	10 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...
	43	Lohardaga	...	{ 6 0 to 10 0 }	{ 6 0 to 10 0 }	{ 5 8 to 7 8 }	14 0	14 0	9 0	{ 8 8 to 9 0 }	9 0	{ 6 4 to 6 8 }	{ 11 0 to 11 12 }	12 0	7 8	...	...	...
	44	Palamau	...	15 3	15 12	8 12	23 10	27 12	11 13	12 6	12 6	6 12	13 8	13 8	7 5	...	...	...
	45	Manbhum	...	11 4	11 0	8 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	9 12	{ 7 4 to 7 8 }	14 0	15 0	{ 8 0 to 8 8 }	16 0	...	...
	46	Singbhum	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 9 seers 2 chitaks ; Chandpur 9 seers.

T. At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 6½ seers per rupee.

U. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.

V. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10 seers, Bihar 9½ seers, Dinapore 10 seers.

W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 8½ seers ; Nawada 8½ seers.

W1. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 11 seers ; Sasaram 9 seers ; Bhabua return not received.

X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers ; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 11 seers 5 chittacks.

Y. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 9½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.

a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 10 seers ; Madhubani 9½ seers.

CALCUTTA,

The 7th June 1898.





KANGNI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET. ( <i>Setaria italica</i> .)			GRAM, CHHOLA, K. OR SUN ( <i>Cicer arietinum</i> )		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	re- Corresponding turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	re- Corresponding turn of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10 0	8 8	...
...	...	...	10 4	10 4	...
9 0	10 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	...
...	16 0	8 12	19 8	18 4	...
...	...	...	20 8	18 8	...
...	...	...	21 0	19 0	...
10 0	10 8	10 0	19 0	19 0	...
...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...
...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...
...	...	...	21 0	15 0	...
...	...	...	18 14	18 14	...
...	...	...	19 0	17 0	...
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...
...	13 0	...	19 0	19 0	...
...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...
...	...	...	13 13	14 14	...
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...

## Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st May 1898—(concluded).

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea mays.)												ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)						SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.						DISTRICTS.	Number.		
Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.						
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.				
BENGAL—concluded.																														
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Tippera.	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.	26	
BIHAR.																														
24 0	22 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	3 10	0	3 8	0	3 8	0	Patna.	27	PATNA DIVISION.												
...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	9 0	9 4	10 0	4 2	0	4 4	0	4 0	0	Gaya.	28													
...	...	...	...	19 8 and 20 0	...	13 0	9 0 and 9 8	...	10 0	10 0	...	4 0	0	4 0	0	Shahabad.	29													
20 0	20 8	11 0	21 0	21 8	12 4	9 8	10 0	10 0	4 4	0	4 0	0	4 0	0	Saran.	30														
21 0	21 0	10 0	21 0	20 8	12 12	10 0	10 8	11 0	4 0	0	3 13	0	3 10	0	Champaran.	31														
20 0	20 0	9 8	22 0	20 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	4 0	0	3 10	0	3 10	0	Muzaffarpur.	32														
16 0	...	...	22 8	20 0	11 4	8 0	8 14	9 12	5 0	0	4 8	1	3 0	0	Darbhanga.	33														
...	...	10 8	16 12	16 12	13 10	9 7	8 6	9 15	2 3	3	4 4	0	4 3	4	Monghyr.	34	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.													
32 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 0	4 2	6	3 10	0	4 0	0	Bhagalpur.	35														
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	3 13	0	3 13	0	3 10	0	Purnea (Kasba).	36														
20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	9 0	4 0	0	4 8	0	4 7	0	Malda (English Bazar).	37														
21 0	20 0	9 0	23 0	20 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	4 3	0	4 0	0	3 14	0	Sonthal Parganas.	38														
ORISSA.																														
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	12 13	10 12	10 12	10 12	3 1	0	3 0	0	3 0	0	Cuttack.	39	ORISSA DIVISION.													
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 5	4 0	0	4 0	0	3 14	0	Balasore.	40														
...	...	...	12 0	12 4	9 11	12 5	12 5	12 5	3 2	0	3 2	0	3 0	0	Puri.	41														
CHOTA NAGPUR.																														
15 0	15 0	9 0	16 8	15 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 4	0	4 0	0	4 12	0	Hazaribagh.	42	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.													
16 0	16 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	4 6	0	4 6	0	4 12	0	Lohardaga.	43														
18 0	18 0	...	30 0	28 0	12 6	8 0	8 9	8 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	Palamau.	44														
16 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 2	3 12	0	3 12	0	3 12	0	Manbhum.	45														
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 4	0	4 4	0	4 4	0	Singbhum.	46														

- b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Beguserai 8 seers 6 chittaks, Jamui 8 seers 8 chittaks.  
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 8½ seers; Madhipura 8 seers; Supaul return not received.  
d. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.  
e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur figures not given, Godda 9 seers (mixed); Jemtera 9 seers (panga); Pakour 10 seers (karkatch); Rajmahal 10½ seers (karkatch).  
f. In the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.  
g. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.  
h. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.  
i. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,  
Secretary to the Govt. of Ben jai.



## PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &amp;c.

Number.	MARTS.	RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE ( <i>mota chaul</i> ).			WHEAT ( <i>Triticum sativum</i> ).			BARLEY ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> ).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta	5 8 0	5 4 0	6 0 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	5 0 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0
2	Burdwan	3 12 0	3 8 0	5 5 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	4 7 0	3 12 0	...	4 6 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 10 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	3 6 6	3 8 9	5 0 0	3 2 3	3 2 3	4 5 0	...	...	...
5	Rangpur	5 2 0	5 0 0	6 8 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca	4 5 0	4 3 0	5 5 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	4 6 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	4 12 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	...
7	Chittagong	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 14 0	2 9 6	2 8 0	4 7 0	2 7 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	1 10 6	1 9 6	3 0 0
9	Muzaffarpur	5 11 3	5 11 3	8 0 0	3 1 2	3 1 2	5 5 6	2 13 6	2 13 6	4 3 3	1 14 3	1 12 3	3 6 3
10	Bhagalpur	3 8 6	3 7 6	5 14 9	2 14 0	2 14 0	4 11 9	2 14 0	2 14 0	4 0 6	1 13 0	1 13 9	...
11	Cuttack	3 6 6	3 6 6	4 5 6	2 14 6	2 12 6	3 4 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 13 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi	{ 4 7 0 to 4 11 0 }	{ 4 7 0 }	{ 6 2 0 to 6 6 3 }	{ 3 6 6 to 3 10 0 }	{ 3 5 0 }	5 5 0	{ 5 0 0 to 5 10 6 }	{ 4 0 0 to 6 10 6 }	{ 5 5 0 to 7 4 0 }	{ 2 13 6 }	{ 2 13 6 }	{ 4 7 0 }

CALCUTTA,  
The 7th June 1898.

STANDARD SEERS.

TELE JINJILI SEED.		SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
0 4 0 0	4 8 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	17 8 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	5 4 0
...	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	5 0 0	5 2 0	{ 4 4 0 to 4 12 0 }	18 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	4 10 0
...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0
...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	6 4 0	5 14 0	6 4 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	17 0 0	...	...	...
3 8 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
...	...	3 5 3	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4 0 0	3 14 0	4 2 6	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	...	...
3 10 6	3 12 3	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	20 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	{ 4 11 0 to 5 0 0 }	{ 4 7 0 to 5 0 0 }	{ 5 11 0 to 6 2 0 }	{ 20 0 0 to 20 0 0 }	{ 20 0 0 to 20 0 0 }	{ 20 0 0 to 20 0 0 }	...	...	...

GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER).			TOBACCO LEAF.			HIDES (COW).			GRASS.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
33 0 0	34 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	245-0-0 per 100 pieces.	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	260-0-0 per 100 pieces.	8 12 0	8 0 0
34 0 0	34 0 0	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	No import	29 0 0 to 32 0 0	5 12 0 Madhuikhal.	5 12 0 Pulta.	4 12 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece— 0 6 0 to 1 14 0	0 6 0 to 1 14 0	0 12 0 to 2 4 0	...	...
40 0 0	40 0 0	28 0 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	Cleaned hides, per piece— 0 10 0 to 2 2 0	0 10 0 to 2 2 0	1 0 0 to 2 8 0	...	...
37 0 0	36 0 0	29 0 0	6 14 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
35 0 0	35 0 0	33 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	8	8
40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	7 8 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0 per maund.	27 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
30 0 0	30 0 0	22 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	20 0 0 per maund.	20 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0	...	...
32 0 0	32 0 0	24 4 9	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
31 0 0	33 0 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 12 0	36 0 0	30 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
36 0 0 to 40 0 0	32 0 0 to 40 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 4 0 per piece.	1 4 0 per piece.	2 0 0	0 3 8	0 3 8



BAJRA OR CHOLEM ( <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> ).			BAJRA OR CUMBU ( <i>Pennisetum typhoideum</i> ).			MARUA OR BAOI ( <i>Eleusine corocana</i> ).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA ( <i>Cicer arietinum</i> ).		
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
16	17		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0	2 4 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 8 0	3 12 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 12 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 6	2 8 6	4 0 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	4 8 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 14 0	4 12 0
0	2 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 14 6	3 4 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1 9	2 4 0	3 8 3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai.		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 6	2 10 6	2 0 9
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1 0	3 1 0	{ 5 0 0 to 5 11 0

PRICES PER MAUND											
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zea mays).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR— CADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).			LINSMEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 0 0	2 2 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	4 12 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4
...	...	...	3 7 0	3 4 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5
...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 10 6	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3
2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	11 8 0	12 8 0	11 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4
...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 14 0	4
1 9 6	1 11 0	...	1 10 6	1 10 0	2 10 6	2 9 6	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3
2 0 0	2 0 0	4 3 3	3 1 2	3 5 3	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 4 0	1 12 0	...	2 1 0	2 2 0	...	3 14 0	3 2 0	...	4 0 0	4 1 6	...
...	...	...	2 5 6	2 5 6	3 0 9	...	...	...	4 3 6	4 3 6	4
...	...	...	4 7 0	4 7 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 1 0	4
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 6 6	3 1 0	3 1 0	5 11 0	3 5 0	3 3 0	5

undermentioned Mats of Bengal on the 31st May 1898.

STRAW.		JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MATS.		
					IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.					
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78		
P. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
0 6 0 0 er kahan.	5 8 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	1. Calcutta.		
0 6 0 0 er kahan.	6 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	2. Burdwan.		
0 2 0 0 er kahan.	2 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	{ 4 0 0 to 4 12 0 }	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 14 0	3. Midnapore.		
0 1 0 0 per maund.	0 15 0	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 3 0	3 14 6	4 0 0	4. Pabna.		
8 bundles per rupee.	10	...	...	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	5. Rangpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	6. Dacca.		
...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	7. Chittagong.		
0 0 5 0 er maund.	0 7 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	8. Patna.		
...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	9. Muzaffarpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	5 12 0	5 4 0	...	0 5 6	0 5 0	...	4 2 6	3 10 0	...	10. Bhagalpur.		
0 2 10 0 per kahan.	2 10 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.		
No fixed rate.		...	...	...	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 12 0	12. Ranohi.		

M. FINUCANE,  
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.



**Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of May 1898.**

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month ... ..	29.653		
The average pressure of May from 24 years' registers ...	29.656		
The highest pressure in the month ... ..	29.807	27th	10
The lowest pressure in the month ... ..	29.461	9th	16
The range of pressure ... ..	0.346		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	281.3		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	408.8		
Hours.			
The mean temperature of the month ... ..	86.6		
The average temperature of May from 24 years' registers ...	86.1		
The highest temperature in the month ... ..	103.2	18th	
The lowest temperature in the month ... ..	70.8	27th	
The range of temperature during the month ... ..	32.4		
The mean daily range of temperature ... ..	18.1		
The greatest range of temperature in one day ... ..	24.1	27th	
Per cent.			
The mean humidity of the month ... ..	73		
The average humidity of May from 24 years' registers ...	73		
Inches.			
The mean vapour tension of the month ... ..	0.911		
The average vapour tension of May from 9 years' registers ...	0.933		
The mean cloud proportion of the month ... ..	3.89		
The average cloud proportion of May from 21 years' registers ... ..	4.49		
Ins.			
The total rainfall of the month ... ..	4.06		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	3.75		
The average fall of May from 48 years' registers ... ..	5.40		
The greatest fall in 24 hours ... ..	1.35	28th	
Days.			
The number of rainy days in the month ... ..	10		
The average number of rainy days in May from 24 years' registers ... ..	13		
°			
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month ... ..	151.5		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures ... ..	55.5		
The greatest sun temperature ... ..	156.4	19th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature ... ..	61.9	10th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth ... ..	75.0		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground ... ..	3.1		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature ... ..	5.2	17th	
Miles.			
The mean movement of the wind per day ... ..	165.0		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day ... ..	300.0	4th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour ... ..	22.0	31st, 6 to 7 p.m.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 8, N.E. 14, E. 49, S.E. 110, S. 305, S.W. 199, W. 26, N.W. 9, Calm 24.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 8 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about .05° greater; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office, during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,  
Calcutta, the 6th June 1898.

*For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of May 1898.

The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	...	Inches.	Date.
	...	29.712	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	...	°	
The highest temperature during the month	...	92.2	
The lowest temperature during the month	...	104.2	18th
The absolute range of temperature during the month	...	70.1	27th
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	34.1	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	19.7	
	...	25.9	27th.
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	...	%	
	...	65	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	...	Inch.	
	...	.968	
The total rainfall of the month	...	5.04	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	1.52	10th
The number of rainy days in the month	...	6 days.	

G. W. KÜCHLER,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,  
The 6th June 1898.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 29th May to 4th June 1898.

MONTH	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1898.		Inches.	°	°		°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
May	29th	29.727	87.2	94.5	14.7	79.8	91.6	83.5	1.040	80.4	70	...
"	30th	.667	87.3	98.8	23.0	75.8	90.6	80.5	.906	76.2	63	...
"	31st	.703	86.4	96.2	19.7	76.5	92.6	82.1	.956	77.9	62	...
June	1st	.729	81.8	92.8	20.9	71.3	83.1	78.5	.915	76.5	80	1.26
"	2nd	.680	83.7	90.5	13.7	76.8	85.1	81.5	1.029	80.1	84	...
"	3rd	.673	85.8	93.5	15.5	78.0	86.6	80.5	.960	78.0	76	...
"	4th	.612	87.9	97.0	18.2	78.8	90.6	82.5	1.003	79.3	70	...

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ... 29.685

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 85.7

The extreme variation of temperature ... 27.5

The maximum temperature ... 98.8

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ... 72

The total fall of rain from 29th May to 4th June 1898 ... 1.26

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,  
The 6th June 1898.

G. W. KÜCHLER,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal



**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from  
29th May to 4th June 1898.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1898.		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
May	29th	150.0	6.7	29.703	82.7	91.5	12.5	79.0	77.7	0.888	75.6	80	SW, E, and variable.	187	Nil	Partially cloudy, o.
"	30th	151.7	11.2	628	84.9	95.4	20.8	74.6	77.2	832	73.7	71	SSW and variable	140	"	Day partly cloudy, clear.
"	31st	151.7	9.2	652	83.9	93.6	17.5	76.1	77.7	871	75.1	76	SSW and variable	191	0.36	Partially cloudy, g, p, t, <
June	1st	152.5	4.8	676	80.1	94.5	22.8	71.7	75.9	843	74.1	82	SSE, ESE, and variable.	115	Nil	Chiefly cloudy.
"	2nd	133.5	Nil	651	83.2	89.2	13.0	76.2	79.0	936	77.2	82	ESE, ENE, and variable.	86	"	Cloudy, o.
"	3rd	154.6	6.3	613	84.8	91.4	14.2	77.2	78.6	895	75.9	75	S and ESE	67	"	Partially cloudy.
"	4th	151.4	11.1	574	86.0	94.6	16.4	78.2	77.7	839	73.9	67	SE by S and variable.	78	"	Partially cloudy, lr.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inches. 29.642
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.582
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hours. 49.3
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.6
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83.7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86.6
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.7
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95.4
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miles. 22
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
The total fall of rain from 29th May to 4th June 1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inches. 0.66
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.53
The total fall from 1st January to 4th June 1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.12
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.43

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h, 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed at the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph. The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

Δ, dew; o, overcast; g, gloomy; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning; /, strong wind; lr, lightning reflection.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,  
Calcutta, the 6th June 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,  
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India



IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1898-99.  
Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of April 1898.

CIRCLE.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.										Rainfall, 1897-98.		REMARKS.
								Long-term leases.			Season leases.				Grand Total.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
								Khair.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadol.	Hot-weather.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ORISSA	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,842	266	...	...	...	12,936	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,936	0.80	0.80	...	...	...
		Ditto, 2nd "	566	189	...	...	...	30,162	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,162	2.10	2.10	...	...	...
		Machgaon	776	57	57	...	...	39,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,008	1.43	1.43	...	...	...
		Kendrapara	1,067	425	227	...	...	3,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,750	1.12	1.12	...	...	...
		Gobri	373	39	30	...	...	3,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,640	2.66	2.66	...	...	...
		Do. Extension	648	31	20	...	...	11,854	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,854	2.44	2.44	...	...	...
		Patanundi	885	87	56	...	...	11,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,584	1.50	1.50	...	...	...
		High Level, Range I	608	123	1	...	...	2,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,096	No gauge.	No gauge.	...	...	...
		Ditto, do. II	727.16	54.27	54.27	...	...	9,778	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,778	0.80	0.80	...	...	...
		Jajpur Canal	700	62	46	...	...	28,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,609	0.83	0.83	...	...	...
FOURTH-WEST-BENG.	Midnapore	High Level, Range III	727.18	66.81	66.81	...	...	153,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	153,960	1.53	1.53	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	366	...	122,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	122,302	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	69,827	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,827	1.53	1.53	...	...	...
		Midnapore	1,411	36.13	...	...	...	7,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,406	1.39	1.39	...	...	...
		Panchkura	522	10.76	...	...	...	732	...	...	...	...	...	...	732	...	...	...	...	...
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	...	...	...	...	...	67,965	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,965	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	35,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,041	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	16,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,237	...	...	...	...	...
		Western Main	4,342	946	102	...	...	64,441	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,441	...	...	...	...	...
		Ruxar	1,226	119	66	...	...	13,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,723	...	...	...	...	...
SONE	Shahabad	Arrah	2,000	699	374	...	...	5,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,204	...	...	...	...	...
		Patna	1,466	167	122	...	...	1,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,911	...	...	...	...	...
		Patna and Gaya.	...	...	...	...	...	65,567	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,567	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	8,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,216	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	15,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,062	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total	...	...	...	...	...	283,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	283,404	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	599,399	...	...	...	...	...	...	599,399	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	416,347	...	...	...	...	...	...	416,347	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	17,768	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,768	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	19,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,600	...	...	...	...	...

\* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,  
The 7th June 1898.

T. H. CLOWES,  
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

*Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of March 1898, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.*

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1897-98.			TOLLAGE, 1896-97.		
	During the month.			During the month.		
1	2	3	4	5		
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Taldanda Canal System	4,964 3 0	17,300 1 0	7,376 7 2	28,428 6 6		
Kendrapara ditto	8,726 3 0	1,16,639 3 1	5,222 14 2	1,06,255 10 9		
High Level Canal, Range I	3,873 14 6	23,980 4 3	2,175 4 9	20,058 8 3		
Ditto, " II	559 11 9	3,612 8 9	389 0 0	3,572 2 0		
Ditto, " III	201 14 3	1,089 5 11	128 6 9	962 14 6		
Jajpur Canal	41 5 0	317 13 6	36 1 0	302 5 9		
Total Orissa Circle ...	18,367 3 6	1,62,939 4 6	15,328 1 10	1,59,579 15 9		
<i>South-Western Circle.</i>						
Midnapore Canal	10,530 2 6	1,30,514 4 0	12,932 13 0	1,51,176 11 0		
Hijili Tidal Canal	9,156 13 9	91,673 5 6	9,258 13 6	90,437 14 0		
Total South-Western Circle ...	19,687 0 3	2,22,187 9 6	22,191 10 6	2,41,614 9 0		
<i>Sone Circle.</i>						
Patna Canal System	2,133 0 3	22,750 8 9	1,592 14 6	20,475 10 3		
Arrah ditto	3,429 6 6	31,789 14 9	1,993 14 0	28,105 2 0		
Buxar ditto	1,129 9 3	9,504 8 6	1,079 0 6	9,544 7 0		
Total Sone Circle ...	6,692 0 0	64,045 0 0	4,665 13 0	58,125 3 3		
GRAND TOTAL ...	44,746 3 9	4,49,171 14 0	42,185 9 4	4,59,319 12 0		

## Government Transport Service.

CANAL.	TOLLAGE, 1897-98.						TOLLAGE, 1896-97.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	re- ceiv.	Passengers.	Goods.	re- ceiv.	Passengers.	Goods.	re- ceiv.	Passengers.	Goods.	re- ceiv.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	5,769	1,086	4,882 14 6	60,557	6,964	47,411 0 4*	4,912	1,285	4,088 3 7	41,874	7,481	35,367 11 9
Total Orissa Circle ...	5,769	1,086	4,882 14 6	60,557	6,964	47,411 0 4	4,912	1,285	4,088 3 7	41,874	7,481	35,367 11 9

## Assessed Tollage Receipts.

CANALS.	EARNINGS, 1897-98.			EARNINGS, 1896-97.		
	During the month.			During the month.		
1	2	3	4	5		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Orissa Canals	23,250 2 0	2,10,350 4 10*	19,416 5 5	1,94,947 11 6		
Midnapore Canal	10,530 2 6	1,30,514 4 0	12,932 13 0	1,51,176 11 0		
Hijili Tidal Canal	9,156 13 9	91,673 5 6	9,258 13 6	90,437 14 0		
Sone Canals	6,692 0 0	64,045 0 0	4,665 13 0	58,125 3 3		
Total	49,829 2 3	4,96,582 14 4	46,273 12 11	4,94,687 7 9		

\* Includes Rs. 378-7-9 being earnings for the month of June 1897 omitted to be shown in the statement for that month.

CALCUTTA,  
The 7th June 1898.

T. H. CLOWES,  
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



## IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

*Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of March 1898, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.*

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1897-98.		TOLLAGE, 1896-97.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	37,968 11 6	3,41,308 18 0	28,792 14 9	3,38,939 6 3
Tolly's Nala ...	4,214 5 9	67,866 8 9	7,098 8 9	81,513 1 6
Total ...	42,183 1 3	4,09,175 5 9	35,891 7 6	4,20,452 7 9
Orissa Coast Canal ...	10,888 15 9	83,390 6 0	8,413 10 3	81,361 13 0
Nadia Rivers ...	5,075 12 6	88,574 4 3	3,568 5 6	93,392 2 9
GRAND TOTAL ...	58,147 13 6	5,81,140 0 0	47,873 7 3	5,95,206 7 6

CALCUTTA,  
The 7th June 1898.

T. H. CLOWES,  
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 28th May 1898, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 28TH MAY 1898.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 29TH MAY 1897.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	110	23,375	282	103	26,515	326
Jute ...	12	5,965	89	17	12,775	179
Firewood ...	23	10,300	167	22	6,735	102
Other articles ...	334	97,895	1,447	455	1,22,425	1,683
Total ...	479	1,37,535	1,975	597	1,68,450	2,290



## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st May 1898 on 1,705·09 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
	(a)	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total traffic for the week ...	360,169	3,62,152 8 0	48,55,850 10	9,90,452 15 0	22,134 0 0	13,74,739 7 0	92,007	161,733
Or per mile of railway ...	...	212 6 4	...	580 14 1	12 15 8	806 4 1	...	...
For previous 19½ weeks of half-year.	6,507,171*	60,91,911 13 0*	8,40,21,021 30†	1,65,86,945 4 0†	4,29,580 0 0‡	2,40,08,437 1 0	1,800,903‡	3,178,200‡
Total for 20½ weeks ...	6,867,340	73,54,064 5 0	8,97,76,872 0	1,75,77,398 3 0	4,51,714 0 0	2,53,83,176 8 0	1,892,910‡	3,363,090‡
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	343,274	3,32,837 0 9	43,60,437 10	8,67,739 13 1	21,920 3 7	12,23,497 1 5	87,832	162,286
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	195 8 1	...	509 11 2	12 14 0	718 1 3	...	...
Total for corresponding 20½ weeks of previous year ...	6,450,948	66,44,987 5 9	8,45,77,092 20	1,74,76,023 7 3	4,53,367 6 7	2,45,74,378 3 7	1,840,299	3,128,923

(a) The increase is in outward traffic.

\* Added No. of passengers 396 and

† Deducted Mds. 1,85,746 and

‡ Ditto

Rs. 1,552

" 6 972

" 505

on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 16th April 1898.

## TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st May 1898 on 22·23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total traffic for the week ...	20,503	4,751 12 0	12,633 10	534 8 0	10 0 0	5,296 4 0	1,167	81
Or per mile of railway ...	...	213 12 1	...	24 0 9	0 7 2	238 4 0	...	...
For previous 19½ weeks of half-year.	519,887*	1,36,763 4 0*	3,28,391 30†	13,184 12 0†	182 0 0‡	1,50,130 0 0	21,345	2,539
Total for 20½ weeks ...	540,390	1,41,515 0 0	3,41,015 0	13,719 4 0	192 0 0	1,55,426 4 0	22,452	2,530
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	22,127	5,295 13 7	17,751 30	750 14 0	8 9 6	6,055 5 1	1,083	105
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	238 3 8	...	33 12 6	0 6 2	272 6 4	...	...
Total for corresponding 20½ weeks of previous year ...	518,123‡	1,29,208 3 1	3,73,102 20	14,309 13 0	145 12 3	1,43,663 12 4	22,457	1,875

\* Added number of passengers 4,322 and

† Ditto Mds. 523 and deducted

‡ Ditto

Rs. 1,100

" 24

" 2

on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 16th April 1898.

## DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st May 1898 on 162·24 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total traffic for the week ...	19,460	17,597 12 0	98,133 0	14,325 4 0	88 0 0	31,921 0 0	8,013	4,544
Or per mile of railway ...	...	107 14 7	...	88 4 9	0 8 8	196 12 0	...	...
For previous 19½ weeks of half-year.	574,625*	4,11,383 10 0*	19,16,707 30†	2,82,303 5 0†	1,76 0 0‡	6,95,362 15 0	140,714	91,204
Total for 20½ weeks ...	594,085	4,28,991 6 0	20,14,840 30	2,96,028 9 0	1,764 0 0	7,27,283 15 0	154,727	95,808
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	19,120‡	16,250 15 8	87,679 20	9,380 0 0	53 7 0	25,684 6 8	6,501	4,388
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	101 4 4	...	58 7 3	0 5 4	160 0 11	...	...
Total for corresponding 20½ weeks of previous year ...	350,333	3,11,739 8 6	17,46,677 20	2,23,435 4 11	1,261 15 3	5,36,436 12 8	137,027	77,473

\* Added No. of passengers 2,966 and

† Ditto Mds. 3,026 and deducted

‡ Ditto

Rs. 5,558

" 1,933

" 61

on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 16th April 1898.

## ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st May 1898 on 286 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week ...	23,010	12,543 0 0	2,50,297 0	9,564 0 0	341 0 0	22,248 0 0	3,033	4,748	7,781
per mile of railway ...	80'45	43'16	906'63	33'44	1'19	77'79	10'61	16'60	27'27
previous 19 weeks of half- year (a) ...	518,863	3,15,292 0 0	44,46,835 0	1,61,667 0 0	12,722 0 0	4,89,681 0 0	59,372	86,751	146,123
Total for 20 weeks ...	541,873	3,27,635 0 0	47,06,132 0	1,71,231 0 0	13,063 0 0	5,11,929 0 0	62,405	91,490	153,904
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week of previous year ...	19,976	10,248 0 0	1,74,214 0	8,555 0 0	220 0 0	19,623 0 0	3,173	7,773	10,946
per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	57'40	29'45	483'93	23'76	0'61	53'82	9'12	21'59	30'71
to corresponding date of previous year ...	417,630	2,39,132 0 0	35,10,506 0	1,74,497 0 0	9,680 0 0	4,23,309 0 0	75,684	1,46,347	222,031

a) Includes audited figures for week ending 16th April 1898.

## FINANCIAL YEAR.

*Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.*

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21st MAY 1898.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22nd MAY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1898 TO 21st MAY 1898.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1897 TO 22nd MAY 1897.			Total increase in 1898.	Total decrease in 1898.
Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Rs.	
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
22,248	77'79	360	19,023	53'82	286	1,79,270	...	360	1,45,260	...	...	34,616	.....

## BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 21st May 1898 on 854 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Traffic for the week on 854 miles open ...	141,140	56,220	4,94,610	(a) 75,100	(a) 16,770	(a) 1,48,090	20,043	(b) 27,390	47,433
per mile of railway ...	165'27	65'83	579'17	87'94	19'64	173'41	...	...	...
previous 19 weeks of half- year (c) ...	2,903,376	9,65,182	1,03,18,169	14,27,972	3,05,774	26,98,228	372,268	471,139	843,398
Total for 20 weeks ...	2,444,516	10,21,402	1,08,12,779	15,02,372	3,22,544	28,46,318	392,311	498,520	890,831
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week of previous year ...	134,363	55,761	6,87,234	1,07,422	22,163	1,85,346	16,257	(d) 27,232	43,489
per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	164'86	65'42	843'23	131'81	27'19	227'42	...	...	...
to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,343,735	9,46,479	1,09,23,335	12,84,193	3,80,478	26,11,150	315,348	467,238	782,586

(a) Decrease chiefly due to traffic taken over at Mokameh Ghat, being restricted by the East Indian Railway to 800 tons daily.  
 (b) Includes 810 miles of ballast trains run on open line.  
 (c) Audited figures up to week ending 19th March 1898.  
 (d) 1,264 miles of ballast trains run on open line.



## BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st May 1898 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRADING MILES OPEN		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,068	11,654 0 0	41,556 0	2,978 0 0	57 0 0	11,689 0 0	5,225	2,007	7,232
Or per mile of railway ...	249	93 0 0	335 0	24 0 0	1 0 0	118 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year* ...	6,18,530	2,68,451 0 0	11,61,972 0	82,249 0 0	59,348 0 0	4,04,048 0 0	96,170	40,278	1,36,448
Total for 20 weeks ...	6,49,598	2,80,105 0 0	12,03,528 0	85,227 0 0	59,405 0 0	4,15,737 0 0	1,01,395	42,285	1,43,680
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	32,545	12,308 0 0	52,158 0	4,378 0 0	28 0 0	16,712 0 0	4,896	2,351	7,247
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	260	98 0 0	417 0	35 0 0	.....	133 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	6,78,000	2,67,605 0 0	13,85,400 0	84,821 0 0	8,738 0 0	3,51,164 0 0	85,058	54,828	1,39,886

\* Audited up to 2nd April 1898.

## DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

						Rs. A. P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 28th May 1898	...	...	...	...	...	16,573 0 0
Corresponding period of 1897	...	...	...	...	...	16,252 0 0
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	321 0 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 28th May 1898	...	...	...	...	...	324 15 4
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897	...	...	...	...	...	318 10 8
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	6 4 8
Receipts from 1st January to 28th May 1898	...	...	...	...	...	2,78,110 0 0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897	...	...	...	...	...	2,91,988 0 0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	13,878 0 0





# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1898.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

### CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
APPOINTMENT of a committee to consider the advisability of amalgamating the Doveton and La Martiniere institutions	1221	RESULTS of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee from 5th to 11th June 1898	1241
Liberality of Raja Sir Sourendra Mohan Tagore, K.T., C.I.E.	1224	Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of April 1898	1242
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 13th June 1898	1225	Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 4th to 11th June 1898	1245
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 5th to 11th June 1898	1229	East Indian Railway for the month of April 1898	1246
Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal for the month of May 1898	1230	Eastern Bengal State Railway for the month of March 1898	1248
Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal in May 1898	1232	Bengal Central Railway for the month of March 1898	1250
		Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1252

## APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF AMALGAMATING THE DOVETON AND LA MARTINIERE INSTITUTIONS.

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

*Darjeeling, the 11th June 1898.*

#### RESOLUTION No. 91T.—G.

READ—

Government order Nos. 1189-90, dated 28th March 1898, to the Honorary Secretaries of the La Martiniere and the Doveton Colleges.

The minutes of an extraordinary meeting of the Governors of La Martiniere, held on 23rd April 1898, with reference to the above Government order.

A letter dated the 21st May 1898, from the Honorary Secretary of the Doveton Institutions, being the reply of the several members of the Doveton Society to the above Government order.

Read also—

The award of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale, dated 4th March 1898, and the previous connected correspondence on the subject of the interpretation of certain rules of the Doveton Society.

For some time past the important subject of the secondary education of Eurasians and domiciled Europeans in Bengal has occupied the attention of Government, and the means of increasing the educational advantages afforded by the two great public endowed schools of Calcutta—La Martiniere and the Doveton Colleges—formed a special subject for consideration during the recent Lieutenant-Governorship of Sir Alexander Mackenzie. The discussion

of the proposals suggested for the attainment of the object desired was long delayed by regrettable differences of opinion in the management of the Doveton Institution, but on the arrival by the conflicting parties at a common understanding through the arbitration of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale, the late Lieutenant-Governor was enabled to address the governing bodies of both Colleges, inviting the nomination by each of members of a representative Committee to discuss how far by joint and mutual co-operation the general improvement of the two institutions might be attained. The scheme suggested was the amalgamation of the two Colleges on lines to be decided in the light of the deliberations of the Committee who were to report upon the feasibility of the proposal and the best method of carrying it into effect. To that invitation replies have now been received from both Colleges, signifying their willingness to appoint the following representatives for the discussion of the suggested scheme of amalgamation :—

Mr. C. E. Buckland, c.s.	...	...	...	On behalf of La Martinière
Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Joubert	...	...	...	College.
Mr. J. H. Belchambers	...	...	...	On behalf of the Doveton
Mr. A. E. Mendies	...	...	...	College.

These nominations His Honour is now pleased to accept, and, as already intimated, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stevens has consented, at the request of the Lieutenant-Governor, to preside over the meetings of the Committee, with which Sir John Woodburn would also desire to associate Mr. Peake, the Inspector of European Schools.

2. It now remains for the Committee to meet and discuss the proposals before them. It is open to the Committee to take the evidence of any person whose opinion they may consider as likely to assist their deliberations, and Government will also place at their disposal such papers as they may wish. Sir John Woodburn does not doubt that the members will come to the consideration of the subject with an open mind.

3. It is recognised that for many years the two Colleges of La Martinière and the Doveton have carried on with efficiency, and at a standard which compared not unfavourably with corresponding schools in England, a large share of the work of secondary education in Calcutta, but in recent years the institutions, from causes for which they are not altogether responsible, have fallen behind. At a time when the demands for appliances and specially qualified teachers have been greatly increased by the modern advance in the standard of secondary education, the Colleges have been confronted with the competition of newly-opened hill schools. There has been a consequent loss of fees, and this diminution of income has been immediately followed by a reduction in the interest on the capital invested in Government securities. The Colleges have been at the same time handicapped by much unavoidable expenditure on the up-keep of extensive buildings and the payment of heavy municipal rates, and it is not under these circumstances a matter for surprise that it should have been found impossible to obtain the necessary funds for the provision of the equipment and teaching staff which are required by modern ideas and modern standards of secondary education. To remedy this state of affairs, which with every successive year must become more serious and pressing, Sir Alexander Mackenzie suggested the amalgamation of the two institutions, with its resultant economy in staff and premises, and its accompanying gain in discipline and efficiency. That there are difficulties in the realisation of any such scheme is recognized, but the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to believe them insurmountable.

4. The original objects of both institutions were largely similar. The Martinière College was the creation in 1836 of an endowment left by General Claude Martin for the establishment of a school for the benefit of the children of the Christian population of Calcutta. The scheme provides for the gratuitous education of children of parents in indigent circumstances, but of the middle classes of the population, and for the education of children more favourably circumstanced on the payment of prescribed fees. It was especially provided, by a meeting of the Governors in 1835, that the school should not be placed under any particular denomination of Christianity, and that no points which are in controversy between the different Churches should be touched upon

in the course of the instruction given. Similarly, the Doveton College was the outcome of a general movement in 1823 of a body of Anglo-Indian Christian parents to secure the benefits of a liberal education for their children. Subsequent legacies have enabled the Society to provide education for selected pupils upon the different foundations, but, like the La Martinière, the benefits of the Society were expressly open to Christians of every denomination, and with reference to the conflicting claims of different Christian communities, it was provided that no precise religious character should be fixed for the institution, such principles only of religion being inculcated as are common to all forms of Christianity, without reference to the points which distinguish one denomination from another.

5. The original intention of the founders of both institutions having thus been the provision of a liberal education to the members of the same class without distinction of religion or creed, the Lieutenant-Governor would express a strong hope that petty differences of detail may not be allowed to stand in the way of arriving at a common understanding as to some broad scheme of amalgamation, on lines which, by uniting the resources of the two Colleges, will enable them to provide that standard of European education which it was the intention of their founders to give, but which under existing conditions it is practically impossible that either College alone can supply from its unaided resources.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to (1) the Honorary Secretaries of the La Martinière and the Doveton Colleges, (2) Mr. Justice Stevens, (3) Mr. Peake, (4) the Director of Public Instruction.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*